

VOL. 76



NO. 4

L.U.N.O.

Commerce R. 1.

APR 28 1950

A special section, Pages 55 through 81, provides a preview of the American Textile Machinery Exhibition to be held May 8-12 at Atlantic City, N. J.

textile bulletin

APRIL

1950

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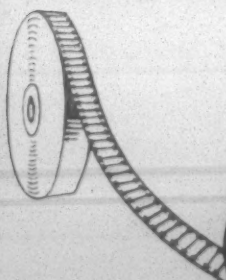


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DRAPER CORPORATION invites every mill team
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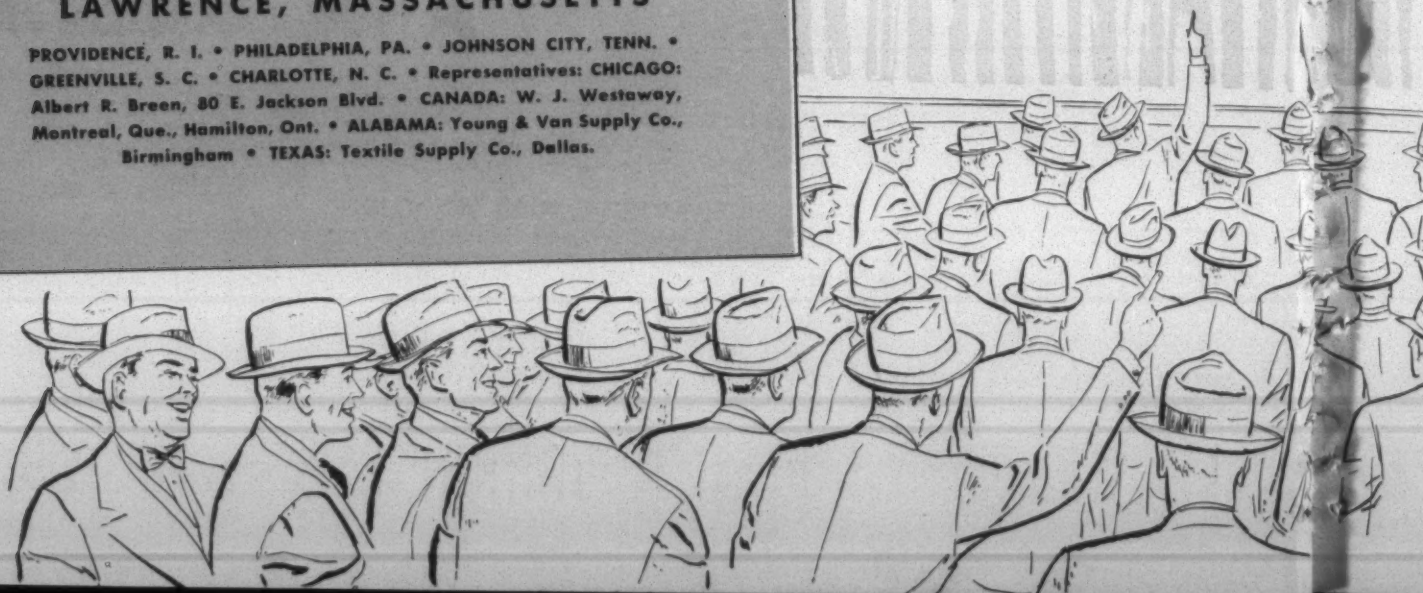
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See ACROPAK BOBBINS, for processing nylon and other high strength synthetics. See how entirely new techniques and new materials have been employed to provide revolutionary lightness, strength, and durability. See why ACROPAK will provide record economy in bobbin costs for processing synthetics.



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Made by Acrometal Products, Inc.
Leading Manufacturers of
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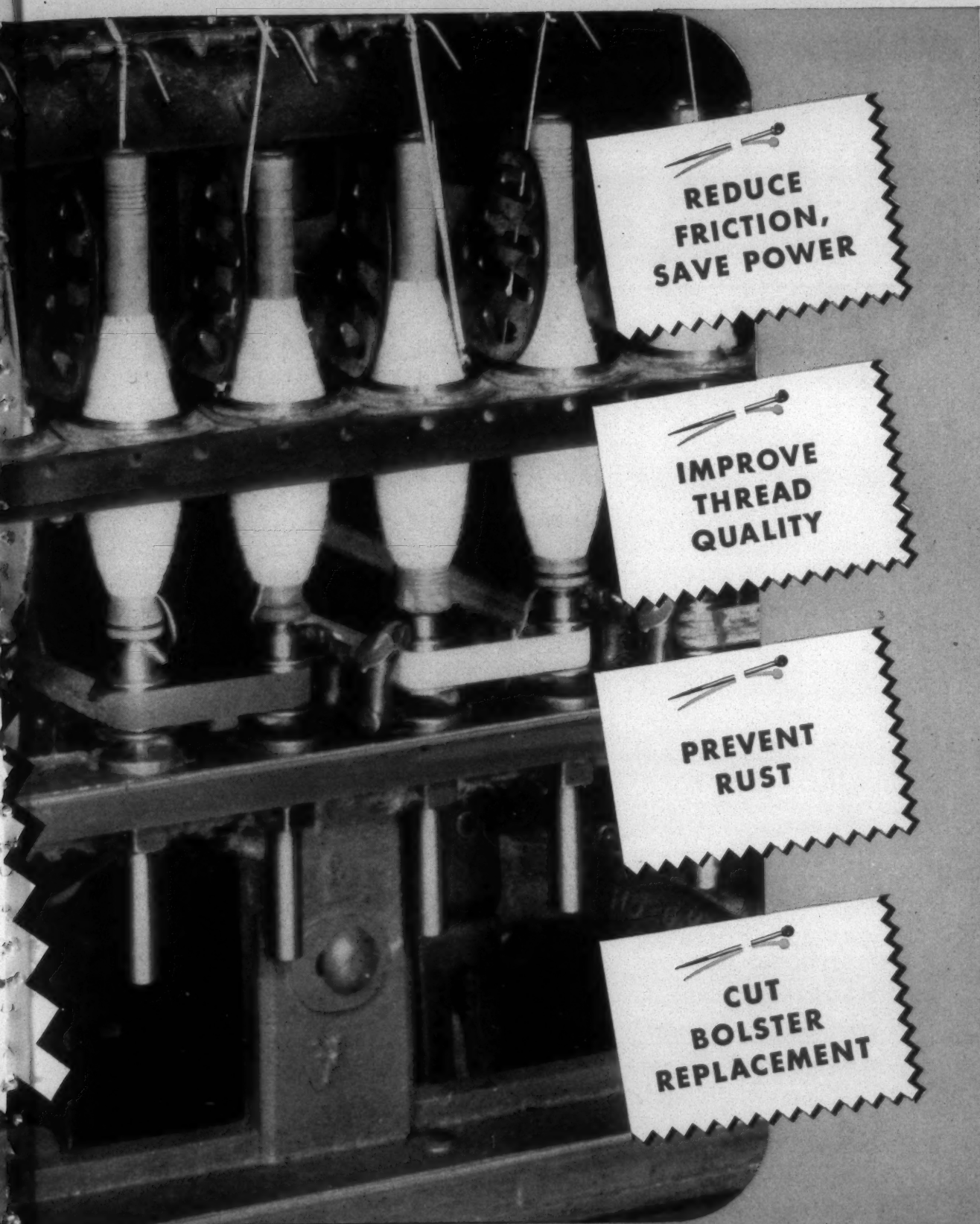


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COTTON INDUSTRY

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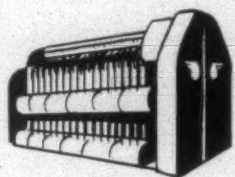
JOSEPH HIBBERT & CO., LTD.

See the following pages for more Atkinson, Haserick news!

Don't miss THIS UNUSUALLY FINE EXHIBIT OF ENGLAND'S NEWEST *Cotton Machinery*

See

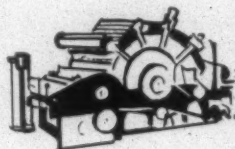
END BREAKAGE
REDUCED



**PLATT MS-2 HIGH
DRAFT SPEED
FRAME**

See

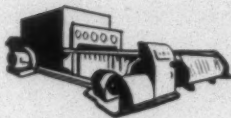
BETTER CARDING WITH
INCREASED PRODUCTION



**PLATT FLAT CARD
with "NUCLOTEX"
(REG.)**

See

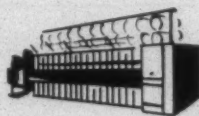
COMPLETE SCIENTIFIC
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**HIBBERT SLASHER
MODEL A-12**

See

CREELS WITHIN
EASY ARM'S REACH



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SMALLEY LTD.
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and 716AA-717AA

AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS EXHIBITION
ATLANTIC CITY - MAY 8 TO 12

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of the Textile Industry

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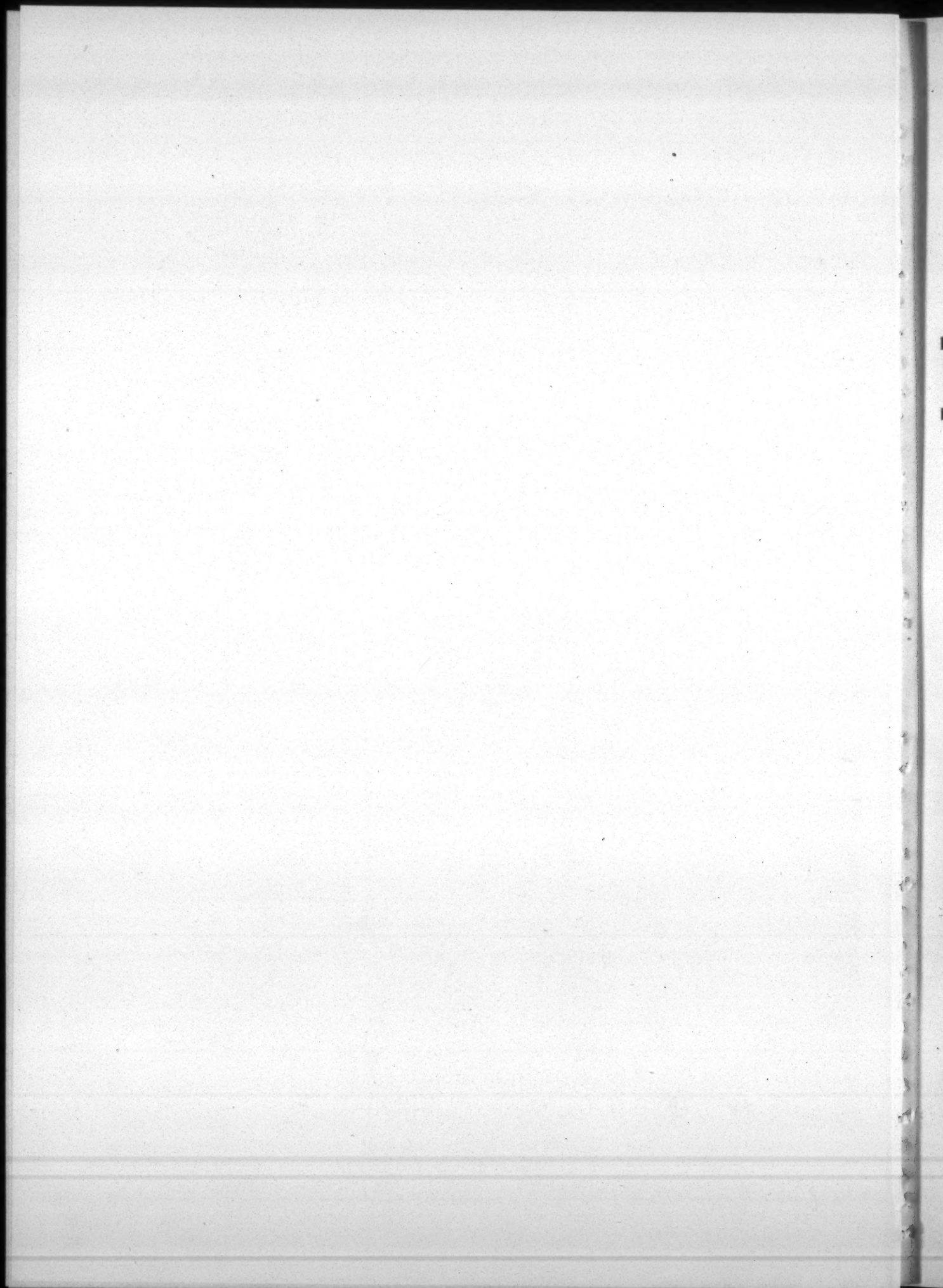


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Columbus discovers
Dayco
Roll Coverings
are 12 times better!



Here's a testimonial from a Columbus, Georgia mill, of the extraordinary performance to expect when you switch to Dayco Roll Coverings.

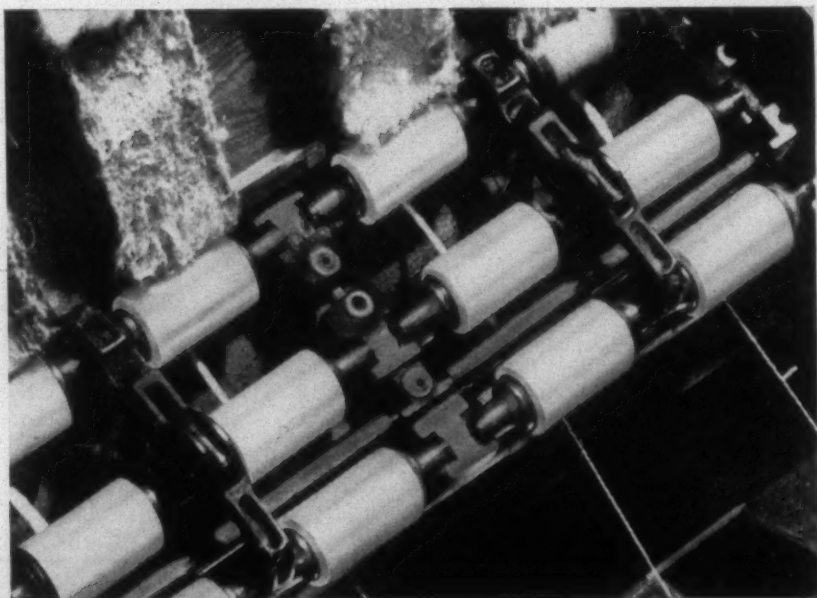
This mill ran 30,000 spindles using 210,000 fabricated cots during a 26 month period. During the same time, under the same conditions, only

21,000 Dayco Cots were used on 36,000 spindles! Only 1 Dayco Cot for every 12 competitive cots!

Why did Daycos prove 12 times better! Rigid control of the synthetic rubber compounds insures uniformly correct surface texture, cushion, friction. It makes Dayco oilproof, static-free, weather-proof, unaffected by hard ends. One-piece construction. Won't groove, hollow out, flatten or distort. Resist eyebrowing. Handle synthetics and blends easily as cotton. Give up to 35.8% fewer ends down, virtual elimination of lap-ups.

Why not discover Dayco Coverings for yourself, and save thousands in cot costs? Built to your exact specifications in any design and size. For more information write:

THE DAYTON RUBBER COMPANY
Textile Division
Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.



Dayton Rubber

TEXTILE PRODUCTS FOR BETTER SPINNING AND WEAVING

GREATEST TEXTILE MACHINERY SHOW ON EARTH!

ATLANTIC CITY HALL

My Grandpappy ran that old SCHOLFIELD card years ago I want to see it again

How about the MODEL 60 ELECTRO - PNEUMATIC WARP SPOOLER.....?

The SIMPLEX wool spinning frame with FLUID DRIVE for me!

I want to see the NEW WOOLEN CARD with SYNCHRONOUS DRIVE

Let me know how you like it!

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INSIDE MAIN ENTRANCE

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AUSPICES OF
AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION
ATLANTIC CITY
MAY 8-12, 1950
TEXTILE MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

**WHERE WARP YARN MEETS METAL
MAKE SURE IT MEETS**

Ste-hed-co

... LOOM HARNESS EQUIPMENT famous for QUALITY the world over.

LOOM STOPS are costly in every mill. They affect production, quality and quantity—decrease efficiency—increase costs—REDUCE PROFITS.

Tests prove a large percentage of LOOM STOPS are caused by WARP BREAKAGE . . . and, warp breakage for the most part takes place in the harness.

To overcome this one big obstacle to full production and *Top Quality Weave*, standardize on Ste-Hed-Co, the loom harness equipment that's perfect in design, construction and high polished finish.

So . . . wherever your yarn meets metal, make sure you are Ste-Hed-Co equipped.

The choice of leading mills everywhere . . . Ste-Hed-Co Loom Harness Equipment "Weaves the World's Needs."

See us at the AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION
Atlantic City, May 8th to 12th, Booths 365AA-376AA

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2100 W. ALLEGHENY AVENUE PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.

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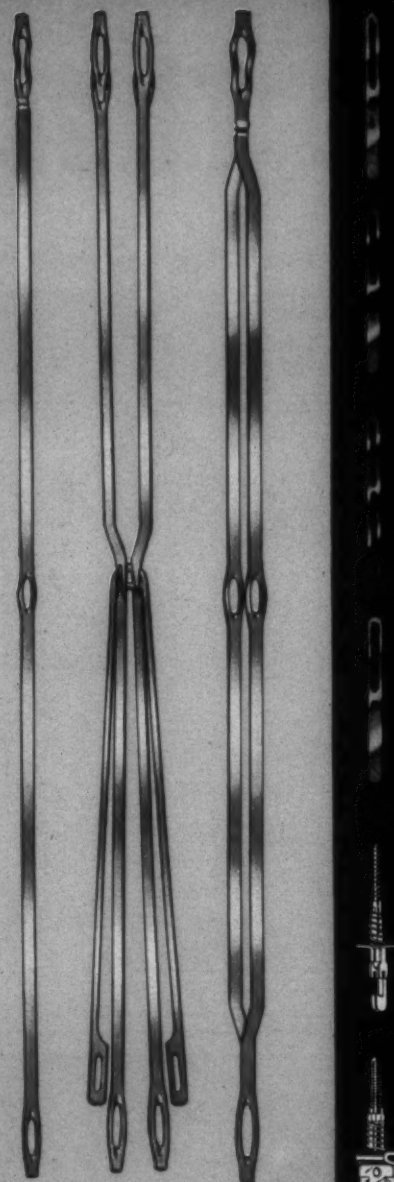
SOUTHERN SHUTTLES Paris Plant . . . Greenville, S. C.

A Division of STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

STEEL HEDDLE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

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Montreal, Canada



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Flat Steel Heddles
Loom Harness Frames
Loom Reeds
(Pitch Band and All Metal,
Regular and Stainless Steel Wire)
Loom Harness Accessories
Southern Shuttles
(Tempered Dogwood,
Fibre and Persimmon Covered)
Drop Wires
Warp Preparation Equipment
Electrode Rods
(Fibre and Plastic Insulation)
Creel Stop Motions
Hard Chrome Plated Parts

These cots give you

Exclusive feature of Armstrong's Accotex Cots eliminates a basic cause of top roll laps

Armstrong's Accotex Cots control lapping in your mill by eliminating one of its basic causes—an electrical attraction between cot and fiber. With Accotex®, broken ends tend to be repelled from, rather than adhere to, the cover. Just how this is accomplished is explained briefly in the illustrations and diagrams at the right.

Accotex Cots are also exceptionally durable. They give you an average of 5 to 6 years of front line service with most counts and types of yarn. Normally, the only maintenance that's required with Accotex is an occasional buffing.

Tough Accotex rubber isn't affected by oils, dyes, or commonly used textile solvents. It won't sweat. Nor will it flatten during shutdown per-

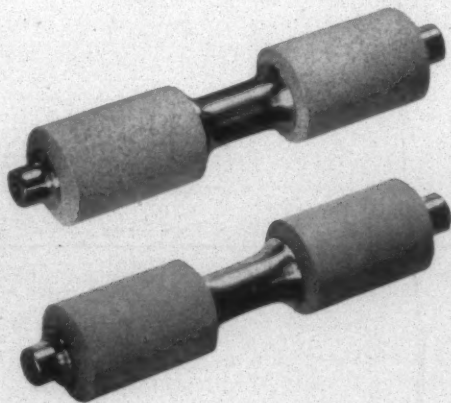
iods. It retains its rubbery resilience during years of continuous two- and three-shift service.

Accotex Cots are available in a range of formulations to meet particular requirements. Whether you spin cotton, wool, or synthetics, Armstrong can supply you with a roll cover made especially for your job.

Now is the time to put the lap-resisting long life of Accotex to work for you. A trial installation of the Accotex Cot best suited to operating conditions in your mill can easily be arranged by your Armstrong representative. Call him today or write Armstrong Cork Co., Textile Products Dept., 8204 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa. These cots are available for export.



These two Accotex Cots handle most of your roll covering needs



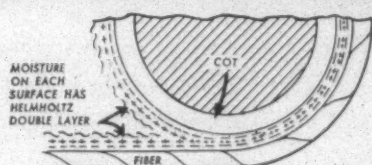
General purpose cover—NC-727 Accotex. Like all Accotex Cots, NC-727 contains electrolytes to reduce lapping. Made of cork-loaded synthetic rubber that combines the superior drafting qualities of cork with the long life of rubber. Designed for maximum eyebrow resistance in a synthetic cot. May be used with flat clearers.

Most lap-resistant cover—J-490 Accotex. Made of a plain synthetic compound especially useful where synthetic fibers are run on cotton system equipment or wherever high lap-resistance is necessary. In addition to containing electrolytes, this cover has added surface smoothness to further resist lapping. For freedom from eyebrows use with revolving clearers.

ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX COTS

built-in lap resistance

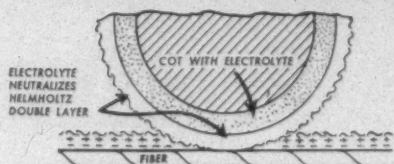
THIS COT LAPS



Moisture layers on fiber and cot contain electrical charges. When pressed together in spinning, these electrically charged moisture layers tend to adhere to each other. When an end breaks, this attraction is strong enough to hold the yarn and cause lapping up.

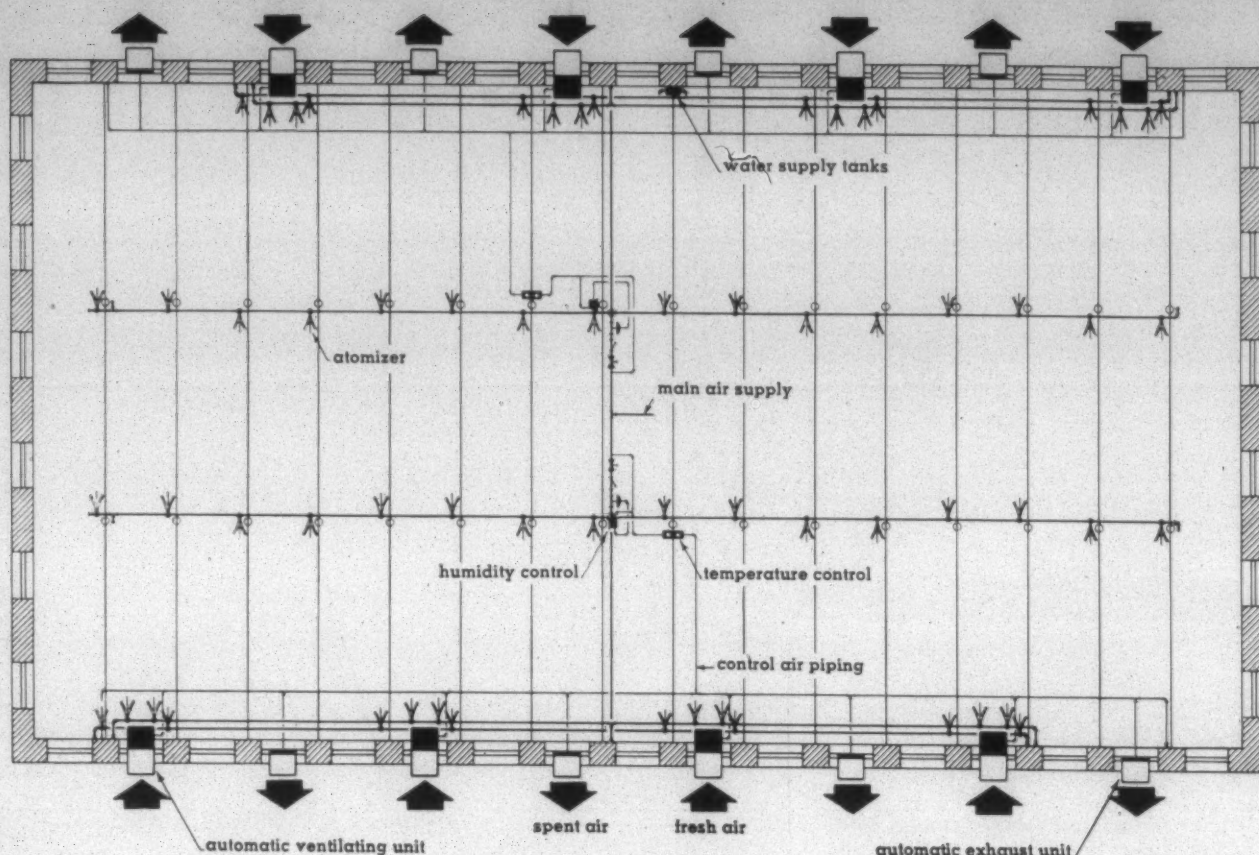
LAPPING UP is caused by surface attraction between cot and fiber.

THIS COT DOESN'T LAP



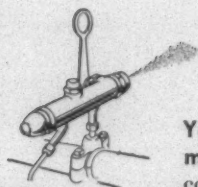
Electrolytes incorporated in patented Accotex composition neutralize the electrical charge in moisture layer on cot. Thus, there is no attraction between moisture layers and no tendency for fiber to lap up on the top roll.

NO LAPPING occurs when cot covers contain certain electrolytes.



DUCTLESS HUMIDIFICATION AND COOLING

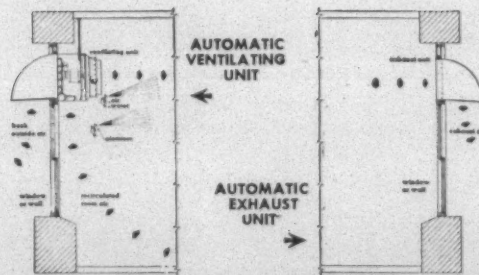
.. how it works, what it does



You know the advantages of Amco humidification . . . correct regain, even yarn counts, increased output, improved quality, reduced waste and fire hazard. Atomizers are self-cleaning. Controls are extremely responsive.

But do you know how easily you can add **COOLING** to humidification, with a ductless system? You discard nothing and make only a modest addition to your present humidification system. Add evaporative cooling room by room as you need it. Modify it any time you want.

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Ventilating units draw in a controlled amount of fresh air, additional atomizers provide extra evaporation for absorbing excess heat. Controlled vents exhaust spent air and heat. Automatic temperature controls have sufficient range to cover winter and summer conditions. Write for new Amco Catalog 2.

Amco offers both ductless and duct systems of humidification and cooling. An Amco engineer will give you unbiased advice on the system best suited to your requirements.

AMCO

HUMIDIFICATION AND COOLING

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., AFFILIATED WITH GRINNELL COMPANY, INC., PROVIDENCE, R. I. • BOSTON • ATLANTA • CHARLOTTE

the plant behind the World's Finest Shuttles

Mills throughout the civilized world have long recognized the outstanding quality and workmanship of famous Southern Shuttles.

Shuttle experts with long years of mill experience and the most modern of machinery partly explain the high quality standards of Southern Shuttles manufacture. The complete control from dogwood timber to final shuttle inspection, all in the hands of Southern Shuttles tells the balance of our leadership story.

Southern Shuttles controls its own dogwood. It seasons and shapes the billets. Experts handle each and every step of manufacture and it's all done in the world's finest air-conditioned and humidity controlled shuttle plant.

Let our representative tell you why Southern Shuttles "Weave the World's Needs."



108 SERIES EYE

Give a complete variety
of perfectly precisioned
Southern Shuttles Eyes.



See us at the
AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION
Atlantic City, May 8th to 12th
Booths 365AA-376AA



SOUTHERN SHUTTLES

PARIS PLANT... GREENVILLE, S. C.

A Division of STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

CUT COSTS • INCREASE EFFICIENCY STEP UP PRODUCTION

With Sheet Metal Parts of PROVEN QUALITY

Made and Delivered with DEPENDABLE SERVICE

Production profits from beginning to end are yours—if your preparatory machinery is geared for efficient, economical volume production. One of the South's oldest and most experienced sheet metal plants is prepared to help you do just that. Through the years this organization has earned a reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service. You will find that this kind of special knowledge and experience applied to your maintenance problems will make an important contribution to continuous, profitable production.

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wire or phone

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GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS



Doorway to the Mill of Tomorrow

WHEN you pass through the doorway of the Whitin Booth at The American Textile Machinery Exhibition*, you'll see, in operation, preparatory machinery designed to speed production, improve quality and cut costs in the textile mills of tomorrow.

Whitin research men and engineers have, over a period of years, combined their efforts to develop and perfect these machines . . . to make them more efficient and more versatile in handling the entire range of natural and synthetic fibers.

We cordially invite you and the members of your production staff to visit our exhibit . . . to see for yourselves what *we* have accomplished in the development of new machinery to make possible the more profitable operation of *your* mill.



SEE THESE NEW WHITIN MACHINES
in operation at the Show

- Model "J" Comber
- Model "P2E" Drawing Frame
- Model "G8C" Roving Frame
- Model "P" Twister (cotton)
- Model "R" Twister (worsted)
- Model "F2" Spinning (cotton)
- Model "F2" Spinning (worsted)
- Model "E" Wool Spinning Frame
- Whitin-Schweiter Winder
- Model "C6" Twister (synthetics)

*ATLANTIC CITY, MAY 8-12, 1950

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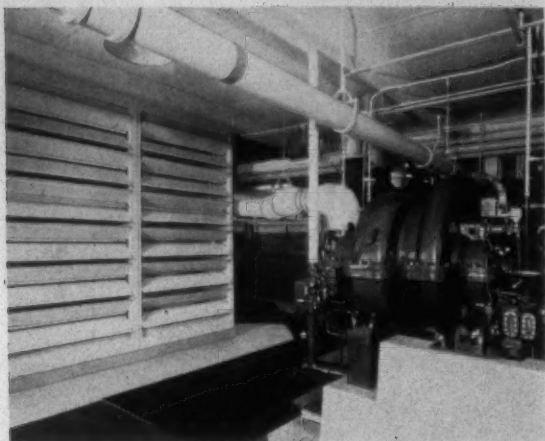
National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers

Whitin MACHINE WORKS

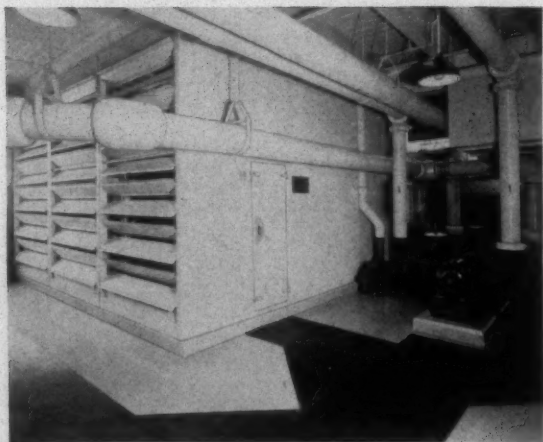
WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS
CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA. • SPARTANBURG, S. C. • DEXTER, ME.

Bahnson CENTRAL STATION

AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS

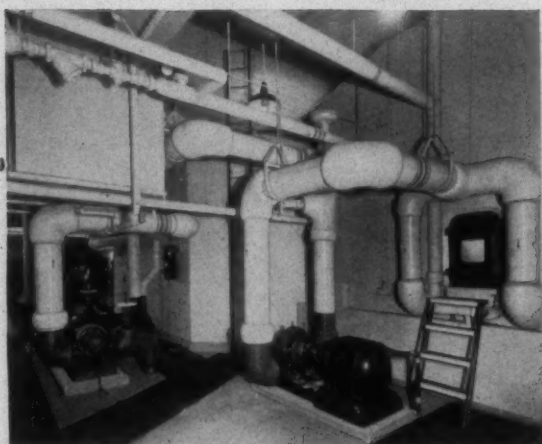


Bahnson Central Station Air Conditioning Systems are installed in cotton, rayon, wool and nylon plants in capacities ranging up to 280,000 cubic feet of air per minute per single air washer and are designed for either evaporative or refrigerative cooling, including air cleaning and filtering.

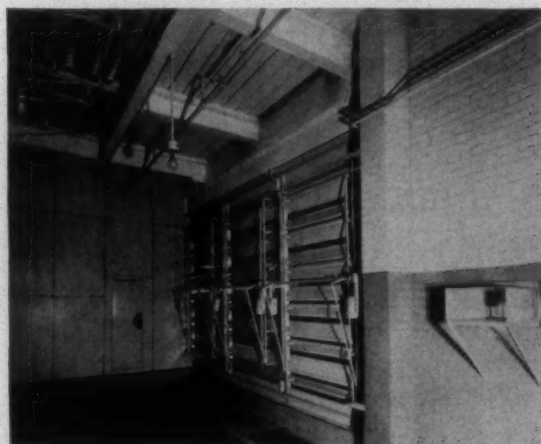


Quality production, efficient operation and worker comfort can be measured in today's modern plants by the adequacy and scope of the air conditioning system. Bahnson engineered and Bahnson built Central Station Air Conditioning Systems offer the best in design and workmanship for year 'round humidity and temperature control to meet the requirements of fibre, machine and operator. Bahnson engineering is based on more than 34 years of experience in the development and application of air conditioning equipment and systems.

*American Textile Machinery Exhibition
Atlantic City—May 8-15
Spaces 11 thru 18 (on the stage)*



Illustrations show apparatus room of Bahnson Central Station System with refrigeration.



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AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERS

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LOS ANGELES 13, CAL.

Rayon Reports

Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N. Y.

April, 1950

Warmth Characteristics of Rayon Being Utilized by Clothing Industry

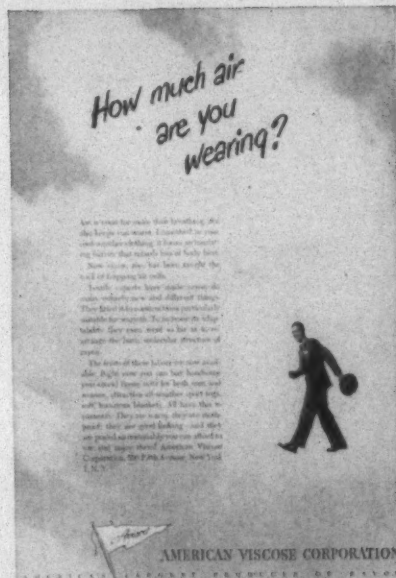
The trend to rayon fabrics for year-round wear emphasizes a shift in the general attitude toward thermal characteristics of fabrics. Since its early days rayon has largely been regarded as a "cool" fiber. Objective examination of the subject indicates that this impression probably had its origin in the type of fabric constructions for which rayon was first used.

For many years rayon's principal uses were in lingerie and lightweight dress goods. As a result, it did not acquire a reputation for warmth. This attitude has been reinforced in recent years by the widespread popularity of rayon in open weaves for cool summer suitings.

New developments have now made it possible to exploit the econ-

omy and wearing qualities of rayon in constructions that provide high insulating values. This move to constructions designed for cold weather apparel is already proving successful. According to the clothing industry, laboratory tests and the experience of people who have worn these fabrics demonstrate their comfort, wearability and economy.

The news that rayon offers many advantages for year-round wear deserves widespread dissemination. To serve this objective, Avisco is releasing information about the warmth of rayon to both the consumer and trade press. This program should help broaden the market for rayon fabrics and benefit the textile industry.



"How much air are you wearing?" is the provocative headline for this Avisco-sponsored advertisement dealing with the problem of warmth in clothing.

RAYON 20 YEARS AGO



NEW YORK, April, 1930—Mixtures of rayon and cotton are being used with outstanding success in the manufacture of raincoats.



NEW YORK, April, 1930—Marked improvement in the demand for rayon swimming suits is a feature of the knit goods market.



NEW YORK, April, 1930—The farmer's daughter is dressing as well as her city sister, thanks to rayon garments sold by the mail order houses.

MAKE USE OF *Avisco*[®] 4-PLY SERVICE

To encourage continued improvement in rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corporation conducts research and offers technical service in these fields:

- 1 FIBER RESEARCH
- 2 FABRIC DESIGN
- 3 FABRIC PRODUCTION
- 4 FABRIC FINISHING

AMERICAN VISCOSER CORPORATION

America's largest producer of rayon

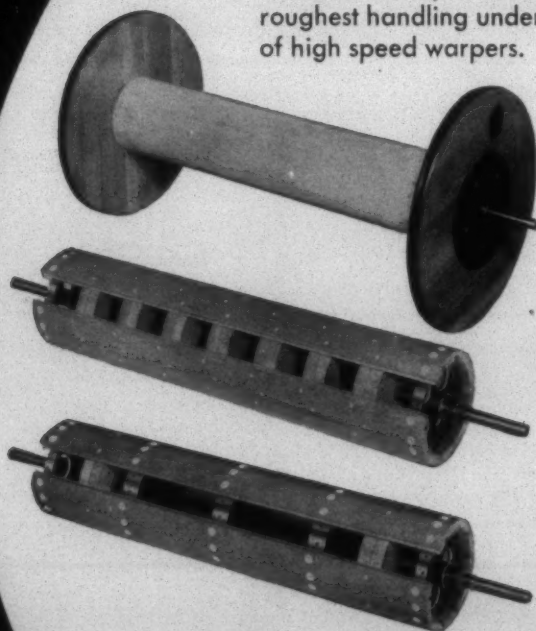
Sales Offices: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.



93,000
Round Trips
to the Moon!

on **ALLEN** *Beams*

Yarn processed yearly on Allen warper beams and beams using Allen heads is sufficient to reach to the moon and back 93,000 times. The overwhelming preference for Allen beams is based upon time-tested dependability and modern features that withstand roughest handling under today's heavy loads. Made for all models of high speed warpers.



GK — COTTON

With Improved Cast-iron Inside Supports at ends, and three two-ply wooden supports between.

GR — RAYON

With Improved Cast-iron Inside Supports at ends, and seven two-ply wooden supports between.

GN — NYLON, SYNTHETICS

With five Improved Cast-iron Inside Supports as shown.

REQUEST CATALOG

ALLEN
COMPANY

Warper Beams — Loom Beams
Adjustable Loom Beam Heads

Allen High Speed Warper
and Creel for all fibres

General offices — 153 River Road
New Bedford, Mass.

JOSEPH BOWLER, JR.
50 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

CARLTON OLIVER
502 Unity St.
Fort Mill, S. C.

"AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION Booths 186-189"

19,600 15,940 16,684 15,420 10,244 8,514
5,865 25,400 14,800 16,420 126,800 24,800
18,304 4,850 7,320
6,828 13,900
4,380 17,090 5,200 7,040 7,230
5,430 15,320 4,960 5,060
with *full-floating* footstep bearing
27,000 5,400 4,800 5,300 4,416
6,712 26,800 7,200 11,300
5,280 4,780 3,536 8,400 14,400 8,200
7,100 7,700 5,300 12,100 20,076 5,000
18,950 22,600 5,000 17,832 20,904
10,752 30,538
29,904

Marquette roller bearing spindles

with *full-floating* footstep bearing

for cotton, rayon, nylon, wool and worsted

The above figures represent some installations of Marquette Roller Bearing Spindles. In certain cases they were purchased to modernize old frames; in other mills they were specified on new frames. They save power, save tapes, save lubricant, and require less maintenance. They increase production through higher speeds, fewer ends down, and larger packages. Result: MORE YARN AT LOWER COST.

Let us prove this through a test installation. Contact our home office or one of our representatives.



The **Marquette**
METAL PRODUCTS CO.
CLEVELAND 10, OHIO
SUBSIDIARY OF CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION

PROTECTED BY U. S. AND FOREIGN PATENTS, AND PATENTS PENDING

Representatives:

BYRD MILLER, WOODSIDE BLDG., GREENVILLE, S. C.
C. H. WHITE, 1229 PAMLICO DRIVE, GREENSBORO, N. C.
WILLIAM P. RUSSELL, BOX 778, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JOHN J. HALLISSY, 58 LIVINGSTON AVE., LOWELL, MASS.

Also Manufacturers of: HYDRAULIC GOVERNORS • FUEL OIL PUMPS • FUEL OIL INJECTORS
WINDSHIELD WIPERS FOR AIRCRAFT, TRUCKS AND BUSES • PRECISION PARTS AND ASSEMBLIES

Improve Your Products!



The BARBER-COLMAN System of SPOOLING and QUILLING Offers Interesting Opportunities

The new Barber-Colman Automatic Quiller provides the weavers of quality goods with equipment that can help to produce better products. The advantages of the Barber-Colman System of Spooling and Quilling are (1) extra high speed, (2) thorough cleaning, (3) maximum retention of yarn quality, and (4) automatic machine operation. The Spooler winds cheeses from the spinning bobbins at 1200 yards per minute, and automatically removes all gouts, slubs, and other imperfections. The Quiller is magazine fed, winds overend from the cheeses of spun yarn at speeds up to 13,000 r.p.m., and builds up clean, firm, uniform filling bobbins that will produce superior results at the loom.

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A.

GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

DUOFOL

POWERFUL SURFACE TENSION DEPRESSANT

AN EXCELLENT
DYE LEVELLING
AGENT

RENDERS
THE FABRIC
HIGHLY ABSORBENT

A SUPERIOR
PENETRANT IN
PACKAGE DYEING

AN
OUTSTANDING
WETTING AGENT

Hartex DUOFOL, a sulfated condensation product, is a clear amber oil possessing superior wetting, rewetting, and softening properties. It is clearly miscible with water in all proportions and retains its high surface activity in the presence of hard water, salt, alkali, or weak acids.

DUOFOL was developed for instantaneous wetting in baths at all temperatures up to the boil.

It is recommended for dyeing operations in

general and specifically for vat and package dyeing to give greater uniformity of shade.

When a solution of DUOFOL is dried into a fabric, it renders the fabric highly absorbent (rewetting property). In addition, DUOFOL acts as a softening agent making its use doubly advisable in sanforizing operations.

Quantities as low as 4 oz. per 100 gallons have proved satisfactory for most applications.



Hartex Products

Rayon Oils & Sizes
Nylon Oils & Sizes
Kier Bleaching Oils
Finishing Oils
Synthetic Detergents

Conditioning Agents
Scrooping Agents
Splashproof Compounds
Delustrants
Leveling Agents

Cationic Softeners
Cotton Warp Dressings
Wetting-Out Agents
Weighting Agents
Mercerizing Penetrants

HART PRODUCTS

THE HART PRODUCTS CORPORATION
1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

based on research



CHARLOTTE—Experts in Better **STRAPPING**

For many years, Charlotte has studied and supplied the various leather needs of textile mills. This long experience and accumulated knowledge is at your disposal. Confer with us on your requirements in either standard or special leather products. We supply STRAPS made from oak-tanned, combination-tanned and hairon leather. Send complete specifications with your inquiry and, if possible, a sample.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

sulphur colors

in sulphur colors,
the first and
foremost brand
names are

KATIGEN
IMMEDIAL
INDOCARBON

PRODUCTS OF THE GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION

if your problem concerns sulphur colors
a consultation with General Dyestuff Corporation
may prove very beneficial

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION

435 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK 14, N. Y.

NEW FLOOR PROTECTION WITH WIL-MAT BALL BEARING SWIVEL CASTERS

The heavy drawn sheet steel tread and thrust-type, natural-raceway ball bearings make WIL-MAT the easiest rolling caster available today. Easy rolling and smooth sheet steel tread mean the maximum in protection for your maple floors.

The drawn sheet steel tread will not chip and leave a jagged edge nor will it wear to a sharp edge to cut or scratch your costly maple floors. Sheet steel does not absorb oil and grime nor deteriorate to the black, gummy tread that leaves sticky tracks on your floors. The heavy, one-piece steel center support gives the wheel tremendous weight carrying capacity.

Heavy steel ball bearings roll in thrust-type natural raceways. Inner and outer raceways are accurately machined and hardened. Side shock and thrust is evenly absorbed by a maximum surface of each ball, minimizing

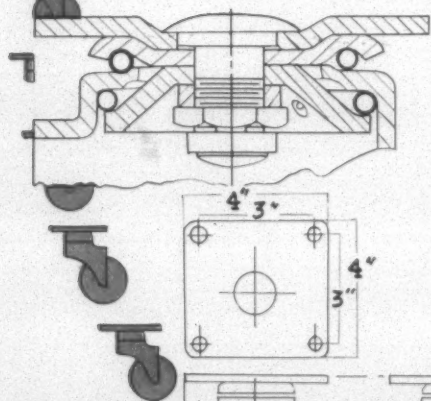
damage to ball or raceway, greatly increasing the load capacity and life of the bearing.

The swivel bearing also has TWO ROWS of heavy ball bearings running in hardened natural raceways. The axle is of the bolt and nut type, drilled for pressure lubrication.

An outstanding feature of the WIL-MAT caster is the large, close-fitting threadguard that forms a housing for the bearing, sweeps down close to the disc and behind the tread bevel, completely shielding the wheel from loose threads and lint that so easily clog an improperly shielded hub.

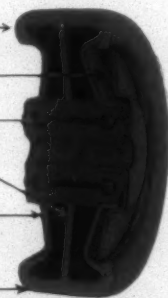
The fork is a one-piece steel stamping from 1/8" sheet steel. All casters cadmium plated to retard rust.

Dimensions are given in the drawing below. See the next page for corresponding Rigid Fork models.



CATALOG NUMBER 145

- Heavy sheet steel Tire
- Very close-fitting threadguard
- Twin heavy-duty thrust-type ball bearings
- Heavy sheet steel Center Support
- Heavy duty die-stamped steel Discs
- Curved chip-proof bevel that can never wear to a sharp edge



WILKIN & MATTHEWS
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



textile bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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Whence The Goods?

An unusually large amount of piece goods, especially men's suitings, is being secured from Southern textile mills under the guise of "short lengths" and "remnants," and yet much of the piece goods are not very short and a considerable portion are definitely not remnants.

Men, most of them from New York, are traveling the South with large amounts of cash in their pockets; in fact, one reported that a large sum of money was stolen from his grip while he was away from his room in a Southern hotel.

Tailors tell us that they are almost daily being offered goods at ridiculous prices.

One says that he was offered several pieces of a Southern fabric at \$1.82 per yard and that he recognized the goods as the same which he had a short time previously purchased at \$4.50 per yard. The seller told him that he had bought the goods for 82 cents and was willing to sell for a profit of \$1.00 per yard. They were not short lengths or seconds.

The tailor surmises that men, with cash in their pockets, are appearing at mills and offering to pay a certain amount in cash for all the short lengths that they can load in their cars.

The tailor is of the opinion that the mill management sometimes does not know about the transaction or that some first-quality, full-length pieces are loaded into the car with the short lengths and remnants for a cash consideration.

It is impossible to call attention to a situation of this kind without the risk of directing suspicion against honest men, but something "fishy" is going on in Southern textile mill centers and upon the basis of the information which has come to us we feel obligated to call attention to the ugly reports.

Palm Beach Meeting

The recent meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., at Palm Beach, Fla., was the first under the new name. It compared very favorably with any held by its predecessor organizations.

Usually, when a convention is held for the second succes-

sive year at one place, there is a much reduced attendance, but the 1950 attendance exceeded that of 1949.

During the past year the Palm Beach-Biltmore Hotel had been purchased by four brothers who are natives of North Carolina and improvements, estimated at more than \$1,000,000, had been made. It is today one of the finest hotels in Florida and the service was excellent.

Probably the high spots of the meeting were the two following addresses:

"Agriculture Looks at Socialism," by Flake Shaw, executive vice-president, North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation.

"Cotton Looks at Socialism," by William Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council of America.

It was heartening to hear representatives of the farmers' groups speak against some of the policies of the Truman administration.

Of almost equal importance was the address of President Ellison S. McKissick and the report of W. H. Ruffin of Durham, N. C., as chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee, with his very able presentation of the menace of imports of foreign made goods.

Executive Vice-President Robert C. Jackson and Secretary and Treasurer F. Sadler Love handled all details in a very efficient manner.

Congressman Deane's Conduct

Congressman C. B. Deane of Rockingham, N. C., is now a candidate for re-election and we have been wondering if the story of his misconduct in the first half of 1949 will continue to be suppressed.

Sometime in May or June, 1949, Congressman Deane began stealthily showing around and industrially circulating a document which he told other Congressmen had come to him anonymously through the mails and the authorship of which was entirely unknown to him.

The mysterious document recited the history of the B-36 bomber plane and intimated that it was an inferior plane which had been contracted through political influence.

As Congressman Deane was not on any armed service committee, some wondered why he had been the one to receive the anonymous document but he continued to circulate it until it became almost a sensation.

The House Armed Services Committee headed by Congressman Carl Vinson decided to investigate.

Lyon L. Tyler, Jr., a former F.B.I. man, was employed, as a special committee investigator, to run down the authorship of the memorandum.

Mr. Tyler reported to the committee that he talked to Congressman Deane and that Deane told him that he did not know who wrote it.

Finally Cedric Worth, a special assistant to the Under Secretary of the Navy, was summoned and under questioning by Chairman Vinson and the Committee's Council Joseph Keenan, testified:

Mr. Deane came to my office and said Mr. Johnathan Daniels had heard a great many disturbing reports about the B-36. He asked me to compile everything I had heard or knew about it and I did. This was early this year. I wrote it and delivered it to Mr. Deane personally.

Thus it was shown that the mysterious document which Congressman Deane had told his associates had come to him anonymous through the mails and whose authorship, he re-

peatedly asserted, was unknown to him, had actually been written at his request and personally received by him.

There was a report that Secretary Johnson had personally approved the B-36 and was responsible for the placing of a large contract for their construction. If the B-36 could be discredited, Secretary Johnson would be discredited.

When the investigation by the House Armed Services Committee was in progress, Congressman Deane told Chair-

man Vinson that he would testify but, when called, he could not be found. Chairman Vinson surrendered his gavel and personally went to Deane's office but was given to understand that Congressman Deane had left for Japan on a Congressional junket, but it can be shown that Mr. Deane had fled to Rockingham, N. C., and did not leave for Japan until some days later.

Congressmen to whom C. B. Deane had made the false statements about the mysterious document were incensed and it was stated that he would be formally censured by the Speaker of the House in regular session.

However, when he returned from Japan the resentment had subsided and no action was taken.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1950 —

- April 27-28—Spring meeting, **FIBER SOCIETY**, Fontana, N. C.
 April 27-29—Annual convention, **ALABAMA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.
 April 28-30—Annual convention, **DELTA KAPPA PHI FRATERNITY**, Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute.
 May 1—**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COTTON STANDARDS**, Washington, D. C.
 May 1-6—**NATIONAL COTTON WEEK**.
 May 3-5—Annual **NORTH CAROLINA STATEWIDE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CONFERENCE** (sponsored by N. C. Industrial Commission), Charlotte Hotel.
 May 5-6—Industrial editors institute, **SOUTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL EDITORS**, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 May 5-7—Annual convention, **PHI PSI FRATERNITY**, New Ocean House, Ewanscott, Mass.
 May 8-12—**AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION** (and Allied Industries), Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium.
 May 11-13—Annual outing, **CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.
 May 11-13—Annual meeting, **COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA**, Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston.
 May 17-19—Annual convention, **COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA**, Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Fla.
 May 26—**SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 May 25-26—Annual outing, **CHATTANOOGA YARN ASSOCIATION**, Lookout Mountain Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 May 27—**SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Columbus, Ga.
 June 1-3—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION**, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.
 June 2—Annual outing, **PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE INSTITUTE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION**.
 June 26-30—63rd annual meeting and ninth Exhibit of Testing Apparatus and Equipment, **A.S.T.M.**, Atlantic City, N. J.
 June 30-July 1—**PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.
 July 27-28—**COTTON RESEARCH CONGRESS**, Baker Hotel, Dallas, Tex.
 Aug. 18-19—Summer outing, **SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Read House, Hotel Patten and Chattanooga (Tenn.) Country Club.
 Sept. 5-9—Sixth **NATIONAL CHEMICAL EXPOSITION**, Chicago (Ill.) Coliseum.
 Sept. 11-13—Silver anniversary convention, **SOUTHERN COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSOCIATION**, El Paso, Tex.
 Sept. 11-13—**SPINNER-BREEDER CONFERENCE**, El Paso, Tex.
 Sept. 19-21—Textile division, **AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**, Worcester, Mass.
 Sept. 23—**SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, LaGrange, Ga.
 Sept. 28-30—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS**, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Sept. 30—**PIEDMONT DIVISION, S.T.A.**, Charlotte (N. C.) Hotel.
 Oct. 2-7—16th **SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION**, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.
 Oct. 12-13—Annual meeting, **NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst.
 Oct. 16-21—**INTERNATIONAL SILK CONGRESS**, New York City.
 Oct. 26-27—Annual convention, **CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.
 Nov. 16-17—Annual meeting, **TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.
 Nov. 26-Dec. 1—Textile division, **A.S.M.E.** (one-day session in conjunction with parent society's annual meeting), New York City.
 Dec. 9—**SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Atlanta, Ga.

— 1951 —

- April 30-May 4—**MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION**, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.
 June 18-22—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS**, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Oct. 18-20—Annual national convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Statler Hotel, New York City.

— 1952 —

- June 22-27—Annual meeting, **A.S.T.M.**, New York City.

Graham Supported Leland Olds

After the appointment of Leland Olds to the Federal Power Commission by President Truman the attention of many Senators was called to the following statement which he had made in the *Daily Worker*, official organ of the Communists, the *Federated Press Labor Letter* and similar publications.

Capitalism in the United States is rapidly passing into the stage which has marked the decay of many earlier social orders, the stage in which a dominant owning class ceases to perform a function in the business of society. . . . The owners exist only a privileged class of parasites whose idleness and dissipation become an increasing stench in the nostrils of the people.

* * *

The manipulation of democratic institutions by this wealthy autocracy forces labor to seek other than constitutional processes.

* * *

The opposition of the United Mine Workers to competitive wages can only be made effective through the elimination of competitive private capitalism. The miners have two alternatives: to develop, along with the rest of organized labor, political power sufficient to put over nationalization; or to seek control by the workers themselves, under a worker government."

* * *

To millions of workers slaving throughout the world to provide the tribute enacted by the American dollar empire the Fourth of July will loom as anything but the birthday of liberty. They will view it as the day set apart by the world's greatest exploiters to glorify their rise to power.

* * *

Lenin knew what would take the place of political partyism when he made his bid for power in Russia with the slogan all power to the Soviets. . . . That change is coming in America.

No one can deny that above was a statement in opposition to the American private enterprise system and in favor of the Communistic system of Russia.

The *Daily Worker* said on July 5, 1928:

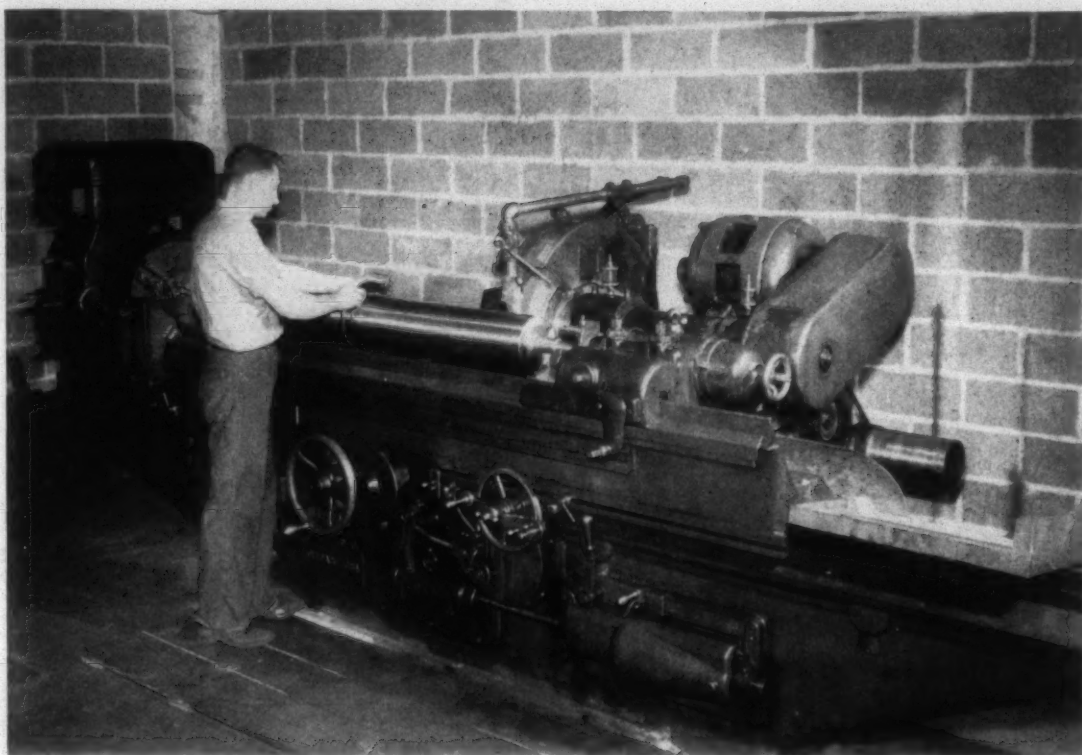
The committee found Mr. Olds glib of tongue and very convincing. Like many crusaders for foreign ideologies he has an attractive personality and is disarming to a very high degree.

When President Truman in October, 1949, nominated Leland Olds for another term upon the Federal Power Commission he was turned down by an overwhelming vote of the Senators, including Hoey of North Carolina, Byrd of Virginia and George of Georgia.

Frank P. Graham was one of 15 Senators who voted to confirm Leland Olds.

That Frank P. Graham would vote to confirm a man who made the statements listed above justifies the distrust of the people of North Carolina and the fear of the votes he would record if re-elected for a term of four years.

That Your Warps May Run True...



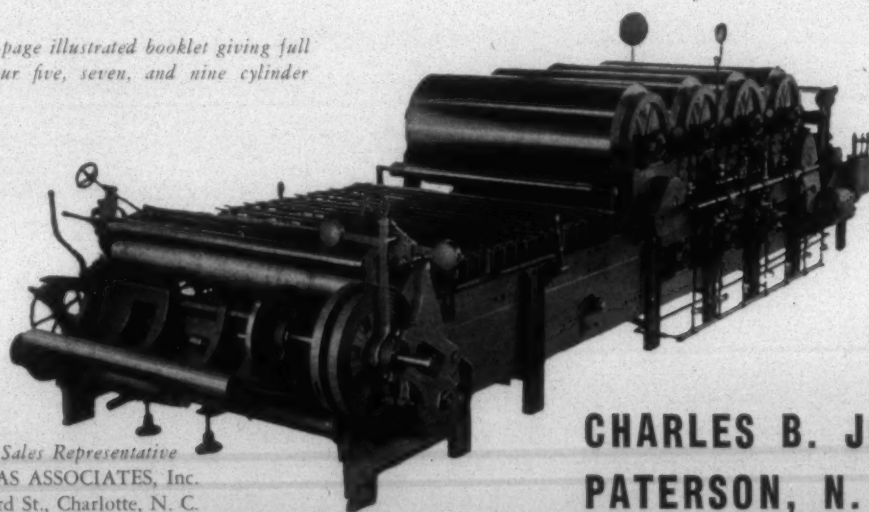
—a tolerance of $\pm .0005''$ is maintained in grinding quetsch and all other rolls for uniform size from end to end in the manufacture of

JOHNSON WARP SIZERS

The rolls are ground on their center shafts for perfect concentricity, to prevent taper or variation from side to side of the sizer, which would affect the evenness of the warp sheet.

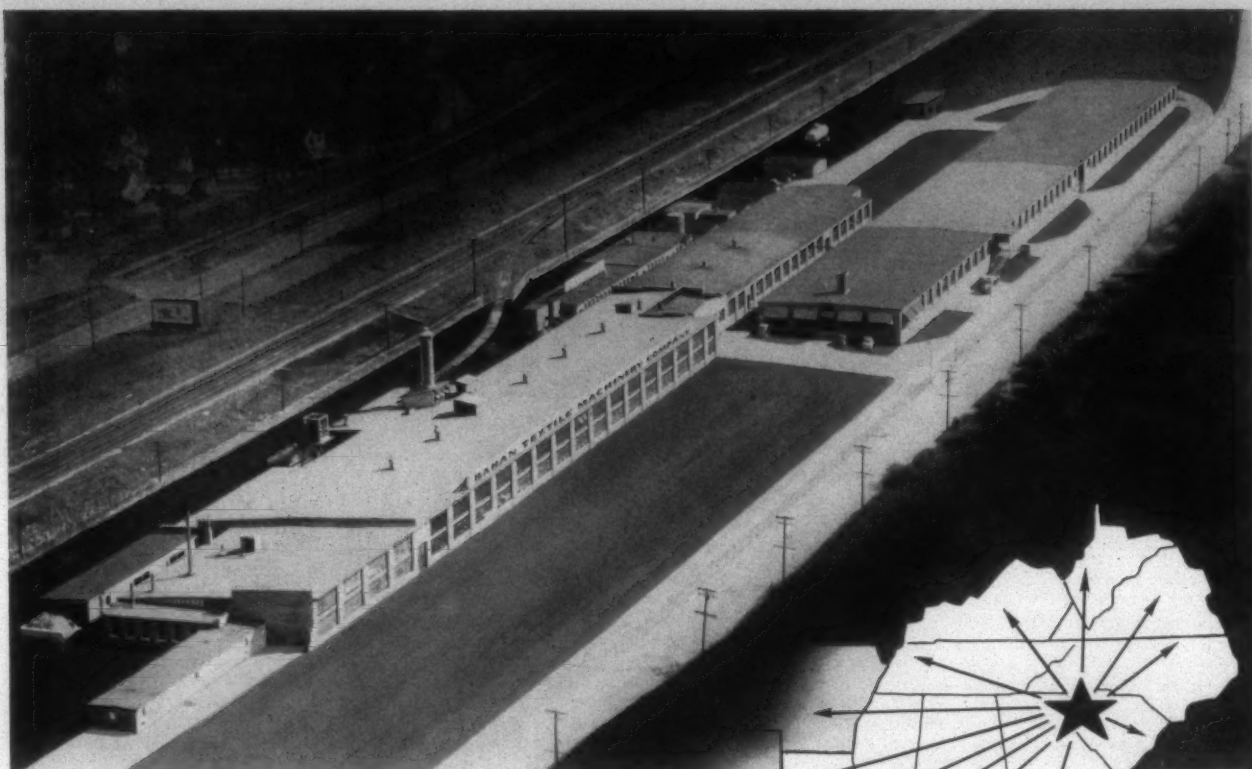
Send for 16-page illustrated booklet giving full details of our five, seven, and nine cylinder sizers.

Our eternal vigilance in details like this pays dividends to users of Johnson sizers, in better warps, greater production, and longer machine life.



Southern Sales Representative
T. E. LUCAS ASSOCIATES, Inc.
117 E. Third St., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLES B. JOHNSON
PATERSON, N. J.



**This plant is
geared to giving
faster service to southern mills....**

From temple screws to completely rebuilt looms, fast service is the byword at the big Bahan plant.

A recently completed wing adds over 50,000 square feet of manufacturing space. This allows even faster handling of orders, most of which are shipped the same day received.

Take advantage of Bahan's prompt and dependable service to Southern Mills. A large inventory of standard loom parts is constantly maintained. Complete assemblies of Motor Drives, Spring Tops, Worm Take-ups, Tape Selvage Motions and many others can also be shipped immediately from stock. Write, wire or telephone your requirements today.



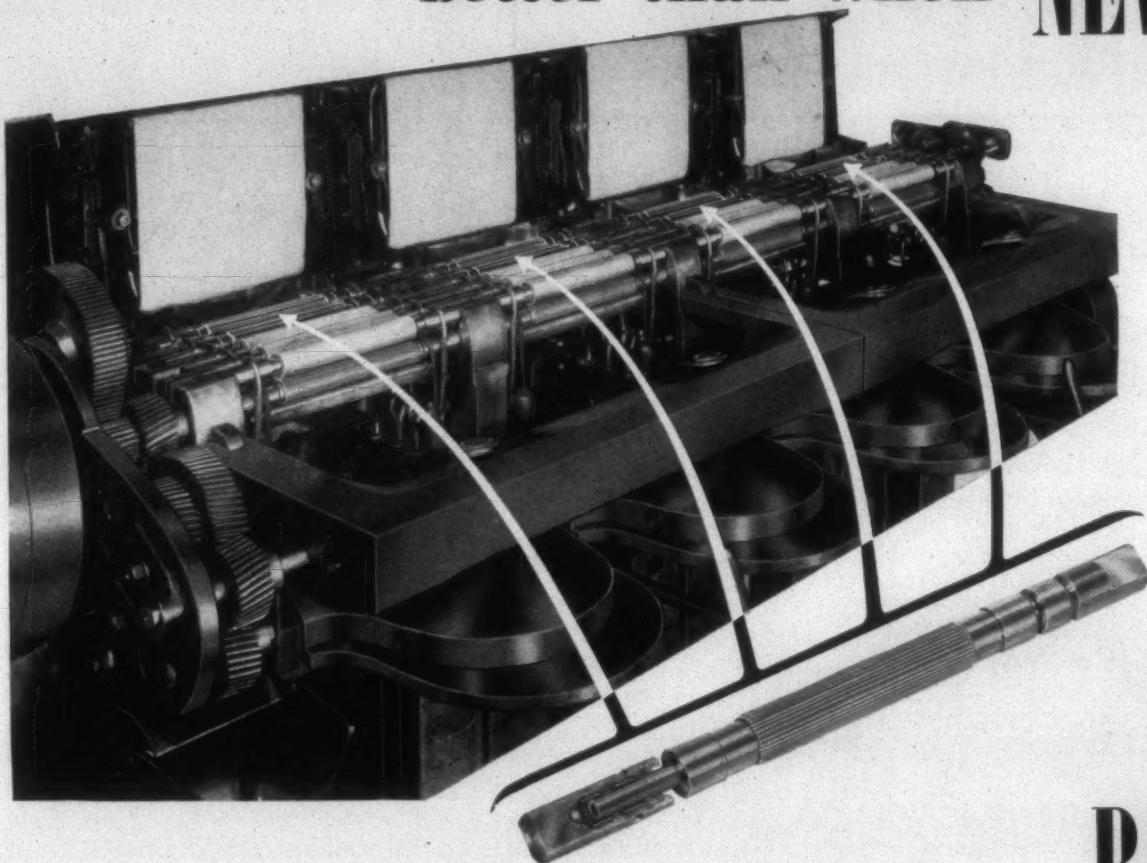
BAHAN TEXTILE MACHINERY CO., Inc.

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF RELIABLE TEXTILE MACHINERY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

Greenville, South Carolina

Make an **OLD** Drawing Frame

better than when **NEW!**



with the amazing, revolutionary **RGM**

GOSSETT technicians rebuilt this old frame from one with 4 rolls 6 ends up to one with 5 rolls 8 ends up. The first, second and third line rolls, top and bottom, are common rolls made by Gossett . . . the fourth and fifth line rolls are the amazing, newly developed RGM metallic rolls made by Gossett and which are so hard that even a steel file cannot cut them! The set-up is of graduated pitch flutes.

During the re-building process more things happened to the old Drawing Frame. The top rolls were equipped with Gossett roller bearing shells (there are none better) . . . so this old frame will now draft 8 to 11. Further, we installed new stands, new calender rolls, new tension train of spiral gears and studs, new drafting gears and studs and re-built the coilers, can tackles and installed new trumpets.

Yes . . . it's an old Drawing Frame better now than when new. Takes know-how and equipment. Gossett has both PLUS the amazing and exclusive RGM metallic roll. GOSSETT will also re-build Drawing Frames with the 4-roll system in the same manner.

More About the RGM METALLIC DRAWING ROLL

The flutes and collars have been so hardened by the Gossett exclusive method that even synthetics will not wear them down. The flutes on the RGM roll are so precision made that no tool marks can be found. The tolerance on the flutes, collars and neck is plus or minus .0005.

Write for full particulars and estimated cost

D. W. GOSSETT, PRESIDENT

E. C. MASON, SALES MGR.

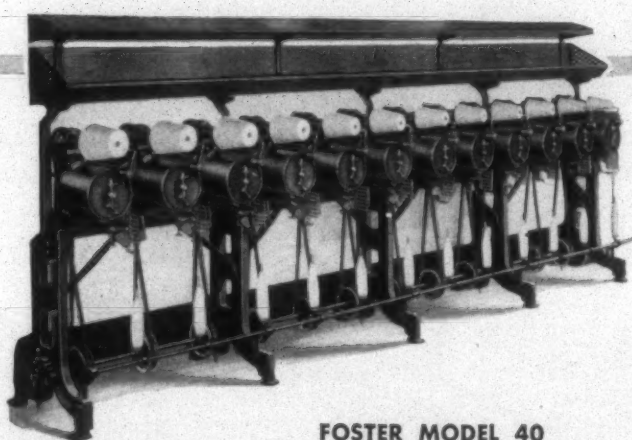
H. A. HAYNES, SOUTHERN REP.

GOSSETT

MACHINE WORKS, INC.

GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

HEAVY DUTY PRECISION WINDERS



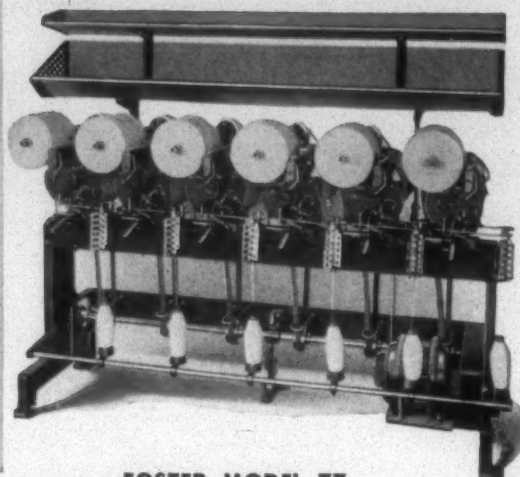
FOSTER MODEL 40

Champions at "Give and Take"

A champion in any endeavor, sporting or manufacturing, is made by superior ability in "give and take". The Foster Model 77 and Model 40 precise winders for cones and tubes are champions in this respect. They have proved, in tough competition, their ability to give high production and superior packages in the winding of coarse yarns and heavy plies. They are also known for their ability to "take it", requiring minimum mechanical maintenance and repair.

FOSTER MACHINE CO.
WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

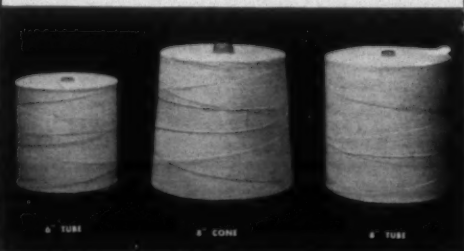
Southern Office: Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.
Canadian Representative: Ross-Whitehead & Co., Ltd., University Tower Building,
660 Ste. Catherine Street, West, Montreal, Quebec. European Representative:
Muschamp Taylor, Ltd., Manchester, England.



FOSTER MODEL 77

Check these champion characteristics
of Foster Model 77 and Model 40:

1. Precise wind or lay.
2. Ball bearing spindles and drive shaft standard on Model 77, optional on Model 40.
3. Spindles driven by individual quarter-turn belts.
4. Equipment for drawing either over-end or unrolling.
5. Arbors for various types of cones and tubes furnished for both machines.
6. Traverses on Model 77 up to 8"—on Model 40 up to 6½".
7. Multiple end winding of braider tubes on Model 40.
8. Model 77 winds a range of counts from 8/3 to 8/100; Model 40 from 30/2 to 8/40.



Years of smooth-running production ahead

for these new

drawing frames

with the help of

Gulf Lubrication



The kind of lubrication these new drawing frames get down through the years will play an important part in determining the quality of the sliver they produce, how long they retain their efficiency, and how much they cost to operate.

To insure proper lubrication, the progressive management of this mill adopted the quality lubricants and application schedule recommended by a Gulf Lubrication Engineer. As a result, every bearing and gear gets better protection against wear and loss of accuracy. And that means higher quality yarn in the long run, plus lower maintenance costs.

Scores of the country's leading mills rely on Gulf Lubrication, report that it helps them keep their machines and equipment in better condition and helps them reduce costs. They know from experience that Gulf lubricants are high quality, uniform products—that each one does its job well. They have found the wide experience and broad practical knowledge of Gulf Lubrication

Engineers invaluable—a source of real down-to-earth solutions for their maintenance and lubrication problems.

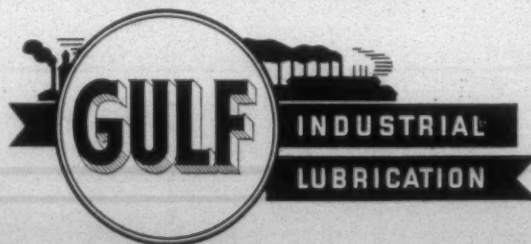
This kind of lubrication service has real dollar and cents value to you. Write, wire, or phone your nearest Gulf office today and ask a Gulf Lubrication Engineer to call.

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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

Conversation On Taxes

WE'VE just heard of a good way to make the average citizen conscious of the taxes he pays.

When the employee walks up to the window, the paymaster lays down his total wages in cash. Then, before the employee can pick it up, the paymaster pulls back the deductions and says, "That's for taxes."

The firm estimates that the average deductions are 19 per cent of the total's wages. So, if a man is due \$50 for his week's work, the paymaster lays down \$50 in cash and then jerks back \$9.50.

That brings up an imaginary conversation that might take place between this voter and his Congressman the next time they meet:

Voter: "Look here! My pay is \$50 a week, but the paymaster always jerks back \$9.50 of it before I can pick it up and says it's for taxes. Can't you do something about cutting those taxes?"

Congressman: "How can I vote to cut taxes with the budget out of balance? We can't cut taxes until the budget is balanced."

Voter: "Well, why don't you cut expenses and get the budget in balance? Then you could cut taxes."

Congressman: "But how can I vote to cut expenses when you are always asking me to get more federal money for local purposes. When you stop putting the bee on me to spend more money, I'll vote to cut expenses."

To that the voter has no answer, and he goes away counting his \$40.50 and mumbling to himself.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.*

Where Are We Headed?

ACCORDING to the bi-weekly newspapers for employees of Servel, Inc., the United States leads the world in increased per capita tax burden since 1939, and we now have the highest per capital tax burden of any country in the world.

Here are some of the changes that have taken place from 1913 to 1949: The population of the United States has increased 50 per cent. Total government civilian employees have increased 400 per cent. Federal revenue has increased 5,840 per cent. The federal debt has increased 19,317 per cent.

Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, and a group of able assistants recently completed an exhaustive study of our Federal Government. This non-partisan study was made at the request of President Truman. Mr. Hoover and his group discovered a great many inefficiencies, much duplication of work and amazing waste of taxpayers' money. They have recommended definite measures of reorganization, greatly improved methods of far-reaching economies.

So far nothing has been done about it, and as this is written, it appears that inefficiency and wastefulness in government will continue and will increase. Why?

Because we, the people of the United States, don't seem to give a hoot. How many of us ask whether the men we elected to public office will insist upon good, sound economical government and upon sound tax measures?

How many of us write to our representatives in Washington, ask them to support sound legislation and to oppose unsound, extravagant measures? How many of us are considerate enough to write to our lawmakers and thank them when they do something we like?

Where are we headed?—*Mooreville Medallion, Mooreville (N. C.) Mills, Inc.*

The Price Of Freedom

DESPITE the troubled world situation today, we Americans are still inclined to take for granted our many freedoms which were threatened by dictatorship nations and their Communistic and Socialistic doctrines. We do not always appreciate the price which was paid for these freedoms and the price which we must continue to pay to preserve them. This is not just idle talk.

The history books tell us the hardships, bloodshed and suffering which our nation has gone through to gain such precious American heritages as the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of opportunity or free enterprise, to name a few. World War II is a painful and recent reminder of our defense of freedom.

Yet, these very freedoms which make our jobs possible also present us

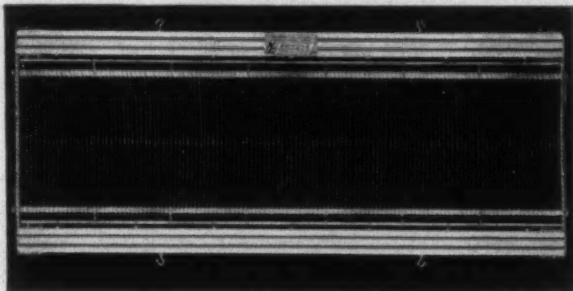


KICK RUST OUT of Your Weave Room!

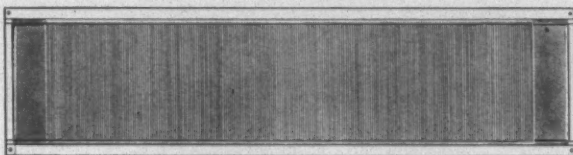
INSTALL **EMMONS RUST-PROOF HARNESS!**

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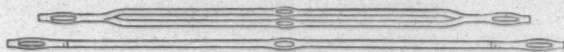
Here's The E-Man's RUST-PROOF Combination:



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EMMONS STAINLESS STEEL REEDS



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ALUMINUM—Will Not Rust!



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STAINLESS STEEL—Will Not Rust!

You can permanently overcome rusting and corrosion in the weave-room by installing the Emmons **RUST-PROOF** combination shown above. Other great advantages of this **RUST-PROOF** threesome include extra frame rigidity, reducing distortion; heddles that slide freely, greatly reduced heddle and yarn breakage, increased loom speed potential, reeds that clean easier and suffer less from dent breakage and **LONGER LIFE** for all three!

Get complete information on
the E-Man's **RUST-PROOF**
combination **NOW!**



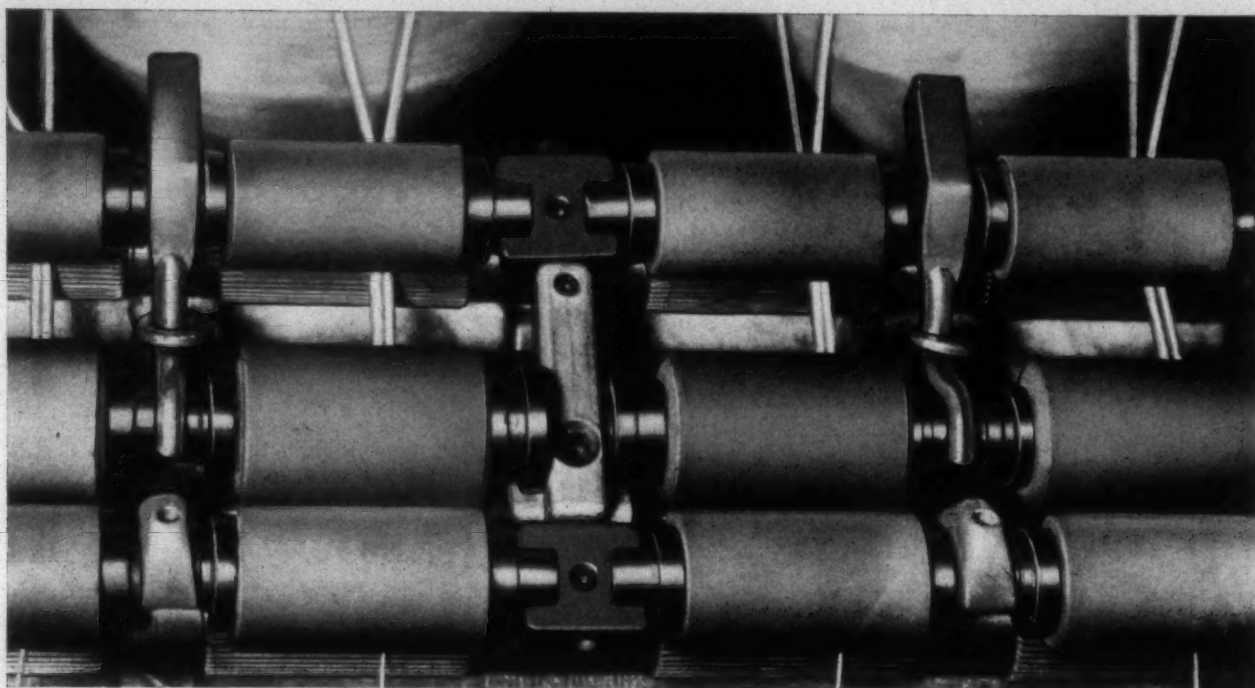
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FOR ROVING AND SPINNING



Requires only annual lubrication... Shells interchangeable from arbor to arbor... Shell covering interchangeable at will... No yarn spoilage from black oil... these are a few of the

18 Money- and Time-Saving Features **of this new S-L-T Needle Bearing TOP ROLL,**

described in detail in a series of mailing pieces prepared for Management, Supervisors and Textile Engineers who are desirous of keeping up with the latest developments in the industry. If you are not receiving this series, a request to our nearest sales office will bring them to you.

Every mill should try out at least one frame of these S-L-T Top Rolls. We have a special plan which makes this possible on a very economical basis.

S-L-T TOP ROLLS are manufactured by THE TORRINGTON COMPANY, Torrington, Conn., and are available exclusively through



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60 BATTERYMARCH STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.

Shops at BIDDEFORD, MAINE and SANFORD, N. C.

SALES OFFICES: CHARLOTTE • GREENVILLE • ATLANTA

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING—

with many problems. It is important that we understand and be ever-conscious of this fact. Anything really worthwhile requires certain continuing responsibilities. As a large diversified textile manufacturing organization, our company is serving a large public which is very demanding in the variety of textile products from which it wants to pick and choose. It is very demanding about the quality and price it is willing to pay.

This sort of freedom of choice among our customers gives us plenty of production and sales problems, but the changing nature of these demands is also the thing which helps create and maintain our jobs. In other words, we help create our own problems through our own freedoms, but all of us are serving each other to meet these demands and choices. We can't have our cake and eat it, too.

To retain our freedoms we must work hard to serve ourselves and meet our own problems. This has always been the American Way of Life. If we are ever misled into thinking there is any other solution, then we will be giving up the cherished freedoms which we have worked so hard for, fought for and died for throughout American history. —*Bur-Mil Review*, Burlington Mills Corp.

It May Be The Trend

IT may be the trend of the times or it may be the people involved, but it is very interesting to observe that we have some candidates for re-election to public office who are campaigning with a more conservative program than was expected.

The chances are that some of the candidates who were known for their left-wing attitude have come to the realization that the average citizen is beginning to awaken to the dangers of Socialism and Communism, and therefore believe that their chances for re-election will be increased by becoming more conservative.

A person who conscientiously makes a change in attitude because he realizes that he was in error before is to be respected. We do not have too much respect, however, for a person whose chief interest is re-election and is willing to jump on the bandwagon regardless of whether he sincerely believes that that is the honorable way to ride. Such a person is no statesman—in fact,

such a person is not entitled to very much respect or trust. We do not believe that we can get very much argument from any thinking citizen when we state that the greatest need in this country today is leaders with a statesman's viewpoint and who can be respected and trusted. In discussing a situation of this kind, it probably is not good editorial practice to deal in generalities. We insist, however, that the need for proper representation in Washington and state capitals is gen-

eral. We would, however, like to cite the Florida senatorial race as an illustration where the senator seeking re-election is desperately trying to discard a Communistic reputation and talk like a wholesome Southerner and American citizen. The political cloak which Senator Pepper is now trying to wear in seeking re-election is not very becoming to him when one considers some of his past associates and record. —*The Textorian*, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.

NON-FLUID OIL

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

STOPS CLOTH SPOILAGE IN THE WEAVE ROOM

Losses from oil spot "seconds," if unchecked, can cut very deeply into profits. That's why 7 out of every 10 mills have changed from ordinary oil to NON-FLUID OIL . . . the drip-less, waste-less lubricant that stays in bearings and off goods.

NON-FLUID OIL saves its own cost many times over by checking oil damage. And it offers still further savings by outlasting oil 3 to 5 times, thereby reducing lubricant and application costs.

We are prepared to furnish mills with skilled engineering service. Write for Bulletin T 13 TB and free testing sample of "A-#00000" grade of NON-FLUID OIL.

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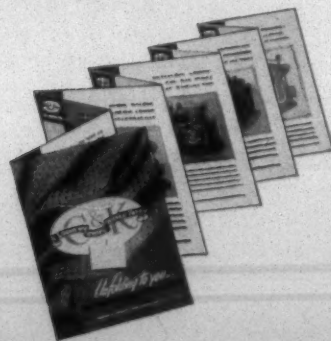
NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricants, but is a specific product of our manufacture. So-called fluid grease imitations of NON-FLUID OIL often prove dangerous and costly to use.

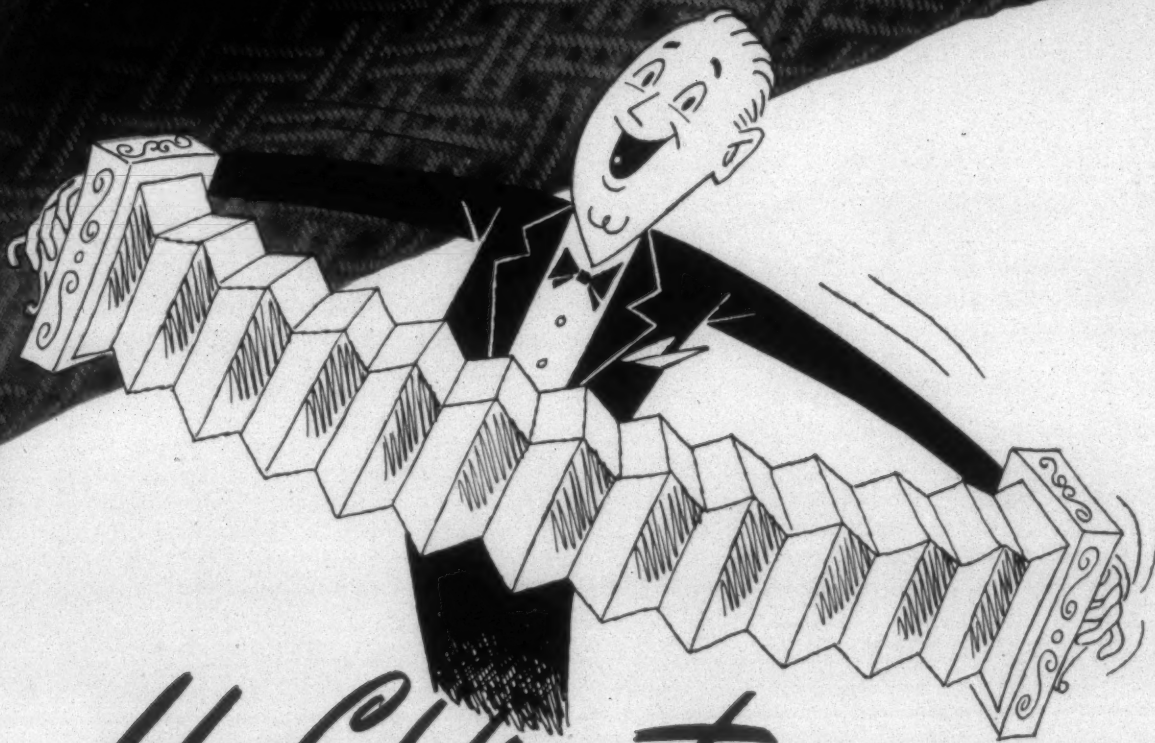
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In Booths 323 to 338...

see many of C&K's many types of looms in actual operation . . . *see representative types of all of them* in C&K's new 12-page "Accordion Folder" . . . a copy is yours for the asking, when you drop around to "see C&K."

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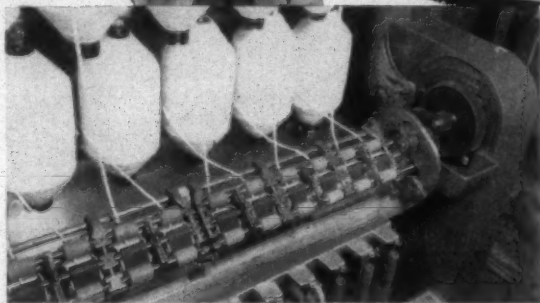
An Invitation to

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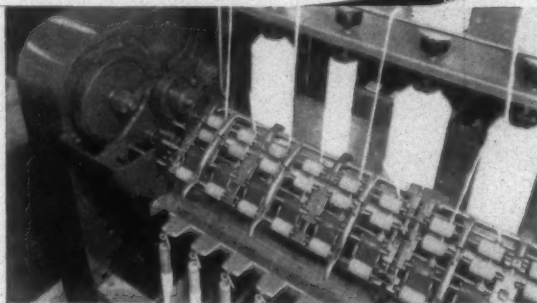
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*The American Textile Machinery
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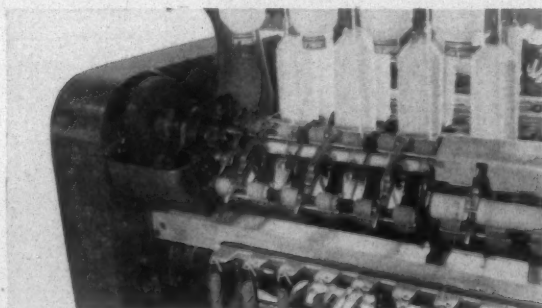
NO. 1 — H & B CASABLANCAS SUPER HIGH-DRAFT SYSTEM

A 3-roll system with a set of double aprons. Features newly designed cap bars, weighting of roller stands, cradles and tensors. Adjustable roll settings and a better control of apron travel produce yarn of high quality in evenness and strength. Warp yarns from a single roving in the creel are possible. Highly flexible drafting range from 24" — 50". Handles staple fiber lengths up to 2".



NO. 2 — H & B CASABLANCAS FOUR-ROLL HIGH-DRAFT SYSTEM

Designed for finer count yarns, yet can also handle lower counts. 4-roller arrangement with double apron between the first two lines and with condenser directly in back of double apron permits 3 distinct drafting zones for drafts as high as 80" with certain fiber lengths. Equipped with extra flexible saddles and spring weighting of a new design.



NO. 3 — H & B CASABLANCAS S-3 HIGH-DRAFT SYSTEM

For synthetics and blends or any fiber from 1" to 3". Three — roll system with double apron between first two lines. Features spring weighting, new type saddle and a cradle design with interchangeable platforms. Changeover from spinning one staple length to another made in a few minutes, without changing cradles, belts or roll settings. Drafting range 14" — 40" with complete fiber control.



NO. 4 H & B FIVE-ROLL 10x5 HIGH-DRAFT SLUBBER

In full operation this machine will demonstrate how high draft in the Card Room cuts cost by eliminating from one to three operations.

**Booths 144-158
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For bright greenish-blue shades

Du Pont Anthraquinone BLUE 4GL possesses the generally good characteristics of other anthraquinone acid blues. It yields bright greenish-blue shades that have good fastness to light, dry cleaning, steaming and perspiration. Resistance to crocking, hot moist pressing and cold-water spotting is very good. Solubility is excellent.

Du Pont Anthraquinone Blue 4GL is recommended for dyeing women's wear, blankets, knitting yarns for sweaters and other uses where bright greenish-blue shades are desirable. It is also an ideal color for producing white effects in materials containing effect threads of acetate or viscose rayon or cotton.

For information on this new acid dye . . . or for help on any coloring problem . . . consult our Technical Staff, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Dyestuffs Div., Wilmington 98, Del.

**Always dye with an eye
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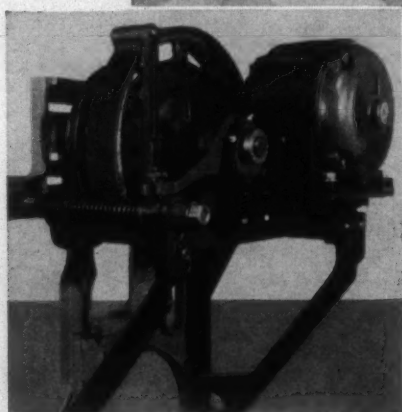
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**COST
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**FOR YOUR
LOOMS**



The Bahan Top Girt gives a new conception of what can be accomplished with "E" Model looms.

MODEL "C" MOTOR DRIVE

A new unit which greatly reduces friction losses, the Model "C" motor drive is designed for installation directly on the loom side. Using two ball thrust bearings, a tapered bushing for simpler installation, and grease-lubricated bearings, this unit gives you a rigid and efficient drive. Furnished complete with crank shaft gear and new hand wheel or brake wheel. Ideal for use with new NEMA frame motor. Each unit is assembled, tested, and shipped complete with all bolts, nuts, and washers.

Can be furnished with 10-Pitch or 8-Pitch gears.

Bahan Top Girts give Model "E" looms far greater rigidity and reduced vibration so necessary to today's requirements of higher loom speeds, better quality cloth production, and lower maintenance cost.

Bahan Top Girts consist of two END SECTIONS, each containing bronze, grease-lubricated bearings for inside and outside of crank throw. Rigid, one-piece CENTER SECTION features machined flat surface with rectangular key and keyway for correct alignment of all bearings; and UPRIGHT SUPPORTS from floor to center section. The two cam shaft bearings are grease lubricated. Each Bahan Top Girt is factory aligned with new crank shaft before shipment.

ADVANTAGES OF BAHAN TOP GIRTS

- Greater production from present looms
- Smooth, high-speed loom operation
- Constant, positive bearing alignment

- Simplicity of installation
- Non-interference with stop motions

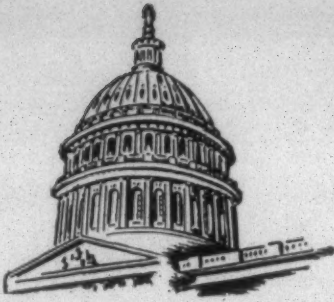
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WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Administration forces confidently expect the Supreme Court to rule in two pending cases that segregation of Negroes in dining cars and state universities violates the Federal Constitution. Decisions will be used as political ammunition in Northern states. They will also be the basis for abolishing segregation in government service, and for demanding removal of all racial restrictions in public schools below the level of state universities.

Majority Leader Lucas will call up F.E.P.C. in the Senate late in April, but no effort to vote will come before mid-May. Senator Russell (D., Ga.) will lead opposition of Southerners. Republicans want a full and free discussion, convinced that, apart from Communists, pinks, Negroes, foreigners and alien pressure groups, the country does not want the Truman proposal.

Three Southern senators are expected to join Northern Democrats in trying to invoke cloture and smother a Southern filibuster if it is attempted. They are Graham (N. C.), Pepper (Fla.), and Kefauver (Tenn.). Long (La.) is on the fence.

Republicans believe, too, a wide-open fight on F.E.P.C. will show Northern Democrats have nothing in common with Democrats in the South. They hope to show that the Northern faction is controlled by Socialists, Communists, radicals, political machines, foreign racial groups, and pressure minorities wedged around labor unions.

Decisions of N.L.R.B. are rapidly nullifying the Taft-Hartley law, says Senator Taft. He adds that recent Truman appointments to the board are intended to weaken the law. He cites inaction of McGrath in prosecuting known card-carrying Communist officials of labor unions who filed affidavits denying Communist affiliation.

Weeds of Communism being uncovered now go back to the time when Communism and fellow-travelerism were fashionable New Deal avocations. Communists were brought in by the hundreds for policy-making and personnel-selection jobs. Even the mildest criticism of Stalin and the Moscow gang brought charges of sympathy for Hitler or of being a bourbon reactionary.

Some means of reviving broad price fixing powers in government is being sought by Truman economic advisers. Climbing prices, due to third and fourth-round wage increases, are adding to the pressure for stronger government supports of farm prices. Aim is to cut prices at the expense of profits to silence complaints.

For the second time, an addition of \$2 billion for farm price supports is being asked by the majority of the Senate Agriculture Committee. The government has now over \$4 billion tied up in crop surpluses, and the \$2 billion would be an addition.

Feelers to European countries as to who would take some surplus farm products in lieu of E.C.A. cash did not produce one favorable response. All wanted the flow of free dollars continued, and only dollars. Some answers were downright caustic, suggesting this country "owes a lot" for not entering the war sooner.

Truman is seeking a rider in the \$29 billion single-package appropriation bill giving him an item-veto, allowing a veto of any part of it. Opponents say this would let Truman write the kind of appropriation bill he wants, with Congress turning over its job to him.

Truman forces are quietly pulling strings to renominate Pepper in Florida. State party bigwigs have been quietly called to Key West and told to put over Pepper. Union leaders are said to be pouring large sums into the Florida contest in Pepper's behalf. Truman said early he would not interfere in primaries.

Another senator in trouble in the primary, with Truman rushing to his aid, is Graham in North Carolina. Graham has gone much farther in embracing Communism than has Pepper. Picture of Graham with Robeson, Negro singer and Communist, in the Daily Worker on March 18, 1945, is being distributed among Negro voters.

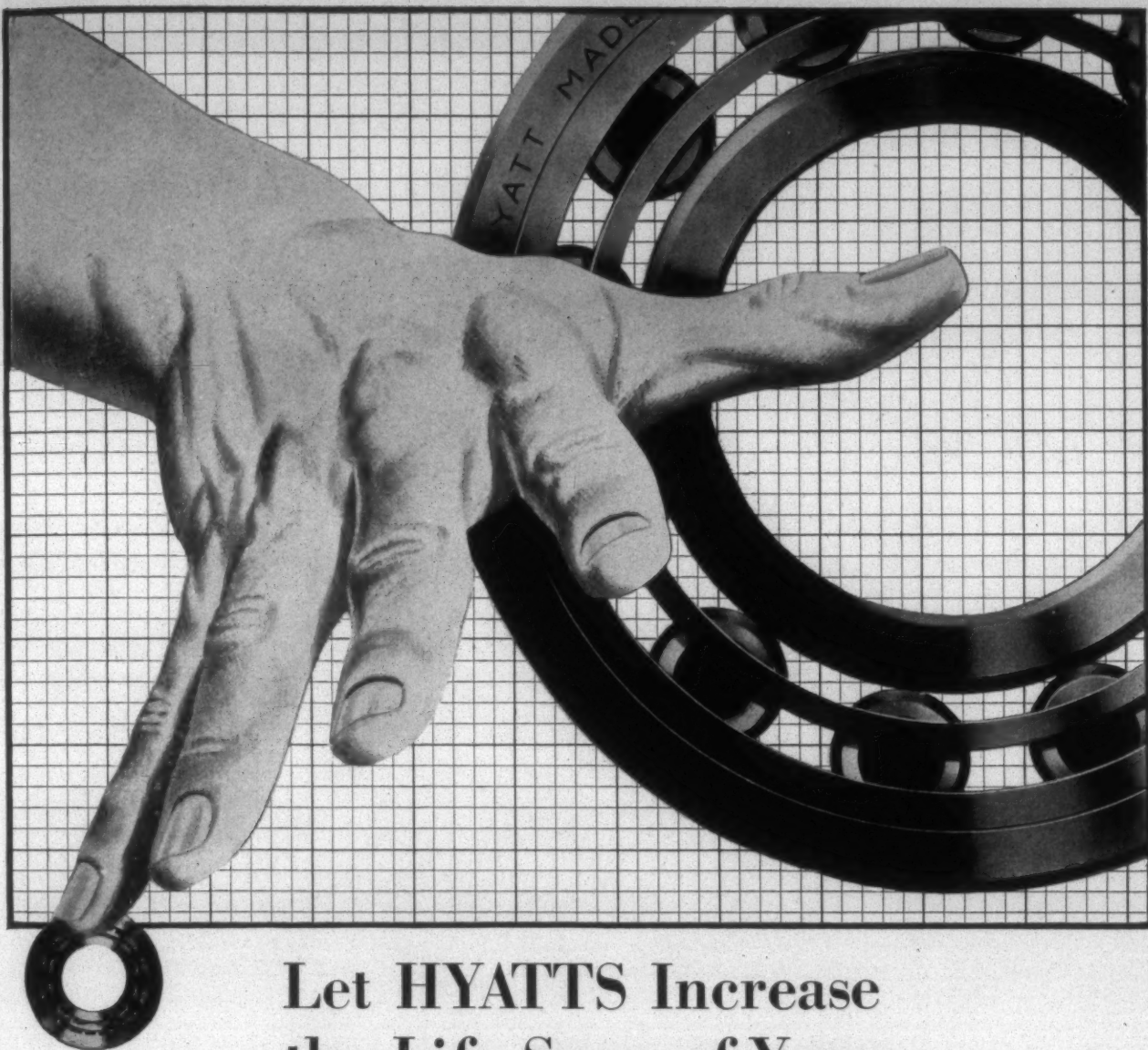
New lobby investigation in the House, pushed by the Administration, is trying to pin pernicious activity on manufacturers and big business units. But the most brazen of all lobbyists are government departments, labor leaders and agents of foreign governments seeking larger hand-outs of free dollars. None of these are to be touched in the investigation.

Truman's relations with Congress are not improving. He's clashing constantly with leaders of both branches, and leaning heavily on Barkley and Senate Secretary Biffle, neither of whom is a member of Congress. He's rudely brushing aside any suggestion at co-operation.

Primaries in the Southern states are being used by Administration party leaders to try to build up the Truman following, and destroy effective organization of the States' Rights movement. Their objective is full control of Southern states in 1952.

Majority leaders hope to adjourn Congress by the end of July. The slow pace of the Senate may prolong the sessions another month. Most of the major bills are still to be acted upon. Only appropriation items seem to have a good chance for passage now.

Truman will make another "whistle stop" trip this Fall, this time at taxpayers' expense to dedicate a new dam. But there will be a lot of other speeches, too. He will have everything to talk about that he did in discussing the 80th Congress.



Let HYATTS Increase the Life Span of Your Looms and other Machinery

You know that wheels, gears and shafts must operate smoothly, accurately and quietly to be efficient.

You get all these advantages today with Hyatt equipped machines and can enjoy them for years to come too because of the longer life built into the machines in the first place.

And with Hyatt Roller Bearings at all vital operating positions you can

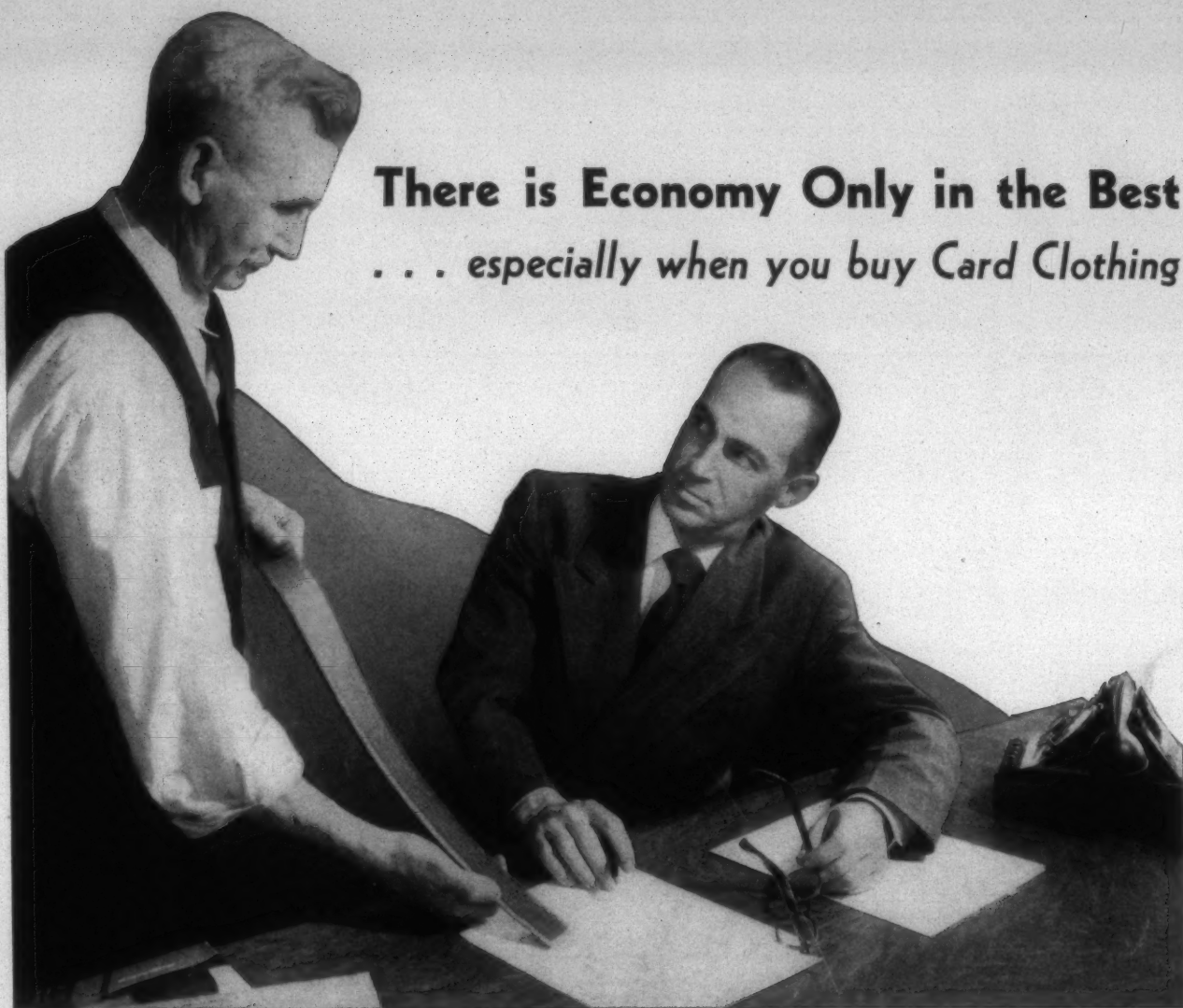
have the assurance of dependable machine operation.

With Hyatts you eliminate bearing wear and care—your power costs are reduced and more and better cloth is produced at less expense. Hyatt Bearings Division, General Motors Corporation, Harrison, N. J.



See our Exhibit in Space 292 and 293, At The Auditorium

HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS



There is Economy Only in the Best
... especially when you buy Card Clothing

Overseer... Nothing is so important to me, Mr. Jones, as having the very best card clothing on our machines. I'll grant you have a large investment in floor space and cards . . . *but the actual work is done by the card clothing. We must have the best!*

Mr. Jones... That's right, Sam—and the difference in cost between the best and second best card clothing is very small compared to our total outlay.

Overseer... And using the best makes a whale of a difference in operating efficiency and return on your total investment. That's why I'm for TUFFER CARD CLOTHING every time. It's the most uniform and most accurate card clothing we can use . . . and it keeps carding costs down where they should be!

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IMPROVES PRODUCTION ALL ALONG THE LINE

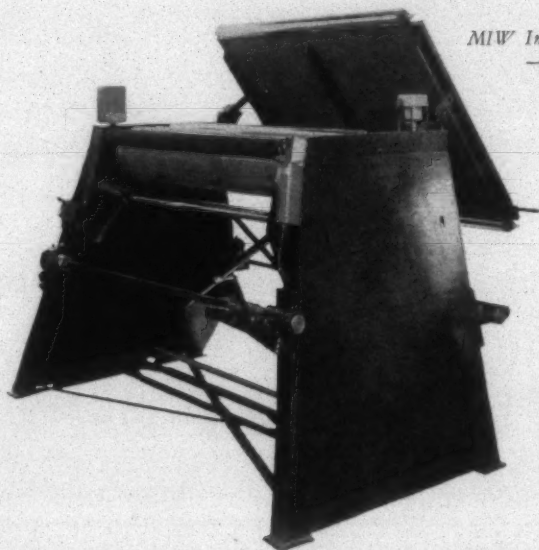
SEE US IN ATLANTIC CITY—BOOTHS 339-340

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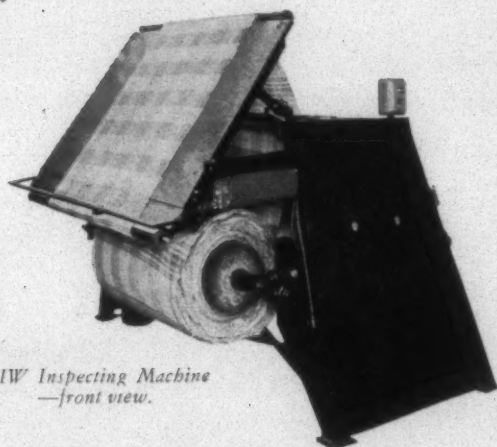
MIW INSPECTING MACHINE

JAY BOX

MOTORIZED BRUSH



*MIW Inspecting Machine
—back view.*



*MIW Inspecting Machine
—front view.*

TENSIONLESS, CONSTANT-SPEED MIW MEASURING AND INSPECTING MACHINE

MIW measuring and examining machine has a hydraulic variable speed transmission for automatic control of separate motors on let-off and take-up rolls. Cloth speed on the inspecting table is constant, regardless of changing relative sizes of rolls. Speed adjustable for 15 to 60 yards per minute. Machine is equipped with reverse wind.

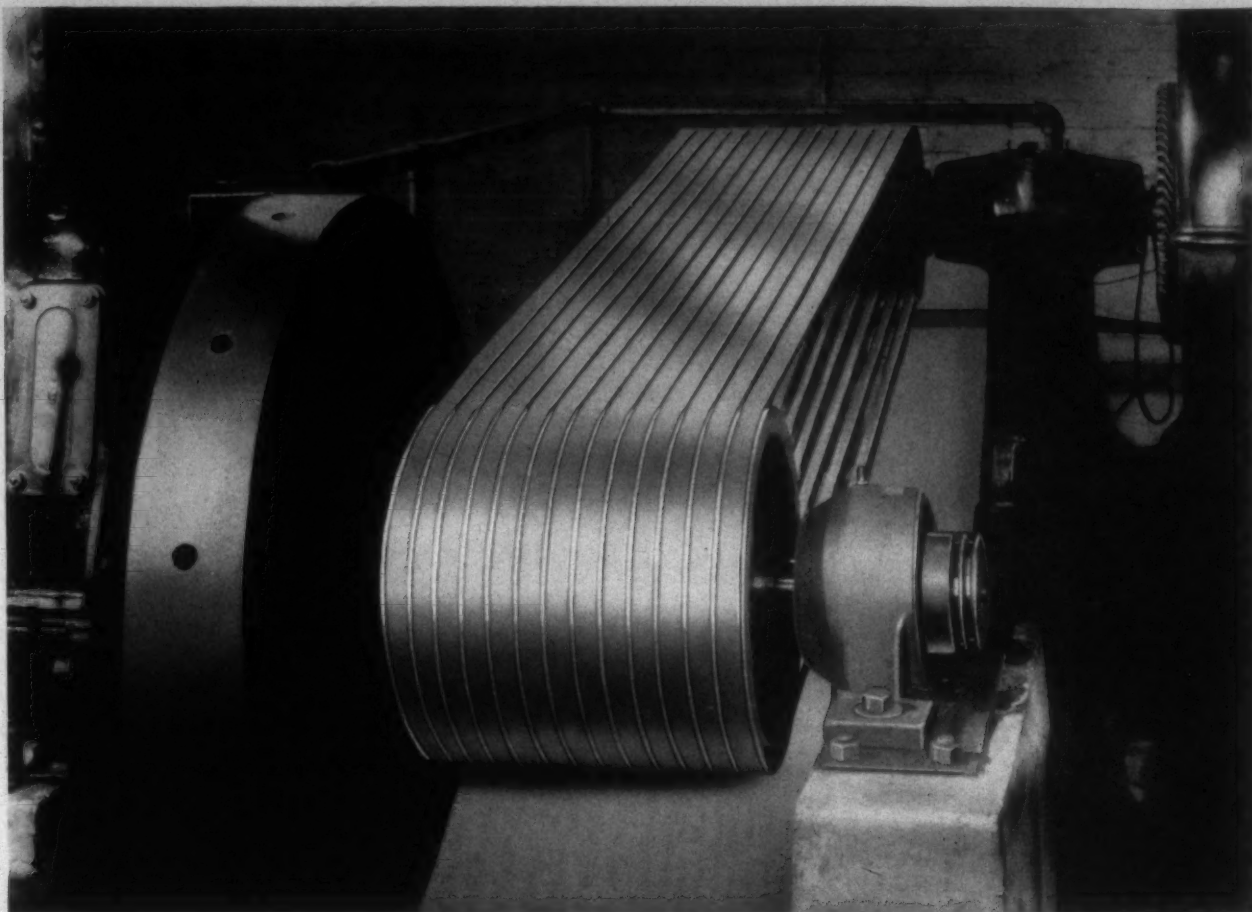
Since tension is eliminated, normal thread count is preserved, even with light, loose fabrics. Takes 36" diameter rolls of cloth. When used for tubing gives variable speeds up to 100 yards per minute.

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American Textile Machinery Exhibition, Atlantic City, N. J.

HERMAS MACHINE CO. HAWTHORNE NEW JERSEY

America's Only Specialist in Clothroom Equipment Exclusively



THE *Smoothest Running* V-BELTS MADE New Improved *Condor* Whipcord V-Belts

Manhattan Engineers, constantly working to lower your power transmission costs, have developed New Improved Condor V-Belts for still longer life, better wear and smoother running.

Strength members of super-strength synthetic fiber cords, are precision controlled on the neutral axis "power line" of the V-Belt. This precision control is possible only with the Manhattan developed full molding, pressurizing process.

Variation in V-Belt balance is now virtually eliminated—

To you, this means more perfectly balanced

V-Belts with longer life, less vibration and wear on your V-Belt powered drives. If you are not already one of the many users who are convinced of the important savings in these New Improved V-Belts, be sure to specify Condor Whipcord V-Belts on your next requisition. Buy through your Manhattan distributor.

(Note: For tough, rugged drives try the new brawny RAY-MAN V-Belts, which are also non-spark, oil-proof and heat resistant.)

DO YOU HAVE THIS FOLDER IN YOUR FILE?

This useful V-Belt Bulletin #6868C will be mailed on request.

Keep Ahead with Manhattan



MANHATTAN RUBBER DIVISION — PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY



RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

Manufacturers of Mechanical Rubber Products • Rubber Covered Equipment • Radiator Hose • Fan Belts • Brake Linings • Brake Blocks • Clutch Facings • Packings • Asbestos Textiles • Powdered Metal Products • Abrasive & Diamond Wheels • Bowling Balls

What 3 Years of



have contributed to the Textile Industry

In the three short years since we started manufacturing Pneumafil equipment in our Charlotte plant, the Pneumafil System has become an essential to spinners for competing at a profit in a buyer's market. This was inevitable because of the outstanding ability of Pneumafil equipment to improve yarn quality, increase production, and lower spinning costs. Non-equipped spinning just cannot compete on an equal basis.

There are already 6,000,000 Pneumafil equipped spindles in operation here and abroad—more than enough to be indicative of the contributions of Pneumafil to spinning under widely varying conditions and practices. Here are some of these contributions:

Better Yarn Quality

Fewer slubs and gouts to cause trouble and weaving seconds
Elimination of spinning doublings
20 to 35% fewer ends down and fewer end piecings

Greater Production

Increased frame speeds—up to 18%
Fewer work stoppages in spinning, winding, and weaving
End piecings are easier to make
More yarn per frame

Reduced Spinning Costs

Spinners can tend more sides with less work than formerly
Less spinning waste
Waste is salvaged open and ready for reuse without reprocessing in waste machines
Waste salvage alone has paid for some Pneumafil installations
Cleaning labor is greatly reduced

Sooner or later every spinning frame will have to be equipped with Pneumafil in order to meet competition. Investigate its many advantages now. It is the best investment you can make.

See Pneumafil Equipment
at the American Textile
Machinery Exhibition,
Atlantic City.

South America and Continental Europe:
Luwa, S. A., Zurich, Switzerland

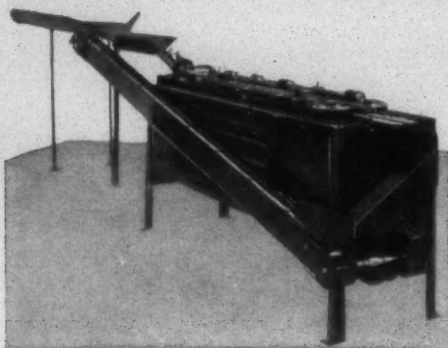
Canada:
Ian M. Haldane & Co.
P. O. Box 54,
London, Canada

Mexico:
Tecnorex, S. A.
Avenida Del Trabajo 268
(Colonia Morelos) Mexico, D. F.

★Registered Trade Mark

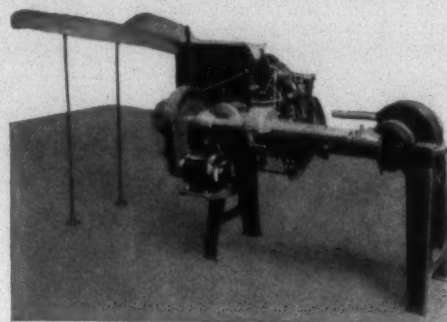
Pneumafil Corporation • Charlotte • Boston

SEE THIS IMPROVED EQUIPMENT AT THE AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION



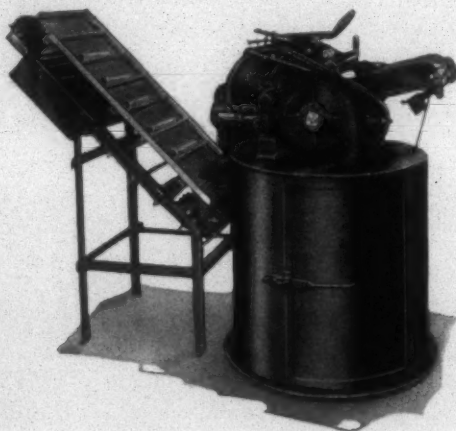
Type L Quill Cleaner

For cleaning loom bobbins containing rayon, silk, wool, worsted, and some counts of cotton feeler waste



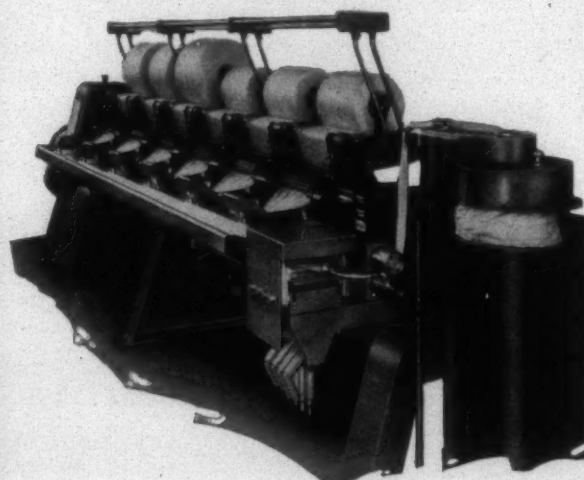
Type K Quill Cleaner

For cleaning automatic loom bobbins of plain finish, containing cotton and spun rayon feeler waste



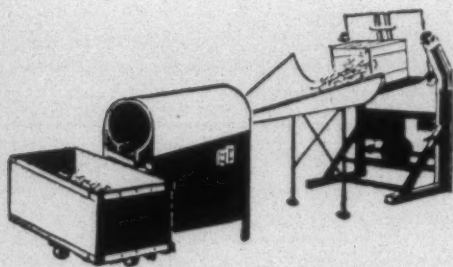
Termaco Roving Bobbin Cleaner

For cleaning card room bobbins, containing cotton and spun rayon roving



The New Termacomber

New High-Production Cotton Comber originated at Cramerton Mills

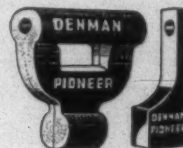


Roto Yarn Conditioner with Bobbin Box Hoist

Extremely high productive capacity for setting twist in yarns



**BOOTHS
277-287**



**Reversible
Drop Box**



Loop

Denman Pickers

We are exclusive agents for Denman Pickers. Designed for rugged service, they give Lowest Cost Per Loom Per Year

THE TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHEASTERN AGENTS FOR ECONOMY BALER COMPANY, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

The American Textile Machinery Exhibition

THE largest and most varied display of textile machinery and mill supplies, services and techniques ever assembled will be shown at the 1950 American Textile Machinery Exhibition in Atlantic City, N. J., May 8 through 12, a last-minute survey of the more than 200 exhibiting firms reveals. Much of the equipment will be brand new, some of the pieces so recent in development that only pilot models built in the research laboratories can be shown at this time.

So much equipment will be shown in the five million dollar exhibition that all the display space in Atlantic City's huge auditorium, the largest of its kind in the world, has long since been sold out. In order to guarantee the visiting executives, mill managers, superintendents, overseers and foremen easy and comfortable inspection of the displays and to allow for the actual operation of the machines, the exhibition committee, headed by Erwin N. Darrin, vice-president of the Draper Corp., has had to refuse further space

requests. "We are sorry we cannot accommodate all the firms anxious to take display space and equally sorry we have had to refuse requests for additional room from those already in the exhibition," said Mr. Darrin. "The purpose of the exhibition is to allow textile people to see the widest possible variety of machinery, accessories and equipment. It must be easy for the visitors to get around from display to display and to watch the machines operating. For this reason we have had to limit the number and size of the displays."

Answers to certain questions which have arisen concerning the exhibition to be staged in Atlantic City are provided herewith by the National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers, sponsors of the show.

Questions:

- (1) Why put the exhibition in Atlantic City?
- (2) Will there be anything new to see and worth while to watch?
- (3) Will visitors be able to get

around the exhibition easily or will it be jammed?

(4) Isn't Atlantic City very expensive?

(5) Where and when will the next textile machinery exhibition be held?

(6) Why does the exhibition committee urge mills to send overseers and superintendents as well as top management?

Answers:

(1) Atlantic City was chosen because its auditorium provides the largest and best exhibit space the committee could locate and because the city can house, feed and entertain large delegations of exhibition visitors. The floor space of the show will be the largest ever in any textile machinery show—32 per cent more than in Manchester, England. Yet the auditorium does not impede the setting up of large displays or hinder the progress of visitors by large pillars, small aisles, etc., and it has complete technical facilities for such exhibitions.

(2) There will be many new devices



Atlantic City Auditorium, where the American Textile Machinery Exhibition will be held.

AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION

(Please print in the information requested below.)

Name _____

Representing _____

Company Address _____

(STREET)

(CITY AND STATE OR CITY, AND COUNTRY)

Position or Title _____

Interested In { Cotton ☐ Registered at _____
 { Woolen & Worsted ☐
 (check which) { Synthetics ☐
 { Any other ☐ _____

(Name of Hotel)

(TO BE FILLED IN BY THE REGISTRATION CLERK)

Registered { A.M. _____
 { P.M. _____
 { Evening _____ Date _____

TEXTILE BULLETIN's staff will be in charge of the official registration of those attending the American Textile Machinery Exhibition, and a special booth will be set up for this purpose at the main entrance of Atlantic City Auditorium. Above is a reproduction of the pre-registration form printed on the reverse side of invitations which have been distributed by A.T.M.E. exhibitors. Registration will be speeded up greatly if the forms are completed prior to entering the auditorium, enabling visitors to pass immediately into the hall.

As at past textile shows, this journal will publish and distribute to exhibitors, at frequent intervals each day, exhibition bulletins containing the names of visiting mill executives. Attendants distributing the bulletins will be identified by knitted armbands bearing the name of this publication. TEXTILE BULLETIN's Booth 275 will be maintained for the purpose of exhibiting trade directories, technical books, the monthly publication, and copies of the exhibition bulletins.

to see and much new in techniques and machines to watch in operation, many of the pieces never before shown.

(3) The exhibition committee has deliberately limited the number of exhibitors and the amount of space used for displays to guarantee easy and comfortable flow of visitors and ample areas for more thorough inspection of equipment. The show is *not open to the public*. Everyone in the textile industry can get invitations from the show management, from any of the exhibitors or upon registration at the door.

(4) It's up to you whether or not you spend a lot of money in Atlantic City. Hotel rates range from \$2 a day upwards and you can eat hot dogs at stands or dine in swank restaurants.

(5) The reaction of the visitors and exhibitors to the Atlantic City exhibition will play a large part in the decision as to where and when the association should stage the next such showing.

(6) The exhibition committee urges mills to send overseers, superintendents and other key production people as well as top management in the sincere belief that the inspection of the new machines by the production teams and their evaluation of the new tools and techniques will be valuable to top management and also will aid the produc-

tion men in improving efficiency of maintenance and operation in their own mills.

Popular opinion within the industry will decide whether or not there will be textile machinery exhibitions in the future and if so where the shows will be staged. Reaction of exhibitors and the visitors to the May exhibition will determine future plans, they added. The Atlantic City show is a trial, according to Mr. Darrin and J. Hugh Bolton, president of the Whitin Machine Works and newly-elected president of the National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers, who made the announcement jointly.

"Although there have been sectional textile machine shows in certain regions in recent years, the last big national exhibition was the one this association sponsored in Boston in 1930," said Mr. Bolton. "The forthcoming Atlantic City Exhibition is a trial. Whether or not our association will sponsor others in the future and if so how often and where will be determined by the attendance in Atlantic City and the reaction of the mill people to that show.

"The textile machinery manufacturers want to stage their displays and demonstrations where, when and as often as the textile trade wants them," he continued. "If the trade indicates

clearly they want them more often and in different localities then I think the machinery manufacturers will be governed by their wishes."

"There is some feeling, particularly among Southern mill people, that such shows should be held in the South's concentration of mills," added Mr. Darrin. "The machinery manufacturers are in the North, mostly in New England, but many of them have large plants in the South. But that was not the deciding factor which led to the 1950 exhibition being held in Atlantic City," he continued. "What did decide us to test the trade's reaction to an Atlantic City exhibition was that city's excellent combination of exhibition space and accommodations for visitors. Nowhere else, as far as we could learn, can so much floor space be made available for displays under one roof in a hall designed for exhibitions, one which is not crowded with pillars, which allows easy and comfortable passage of crowds through specified aisles and one which has other technical accessories needed in setting up such a show. And Atlantic City also has a wide range of food and housing accommodations."

Convention Hall, as Atlantic City Auditorium is popularly known, provides the perfect setting for large exhibits such as the one starting May 8. Covering a city block and fronting on the beachfront, it is easily reached from any section of the resort by a short walk along the boardwalk. Convention delegates acclaim Atlantic City their favorite meeting place because of the ease of getting virtually anywhere within the city limits in a five to ten-minute walk from their hotels.

Hotels, fronting the ocean, give Atlantic City the most beautiful skyline on the New Jersey coast. They surround Convention Hall. It is the combination of the world's largest auditorium flanked by large hotels and restaurants purveying to all tastes and pocketbooks that annually attracts the nation's biggest conventions there.

Those attending the textile show will find Atlantic City at its best since May on the southern New Jersey coast combines the delights of both Spring and Summer weather. Prevailing winds are off the ocean, giving a walk along the boardwalk all the healthful qualities for which the resort has won fame as a health spa.

Reaching Atlantic City offers no transportation difficulties for anyone,

whether arriving from the South, West or Northeast. Pennsylvania Railroad trains from the South, North and West connect at North or West Philadelphia with Pennsylvania - Reading Seashore Lines trains bound direct for this resort. A few steps from one platform to another, or often from one side of a platform to another, is all that is required to board an Atlantic City-bound train at Philadelphia. Eastern Air Lines also schedules direct flights into the Atlantic City airport.

The entire week of May 1 will be devoted to the setting up of exhibitors' booths in Atlantic City Auditorium. Doors will be opened formally at 10 a. m. May 8, and the show will end officially at 6 p. m. May 12. Hours will be the same each day—10 to 6—with the exception of Wednesday, May 10, when the hall will remain open until 10 p. m.

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Beginning below is an alphabetical listing (by principal company name) of exhibitors at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition, containing such information as booth numbers, machinery and products to be displayed and promoted, and exhibitors' representatives in attendance during the week.

Abbott Machine Co., Wilton, N. H.

Booths 485 to 502 inclusive

Exhibit: Automatic traveling spindle cone winder; automatic traveling

filling winder with automatic pinboard attachment.

In attendance: L. S. Ligon (in charge), S. A. Roane, W. B. Greyard, Jr.

Abington Textile Machinery Works,
19 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Booths 200, 201, 203, 204, 205

Exhibit: First Abington showing of laboratory dyeing equipment, Abington noil conveyor on comber, dumping receiver and filter receiver, Abington pump and motor, Abington hand knoter.

In attendance: Frank E. Rowe, Jr. (in charge), Sumner Smith, Sr., Fred H. White, Sr., Walter W. Watt, John W. Burbine, Samuel Baugh, II, Fred H. White, Jr., Gaston H. Boyd, Sumner Smith, Jr., Ernest Clark, Frank J. Richardson, Oliver H. Ramo.

Acrometal Products, Inc., 616 N. Fifth St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Booth 350

Exhibit, Display of aluminum and plastic textile spools and bobbins.

In attendance: Harrison R. Lane (in charge), Harold L. Winje, J. J. Bliss, Albert R. Breen.

Aetna Felt Co., Inc., 204 Centre St., New York, N. Y.

Booths 808, 809

Exhibit: Exhibit of the firm's complete line of felts used by the textile industry; also a complete line of decating cloths which will be of interest to textile finishers throughout the world.

In attendance: Daniel M. Vlaun (in charge), Tom Shea, William S. Williams, Clark Outcault.

Air-Perme-Ator Mfg. Co., 300 Preakness Ave., Paterson 2, N. Y.

Booths 86, 87

Exhibit: Latest Model B-5 for com-

plete air control. This large capacity, improved model will feature all automatic controls such as automatic drainage, automatic flushing and automatic air intake; in addition the firm will demonstrate how this model may be combined with heating and cooling for year around temperature control. Also on display will be conditioning cabinets which may be used for the storage, conditioning and processing of yarns and cloth. Cabinets will be equipped with complete humidity and temperature controls. The firm will also display a working model for demonstrating the actual operation of the Air-Perme-Ator units.

In attendance: Edward Kohut (in charge), Richard Burr, Herbert E. Kresse.

Allen-Bradley Co., 136 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee 4, Wis.

Booths 27, 28

Exhibit: Electric motor control for all textile machine applications.

In attendance: H. Rosenkranz (in charge), F. F. Loock, J. J. Mellon, F. F. Fisher, G. F. Pain, C. M. McCoombe.

Allen Co., 130-156 River Road, New Bedford, Mass.

Booths 186, 187, 188, 189

Exhibit: Model G warper; high-speed warper beams; loom beams; wooden adjustable loom beam heads.

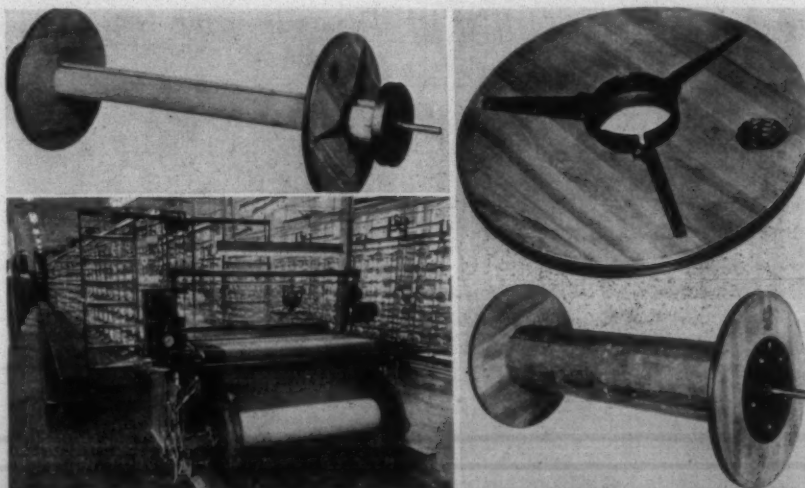
In attendance: J. E. Oliver (in charge), Lewis C. Briggs, III, Joseph Bowler, Jr., Carlton E. Oliver, Warren C. Johnson, William E. Shea.

Allentown Bobbin Works, Inc., 417-431 N. 14th, Allentown, Pa.

Booth 719

Exhibit: Bobbins and spools for the processing of fine denier yarns such as silk, rayon, nylon and combination yarns.

In attendance: Henry W. Mack (in charge), Harold S. Barnes.



ALLEN CO. high-speed warper beam (top left), Model G warper (lower left), wooden adjustable loom beam head (top right), and loom beams (lower right).

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Booths 127AA, 127BB

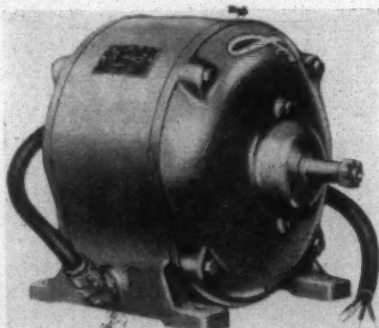
Exhibit: A redesigned Quick-Clean motor with seal-clad construction and large area air passages to prevent lint accumulation will be featured. The company's Vari-Pitch automatic sheave, which in combination with a companion sheave, wide range Tex-rope belts and Texslide motor base, provides an economical and efficient form of speed control will be shown on various spinning frames. Also on display will be the company's totally-enclosed loom motor and various motor controls.

In attendance: H. A. Wilson, H. A. Wright, Alex Schlueter, D. S. Kerr, C. F. O'Riordan, W. F. Taylor, W. N. Ober, William Parker, A. I. Richardson, G. H. Hoffman, J. J. Greagan, R. H. Black, F. J. Geiger.

Louis Allis Co., 427 E. Stewart St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Booths 22, 23

Exhibit: Motors for the textile industry.



LOUIS ALLIS CO. ball bearing loom motor.

In attendance: Maurie Weitekamp (in charge), Ralph Owen, Bill Canfield.

Aluminum Co. of America, 801 Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Booths 1, 2 and 3

Exhibit: New developments in aluminum and magnesium textile equipment contributing to improved, lower cost operation. On display will be the Draper extruded lay beam; a cast aluminum torque convertor for use on cards and other heavy starting textile machinery; latest designed aluminum bobbins; samples of castings, forgings, tubing and sheet as applied to the textile industry; cost saving aluminum ring rails, spindle rails and roller beams.

In attendance: H. H. Nuernberger (in charge), C. Braglio, A. E. Cummins, J. B. West, K. Usher, C. S. Mercer, G. Clement, F. Stanier, D. M. Johnston, R. Penrose, R. Smith, J. M. Piersol, W. Mathers.

American Dyestuff Reporter, Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Booth 711

American Instrument Co., Silver Spring, Md.

Booth 805

Exhibit: Not specified.

In attendance: Executive and sales personnel.

American Lava Corp., Chattanooga 5, Tenn.

Booth 21

Exhibit: Alsimag thread guides for all types of textile machinery in Alsimag 192, a standard material; Alsimag 193, conductive material; and Alsimag 491, the new long wearing, extra strong material.

In attendance: G. E. Richter (in charge), J. B. Shacklett.

American Moistening Co., 260 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I.

Booths 115, 116, 117

Exhibit: Humidification and evaporative cooling systems; atomizers; humidity controls; humidification devices.

In attendance: H. B. Bradford (in charge), N. B. Chase, H. R. Rich, M. H. Irons, L. Blau, W. Everett, M. McCall, J. E. Boston, B. A. West, W. P. Woodcock, J. D. Johnson, W. L. Johnson, J. H. Waldrip, W. A. Mullins.

American Paper Tube Co., 93 Hazel St., Woonsocket, R. I.

Booths 256, 257

Exhibit: Display of a representative group of the wide variety of yarn carriers produced by the firm, featuring the new, patented Plasti-Weld carriers in which a special patented plastic molding process welds paper, metal and plastic into a single unit, utilizing the inherent properties of each material to maximum advantage. Also to be displayed will be the new Plasti-Weld automatic loom bobbin with an entirely new and precise method of incorporating the rings, ferrule, plastic base and paper into a single molded unit.

In attendance: Harald L. Amrhein, Edmond H. Guerin, Jr., Robert J. Guerin, Frederic L. Chase, Jr., Dan-nitte M. Beattie, Samuel F. Adams, George M. Sanford, Jr.

American Textile Engineering, Inc., 681 Schuyler Ave., Arlington, N. J.

Booths 603, 604

Exhibit: Mettler's electric singeing machine; Dynamometer for automatic testing and recording of breaking strength and elongation for yarns; Oxy neutralizer for static elimination; and parabolic heater.

In attendance: John F. Dulken, Jr., C. F. Egues, A. Hefti, P. A. Reuter, A. R. Robbins, H. C. Sonntag.

American Wool & Cotton Reporter, 286 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Booths 270, 270A

Anderson Machine Shop, Needham Heights, Mass.

Booth 5

Exhibit: Not specified.

In attendance: Executive and sales personnel.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., 89 Globe Mills Ave., Fall River, Mass.

Booths 108, 109, 110

Exhibit: A complete range of samples of card clothing for the carding of cotton, woolen, worsted, asbestos and synthetic fibers; samples of the various types of napper clothing; sample rolls covered with metallic wire for the carding of cotton, worsted and synthetic fibers; samples of the different types of metallic wire used in covering of metallic breasts and feed rolls; also a sample board of woven wire conveyor belts.

In attendance: William J. Flynn, Jr. (in charge), R. C. Ashworth, Jr., George R. Ashworth, George A. Davis, John Reed, Charles Lalime, Willbrod Merchant, Frank Armitage, Gene Johnston, Thurman Hart.

Ateliers Roannais de Constructions Textiles, Rue Cuvier Roanne (Loire), France.

Booths 100, 101, 102

Atkinson, Haserick & Co., 211 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Booths 702, 703

Exhibit: Large display of English textile machinery featuring the Hibbert moist air drying and sizing machine (A.12 Model); MS2 high draft fly frame; revolving flats card; the ring doubling frame of Tweedales & Smalley (1920), Ltd.; and Holdsworth Gill Screw Co.'s Holdsworth gill reducer, especially developed for drawing section for the regular or abbreviated systems of spinning worsted yarns.

In attendance: J. L. Coon, H. V. Farnsworth, W. P. Rutley, George Bliss, F. E. Bozeman, Karl Muhlinghaus, Charles Goetz, Philip Sugg, R. Douglas, B. A. Dobson, E. Smalley.

Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp., Uxbridge, Mass.

Booth 19

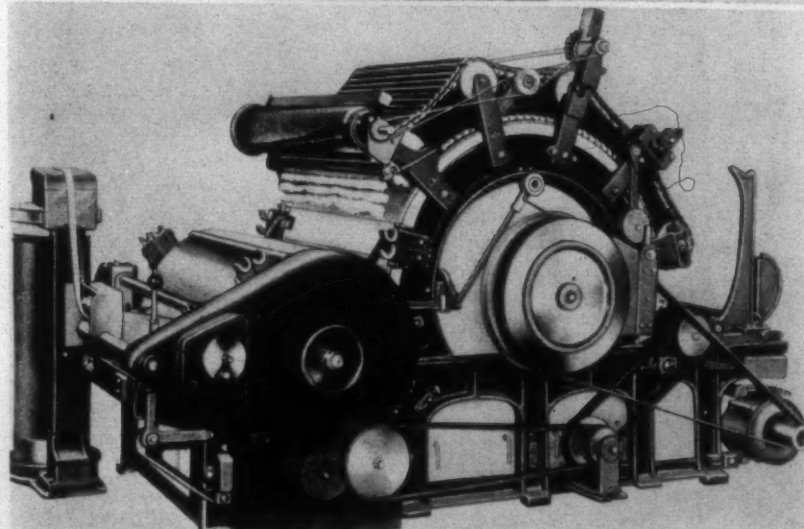
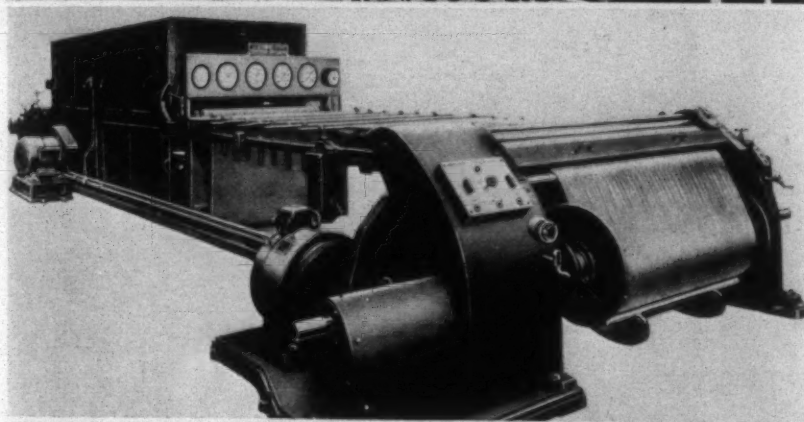
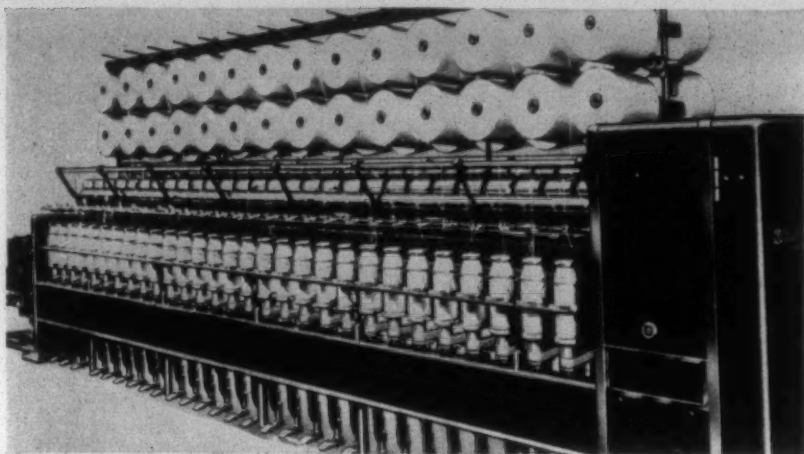
Exhibit: Colored slides showing installations and exclusive features of Uxbridge Gentle Air slasher; also Uxbridge automatic tacker, Easy-Rid textile marking chalk; Uxbridge control-spray attachment for oil and stain applications on pin drafters or gill boxes.

In attendance: John Andrews, Paul Wenzel.

W. H. Bagshaw Co., Pine St., Nashua, N. H.

Booths 80, 81

Exhibit: Samples of various styles



ATKINSON, HASERICK & CO. will exhibit the Tweedales and Smalley ring doubling frame (top), the Hibbert Moist-air drying and sizing machine (center), and the revolving flats card (bottom).

and types of lags and textile pins, as well as samples of various kinds of stock showing different processes when picked with the firm's product.

In attendance: Winifred M. Schmiedtgen (in charge), Joseph J. Bagshaw, Thomas W. O'Day, Arthur H. Rogers.

Bahnson Co., 1001 S. Marshall St., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Booths 11 to 18 inclusive

Exhibit: Will feature various types of textile humidification and air conditioning equipment including the cen-

tral station air washer, Humiduct air conditioning unit, ESC self-cleaning pneumatic atomizer, Type D removable core grille, centrifugal humidifier, automatic humidity controls, and spray nozzles.

In attendance: F. S. Frambach, R. T. Hodgdon, H. J. Haslam.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill.
Booths 377 to 396 inclusive, 382AA to 386AA inclusive, 105, 106, 107

Exhibit: The Textile Machinery Division will exhibit the Barber-Colman system of spooling and warping; port-

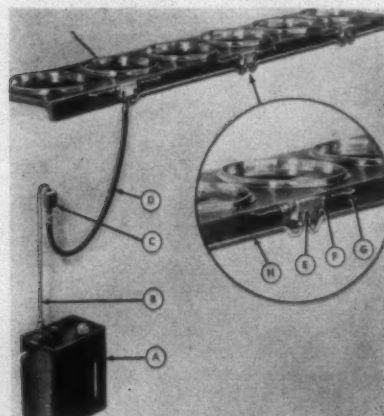
able warp tying machine for tying cotton, wool, worsted and synthetics including monofilament; drawing-in machine for drawing in steel heddles; automatic quiller. The Automatic Control Division in booths 105, 106 and 107 will exhibit moisture content control for slashers; Temchron automatic electronic size cooking control; Temchron automatic electric level control for size box and size storage; temperature control and air distribution products for air conditioning and process work.

In attendance: R. G. Ross, L. L. Lideen, K. C. Morrison, H. C. Schleicher, J. H. Spencer, N. H. Alford, E. W. Rogers, J. C. Ballard, H. H. Kieckhefer, D. L. Hall, R. D. Richards.

Bijur Lubricating Corp., 43-01 22nd St., Long Island City, N. Y.

Booth 263

Exhibit: Bijur system of central lubrication for textile machines—automatic and one-shot lubrication of pickers, combers, roving frames, twist-ers, spinning frames, spoolers, winders, dryers, looms, gill boxes and sewing machines. Featured will be a loom fully equipped with a Bijur one-shot lubricating system. On display for the first time will be the new Bijur system for automatic lubrication of spinning rings (see illustration) developed to decrease traveler friction and wear, and which may be mounted on the frame at time of manufacture or after mill installation.



BIJUR LUBRICATING CORP. system of automatic "metered" lubrication for spinning rings: (A) automatic lubricator; (B) single line of tubing; (C) junction; (D) hose assembly; (E) rail junction; (F) meter unit; (G) tail tube; (H) distribution tubing.

In attendance: Warren O. Wright, Jackson L. Parker, Clyde M. Lassiter, Harrell J. Auten.

Birch Bros, Inc., 32 Kent St., Somerville 43, Mass.

Booths 397, 398, 399

Exhibit: Display of the following equipment: heavy duty ball bearing scutcher; patent adjustable slot vacuum extracting box; two roll padder or squeezer; traverse plaiter for handling cloth in rope form; stainless steel adjustable spiral opening roll

unit; conical opener or spreader; angular guide; patent rubber expander rolls, high-speed tacking machine head; patent Supreme butt-seam grey room sewing machine; Excel sewing machine head; universal yarn assorting balance.

In attendance: Harold W. Birch (in charge), Clifford W. Birch, Jr., Richard Briggs, John C. Cosby.

William Birch, Ltd., Manchester, England.

(See listing for Trumeter Co.)

Benjamin Booth Co., Allegheny Ave. and Janney St., Philadelphia 34, Pa.

Booths 347, 348

Exhibit: Will feature the revolutionary Strip-O-Matic card clothing. There will be a card setting machine in operation producing Strip-O-Matic card clothing and the complete line will be shown.

In attendance: E. A. Snape, Jr. (in charge), Norman E. Aderhold, J. W. Scott, Robert Todd, Ralph R. Bause.

Brush Development Co., 3405 Perkins Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Booth 718

Exhibit: The uniformity analyzer, an electronic instrument designed to measure and make a permanent record of the irregularities in weight per unit length of yarn, roving and sliver; the Brush strain analyzer, a measuring device that gives immediate, accurate records of static or dynamic phenomena. The equipment records either static or dynamic strains up to 100 cps, and direction as well as magnitude of the measured strain can be read from the chart.

In attendance: E. M. Hensley (in charge), H. Harsant, John Burnett.

Buensod-Stacey, Inc., 60 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Booths 29, 30, 35, 36

Exhibit: A complete humidifying system consisting of a central station type of air washer with air distribution consisting of the Buensod-Stacey horizontal low level diffusion system will be in operation. Another feature of the display will be the newly designed Buensod-Stacey portable electric humidity and temperature indicator, assuring humidity readings guaranteed within close tolerances.

In attendance: Not specified.

Bunting Brass & Bronze Co., 715 Spencer St., Toledo 9, Ohio.

Booths 69, 70

Exhibit: Display of an assortment of bearings manufactured by the firm, with particular emphasis on those made for some of the leading textile machine builders.

In attendance: G. H. Adams, R. R.

Hirsch, B. H. Wigle, B. VanSteenburgh, P. E. Holt, W. J. McTighe, F. F. Bartlett, W. C. Bracken.

Burlington Engineering Co., Inc., P. O. Box 28, Graham, N. C.

Booths 9, 10

Exhibit: Dye beck; package dye machine; rotary dye machine.

In attendance: J. A. Okey, J. Saunders Williamson.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Cedar and York Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Booths 538 to 547 inclusive.

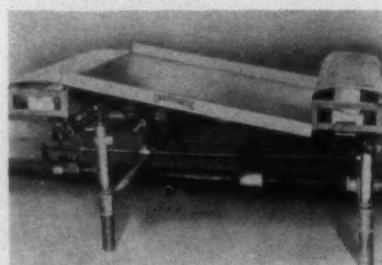
Exhibit: Two-roll embossing calendar, primarily developed for embossing artificial leather and un-supported film; two-roll Bullet padder for use on cotton, rayon or wool, said to be more flexible, more interchangeable and more basic than any padders now in use; two-compartment washer for better production on washing operations with appreciable savings in time and cost; and the new Ripple-Flo overfeed pin tenter with photoelectric rail guiders for all-purpose drying, shrinkage control, resin finishes, water repellents, permanent finishes.

In attendance: Ebert Butterworth, DeHaven Butterworth, J. Hill Zahn, Gene Hunter, Edward S. Pierce, Fred Spoerl, Wallace Taylor, Stanley Brooks.

Carbomatic Corp., 24-81 47th St., Long Island City 3, N. Y.

Booth 821, 120BB

Exhibit: Una-Ray infra-red generator units for drying, curing, and nylon setting to be featured in the CARBOMATIC CORP. booth.



Una-Ray infra-red generator unit for drying, curing and nylon setting to be featured in the CARBOMATIC CORP. booth.

In attendance: F. M. Crossman (in charge), J. Milburne, H. E. Linderson, J. Lind, H. M. Platt.

A. B. Carter, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.

Booth 38

Exhibit: Spinning and twister travelers; Boyce weaver's knotters.

In attendance: E. L. Ramsey (in charge), E. Haines Gregg, C. E. Herick, W. L. Rankin, R. A. Haynes, J. Bynum Carter.

Century Electric Co., 1806 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Booth 617

Exhibit: New line of general purpose textile motors for use where the motor is subjected to an unusual amount of lint.

In attendance: Representatives from the sales department.

Chandler Machine Co., West and Cambridge Sts., Ayer, Mass.

Booth 20

Exhibit: Pleating machines; pinking machines, sample cutting machines; button sewing machines.

In attendance: R. C. Maxant (in charge), Gustavus Reiner.

Chapman Electric Neutralizer Co., 58 Fore St., Portland, Me.

Booth 712

Exhibit: Various transformers and inductor bars in various forms which are the basic items in any Chapman neutralizer installation. Also a demonstrating machine that gives visual proof that the Chapman inductors instantly eliminate any static charge in a web of textile material in the form of a belt passing around rollers, which is heavily charged with static previous to passing by the inductor, after which the moving web is shown to be free of any charge.

In attendance: Frank E. Hanscom (in charge), Richard C. Payson, G. H. Chapman, M. S. Pennell, Charles F. Sullivan, D. H. Speidel.

Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., 17000 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Booth 364

Exhibit: Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. bearings and bushings, and rubber-and-metal bushings and mountings produced by the firm's subsidiary, Harris Products Co.

In attendance: L. W. Christenson (in charge), Drew McKenna, L. A. Douglass, E. J. Budinger, C. A. Dilley, R. Bradley, D. Bradley, S. Standley.

Clinton Foods, Inc., Clinton, Iowa.

Booth 54

Exhibit: Ornamental display.

In attendance: Al Junge.

Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.

Booths 535AA, 535, 536, 537, 548, 549, 550, 550AA

Exhibit: High-speed spindle driven warper for rayon to accommodate 36-inch section beams.

In attendance: D. L. Friday (in charge), John C. Bodansky, John Cocker, III.

Container Corp. of America, Fountain and Nixon Sts., Philadelphia 27, Pa.

Booths 557, 558

Exhibit: New, functional, high-style

packages developed for the textile industry; packages for staple goods, yarn and ready-to-wear will be featured.

In attendance: Mrs. Rita G. Macintosh (in charge), Miss Barbara Keltz, Magnus Gaukerad.

Continental-Diamond Fibre Co.,
Chapel St., Newark, Del.

Booth 271AA

Exhibit: Textile receptacles, cans and textile loom parts.

In attendance: F. L. Cooper (in charge), H. M. Dexter, T. R. Silk, C. L. Simmons, Jr.

Cook-P & N Machine Co., 365 Dorchester Ave., Boston, Mass.
Booths 606, 607, 608

Exhibit: Padding machines; stainless steel saturating machines; patented photo-electric control; patented detwisting machine.

In attendance: Perce Cook (in charge), James Cook, John M. Stearns, Ernest Cook.

William Crabb & Co., 305 Third Ave., Newark 7, N. J.

Booth 339AA

Exhibit: Display of the firm's products including card pins, gill pins, faller pins, comb pins, picker pins, picker teeth, card lags, picker lags (both plain and steel-faced), waste machine lags and various types of solid-steel constructed cylinders.

In attendance: John Chase Bennett, Arthur P. Sommer, Dallas H. Clem, Harry R. Dowdy, Jr., John J. Dowdy.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works,
Worcester 1, Mass.

Booths 323 to 338 inclusive

Exhibit: Eight modern machines: the new needle loom weaving two-fifths-inch zipper tapes in an herringbone pattern at the rate of 1,700 sheds per minute; a multiple shuttle narrow fabric loom for weaving different types of narrow fabric will be shown weaving 48 carpet binding tapes 1½ inches wide at 230 picks per minute; the W-3 loom to be shown will be a 26-harness, 82-inch between swords, four by one, automatic, bobbin-changing, convertible worsted type; the S-6 loom, representing the last word in a two by one call box loom, will be shown weaving a filament rayon crepe; the C-4 automatic, bobbin-changing, tri-color upholstery loom of dobby construction whose mechanical features include several major and minor improvements; the C-5 automatic, bobbin-changing, dobby loom incorporating many new refinements will be shown weaving a fabric of spun and filament rayon for apparel use; and representing Crompton & Knowles' latest jacquard machines will be shown one of 2,608-hook capacity, fine index, in double cylinder, double lift

construction and incorporating the independent cylinder drive feature.

In attendance: Messrs. Herman, Howe, Irvin, Molloy, Palmer, Phelps, Verry, Wing and other representatives of various offices.

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., 72 Cambridge St., Worcester 3, Mass.

Booths 134, 135, 136, 137

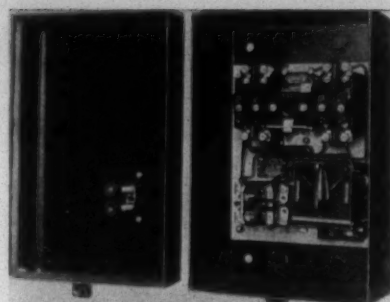
Exhibit: The S2A-Unispeed inspector especially developed for use in inspecting rayons by the mill. This machine combines the center wind (applying the power to the arbor in the center of the goods) and a really constant speed. Another new feature is that it is supplied with a self-supporting arbor on which the rayons are wound. It is arranged with forward and reverse motion, measuring attachments and other features often required by inspecting machines. Also to be shown is the Type CMR shearing machine (with automatic seam protector), and equipped with a pneumatic timer in place of the electronic director. When a seam (or foreign matter that might damage the cutter) comes along, the motors and hence the shear revolvers, automatically reverse and run in that same direction until the seams are past; then they instantly resume rotation in the cutting direction.

In attendance: Ralph Marble, L. F. Remington, Walter F. Woodward, Robert E. Steere, Frank H. MacKay.

Cutler-Hammer, Inc., 315 N. 12th St., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

Booths 126AA, 126BB

Exhibit: Motor control and allied products for the textile industry including the magnetic starter for individual card drives whose features include full magnetic operation, local or remote control from pushbuttons, manual reverse switch for use when grinding the card, enclosed reverse switch to prevent unauthorized or accidental reversal, and C-H eutectic element overload protection specially calibrated to give automatic tripping without unnecessary shutdown on the high inertia load of textile cards; a pushbutton operated loom switch custom built for the textile industry incorporating a number of design in-



CUTLER-HAMMER, INC., magnetic across-the-line starter for individual card drives with inside operated reverse switch; cover may be padlocked to prevent unauthorized reversing.

novations and improvements; and the C-H S-m-o-o-t-h starter for roving and spinning frames, designed to meet specific control requirements of machines that require a smooth, slow start, and where slow speed jog and accurate thermal overload protection are important and helpful.

In attendance: C. L. Wymelenberg (in charge), P. S. Jones, F. A. Wright, M. R. Brice, L. P. Neissen, J. E. Jones, J. P. Simon, C. V. Topliffe, G. E. Hunt, W. E. Addicks, J. A. Anderson, F. A. Miller, C. J. Nesser, A. T. Calvert, A. E. Bahrt, F. L. Sheram, W. M. Reese.

Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover, Mass.

Booths 467 to 484 inclusive, and 463, 464

Exhibit: Sixty-inch by 72-inch woolen and staple fiber card, with synchronous drive; 144 spindle, 6½-inch gauge, wool spinning frame, with fluid drive; electro-pneumatic warp spooler with magazine creel; sample card; and card setting machine. All machines will be in operation. As a matter of historical interest, the first woolen card in America will also be exhibited.

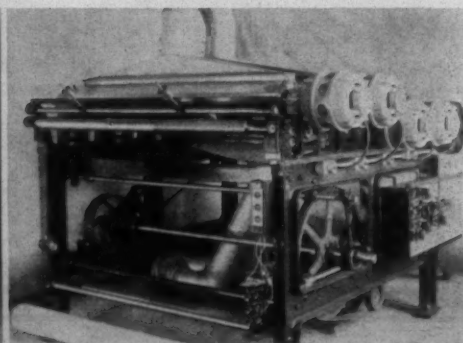
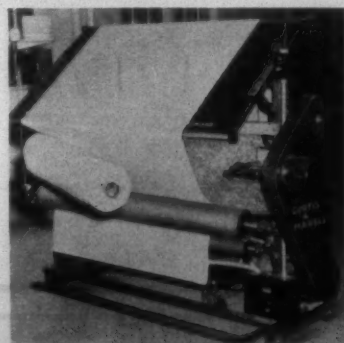
In attendance: Samuel F. Rockwell (in charge), A. W. Reynolds, H. T. Godfrey, E. K. Bramhall, Donald Buchan, A. C. Jensen.

Davison Publishing Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Booths 368, 369

Exhibit: Davison's Textile Blue Book and other Davison publications.

In attendance: Harold Davison (in



CURTIS & MARBLE MACHINE CO. S2A-Unispeed inspecting machine (left) and Type CMR shearing machine with automatic seam protector (right.)

charge), Frederick E. Neaves, Thomas H. Cuming, Norman L. Vought, John Sievers, L. B. McCullough, Quentin H. Davison, R. Chapman Leddy, H. L. Strang.

Diehl Mfg. Co., Finderne Plant, Somerville, N. J.

Booths 259, 260, 260AA

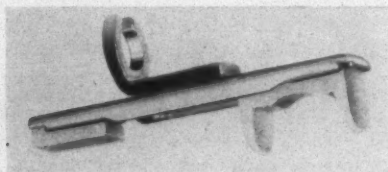
Exhibit: Special purpose motors for driving looms, spinners, twisters, warpers, winders, coppers, cards, dryers and other machinery for silk, cotton, rayons and woolens; standard open dripproof, splashproof and totally enclosed (fan cooled and not fan cooled) motors including dust and vapor explosion designs; creel fans; exhaust and ventilating fans.

In attendance: C. F. Bruder (in charge), W. O. Langille, W. J. Jockers, H. B. Thorpe, R. D. Ingalls, A. R. Booth, J. S. Wood, H. W. Kloth.

Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I.

Booth 258

Exhibit: Display showing a section of one of the drafting elements from each of three spinning frame manufacturers, illustrating how Dixon saddles, cap bars and their component parts are incorporated. Dixon's new Slixonice saddles will be included as part of one of the drafting units to be displayed.



DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO. will feature its new Slixonice saddles.

In attendance: Robert R. Miller, William R. Potter, R. E. L. Holt, Jr., J. W. Davis.

Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass.

Booths 232 to 243 inclusive, and 237AA, 238AA, 243AA

Exhibit: Six of the latest type looms in actual operation showing several outstanding new developments that will cut costs and improve quality in textile manufacturing. A revolutionary new spinning frame builder motion will be shown. Also to be exhibited will be a complete display of improved repair parts and new mechanisms. Other new developments will also be exhibited.

In attendance: Executive, sales force and export department personnel.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

Booth 227

Exhibit: Will illustrate Du Pont's system of Color Conditioning at work in a textile mill; display of three blown-up pictures in colors taken in

mills painted according to the Color Conditioning system. A new 32-page booklet on Color Conditioning will be available for distribution.

In attendance: S. W. Quisenberry (in charge), L. E. Whitmoyer, M. J. Hanger, W. B. Tatum.

Durant Mfg. Co., 1957 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

Booths 261, 261AA

Exhibit: Productimeter counting and measuring machines for application on textile machinery, including the following new products developed in past year: PVR rotary printing counters, loom pick printing counters, PSR-2 electric printing counters, friction drive lineal tachometer No. 1646, and CS top reading rotary and stroke counters.

In attendance: Robert B. Winkler, Leo A. Nourie, W. H. Burr, J. L. Baker, J. K. McGinley, H. M. Reedy.

Edda International Corp., 470 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Booth 807

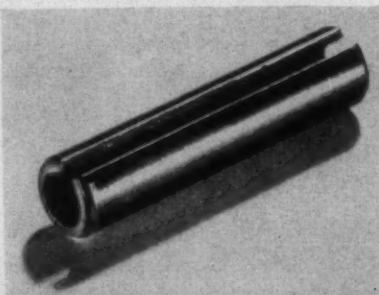
Exhibit: Literature on both the Titan automatic warp tying machine, which ties full width of warp in one continuous operation, tied leased or unleased warps as well as a leased warp to one unleased; and the Titan automatic heddle indicator which saves 30 per cent in the drawing-in operation and assures correct drawing-in, even by unskilled labor.

In attendance: B. Gudjonsson (in charge), J. F. Hayes and other representatives.

Elastic Stop Nut Corp. of America, 2330 Vauxhall Road, Union, N. J.

Booth 224

Exhibit: A completely new, two-section unit designed and made expressly for the exhibition. One section will illustrate the preventive maintenance economies resulting from application of Elastic stop nuts to textile equipment. The second section will introduce a new product, the ESNA rollpin.



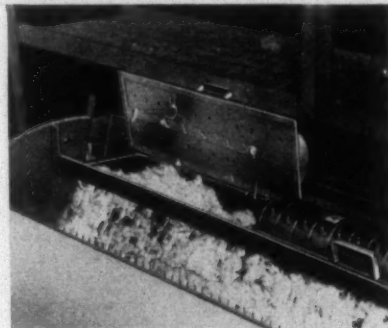
ELASTIC STOP NUT CORP. OF AMERICA will feature the ESNA rollpin. Illustration shows one of the cammed ends and the gap (or slot) along the cylinder.

In attendance: Bruce F. Linck (in charge), D. E. Lally, C. E. Heywood, C. W. Dean, H. S. Gordon, A. J. Turner.

Eriez Mfg. Co., 420 Commerce Bldg., Erie, Pa.

Booths 568, 569, 570

Exhibit: Three Factory Mutual-approved magnetic separators: a spiked apron magnet for installation above the aprons of feeders; a magnetic hump element (for inclusion in textile pneumatic lines) which provides protection against fire and machinery damage; magnetic pulleys which provide automatic tramp iron removal in a large number of textile applications. Other equipment to be shown includes magnetic traps, coolants, rotary magnet floor sweepers and a large variety of plate magnets.



Close-up of ERIEZ MFG. CO. spiked apron magnet swung back for cleaning.

In attendance: R. F. Merwin (in charge), Don Underhill, E. C. Miller, Carl Harris, R. A. Roosevelt, Henry Hersey, R. C. Hoff, J. F. Kern.

Fafnir Bearing Co., 37 Booth St., New Britain, Conn.

Booths 252, 253

Exhibit: Ball bearing pillow blocks as used in textile equipment; ball bearing transmission units of various types. Also manufacturers equipment and machinery using Fafnir ball bearing units; special applications to equipment.

In attendance: Truman L. Hunt (in charge), George Raley, C. F. Stanley, D. M. Davidson, A. G. Laughridge, R. B. Bramhall, T. A. Savage, C. A. Berg, J. B. Stewart.

Fairchild Publications, 7 East 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.

Booth 351

Exhibit: Newstand display for distribution of Daily News Record. Automatic machine.

In attendance: Emery P. Laskey (in charge), Bertha Kaufman, Stephen S. Marks, Alfred D. Cook, S. M. Schatz, Wallace Palmer, Richard Carens, Scott Parrot.

Felters Co., 210 South St., Boston, Mass.

Booth 39

Exhibit: Unisorb installation for all types of textile machinery, actual mill installations showing pictures, data, etc. In addition, all machinery of Crompton & Knowles, Draper, Saco-

Lowell, Whitin, H & B, Davis & Furber, Universal Winding and Barber-Colman in their exhibits will be mounted on Unisorb pads.

In attendance: G. W. Eldridge (in charge), P. Wheeler, C. F. Kirkpatrick, J. Morrison, R. E. Fergorson, R. E. Fergorson, Jr., L. Fergorson, J. Gillfillan, O. T. O'Daniel.

Fibre and Fabric, 465 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.

Booth 812

Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: J. N. Paradis (in charge), John Slaymaker, J. R. Paradis.

Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co., 1718 Gerard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Booth 813

Fielden Instrument Corp., 1171 New York Ave., Huntington, N. Y.

Booth 814

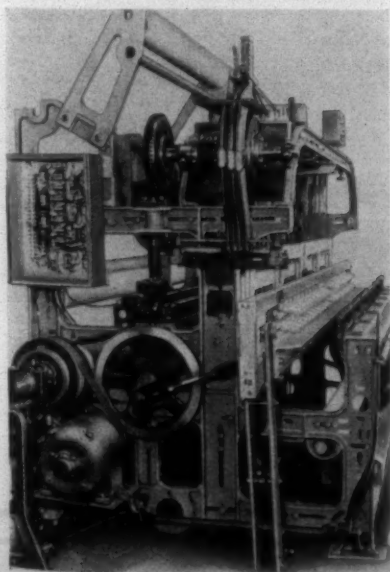
Exhibit: Fielden Drimeter moisture content measuring and controlling equipment for all types of cloth finishing and slashing. A full range of controls for every type of dryer or slasher is available.

In attendance: Ralph V. Coles (in charge), David S. Bunch, John Varley.

Fletcher Works, Glenwood Ave. and Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Booths 453 to 462 inclusive

Exhibit: Post-war developments in narrow fabric looms, throwing machinery for rayon and nylon, and centrifugal extractors will be featured. Among the entirely new machines will be a semi-automatic high-speed loom weaving ribbon and zipper tape. The new Master Duplex double-twister will also be shown for the first time. Another "first" will be the Twintainer extractor, with removable containers



FLETCHER WORKS' high-speed semi-automatic ribbon loom.

having self-dumping and labor saving advantages.

In attendance: Robert J. Bartholomew, Fletcher Schaum, W. H. Rometsch, Charles W. Moore, John M. Crozier, Warren Egee, Raymond Winward, T. B. Baldrige, Jr., T. M. Jackson, Jr., F. W. Warrington, George Dudley.

Formica Co., 17th and Sansom Sts. Philadelphia, Pa.

Booth 357

Exhibit: The new Gyrotex bobbins, designed to match the capacity of modern man-made yarns for high-speed production, will be featured. These bobbins are said to assure dynamic balance, freedom from distortion by heat and moisture, strength to withstand winding strains, lightness in weight and flawlessly smooth contact surfaces.

In attendance: R. P. Bennett (in charge), L. J. Francisco, A. J. Lesbiral.

Foster Machine Co., South Broad St., Westfield, Mass.

Exhibit: Model 102 cone and tube winder; Model 57 doubler; Model 78 new ten-inch traverse precise winder; Model 75, for precise wound cones and tubes; Model 76 nylon sizing machine. Also a constant speed precise wind take-up spindle.

In attendance: Edward C. Connor (in charge), W. C. Chisholm, H. W. Ball, C. B. Terry, H. E. Swift, F. P. Brooks, E. P. Dodge, E. H. Ely, G. W. Mallory, H. A. Cadle, F. F. Stange, E. R. Davis, F. L. Lamb, S. A. Burke, R. B. Kendall, R. Lampson.

Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass.

Booths 451, 452

Exhibit: New Model 40 CycleLog controller for completely automatic control of textile dyeing cycles and similar batch operations; multi-record Dynalog as used for air conditioning applications; the Dynalog recorder and



The new Model 40 CycleLog controller for complete automatic control of batch processes such as dye cycles or size cooking, to be featured by FOXBORO CO.

other measuring elements; density controller in operation maintaining controlled conditions in a vessel; new deferred action elapsed time-temperature controller for complete automatic control of the cooking and storing of size, in the same kettle; packaged unit control cabinet for automatic control of a full decating machine; and pneumatic loading control for dye jigs and other roll-type machines.

In attendance: C. E. Sullivan, W. H. Ridley, H. H. Michelmores, J. W. Gordon, Joseph Esherick, George Hammer, G. E. Clark, S. C. Alexander, R. E. Beers, F. J. Pickard, J. E. Booth, W. W. Barron.

Ernest L. Frankl Associates, 22 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

Booths 802, 803, 804

Exhibit: Small segments of machines produced by S. A. Officina Meccanica Sant' Andrea Novara, Italy; illustrated material covering all machines manufactured by Sant' Andrea including a new type high draft spinning frame and a new French rectilinear comb as well as a diagrammatic presentation of how modern French type worsted machinery can best be used in American mills.

In attendance: Dr. Carlo Comini, Dr. Giovanni Caviglia, Ernest L. Frankl, Gunther Frankl.

Fuller Brush Co. (Industrial Division), Fuller Park, Hartford 2, Conn.

Booth 704

Exhibit: Textile machine brushes; brooms; sweeping mops; loom, comber, finger, roller and rail brushes; floor, bench and scrub brushes; machine and paint brushes; wet mops; handles; waxes and polishes. Also the Fuller-gript line consisting of cotton carding brushes, wool carding, wool dabber, thread dresser, blanket washer, clothing brushing brushes, bobbin, chimney, humidifier, eyelet, draft roller and filler grate brushes.

In attendance: L. H. Carl, C. A. Welch, C. G. Rowland, S. F. Henry, G. I. Gilson, F. E. Madara, Max Studley, F. E. Bieber.

General Electric Co. (Apparatus Department), 1 River Road, Schenectady 5, N. Y.

Booths 563 to 567 inclusive and 574 to 578 inclusive.

Exhibit: Adjustable speed drives (speed variator, ACA motor and Thy-mo-trol); slasher drives; standard and flywheel loom motors; screenless open textile motor; electronic shuttle detector; yarn tension device; totally enclosed water cooled motor; loom switch and assorted control. Many of the items will be operating and some can be operated by the spectators.

In attendance: J. M. Olive (in charge), J. W. Holt, R. R. Prechter, R. J. DeMartini, R. R. Lang, C. B. Koelliker, R. P. Kloeti and others.

David Gessner Co., 41 Fremont St.,
Worcester 3, Mass.

Booths 206 to 211 inclusive

Exhibit: Textile finishing machinery and shrinking machinery, featuring the new Versamatic semi-decating machine.

In attendance: John P. Franklin (in charge), James Barr, Richard C. Franklin, Richard L. Bernard, Theodore Dourdaville.

Girdler Corp., Louisville, Ky.

Booths 49, 50

Exhibit: Display of Votator apparatus for the production of improved warp size.

In attendance: Lamar Roy, Sam Welch, J. P. Thurman, Harold E. Huber, Gene Wedereit.

Glasco Equipment Corp., 2 Wait St.,
Paterson, N. J.

Booth 810

Exhibit: Photographs of equipment produced by the firm.

In attendance: M. G. Peck.

Graton & Knight Co., 356 Franklin St.,
Worcester, Mass.

Booths 349AA, 349BB

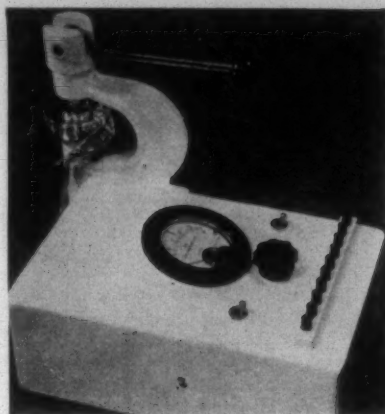
Exhibit: Draper Model X2 loom equipped with Hairitan textile loom leathers. Also display of the Pickmaster picker, Spintex spindle bumper strap, Spartex check strap, Boxmaster binder leather and the Grakorub rub apron.

In attendance: John Henrikson (in charge), E. C. Paddock, L. C. Street, R. W. Davis.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

Booths 144 to 158 inclusive

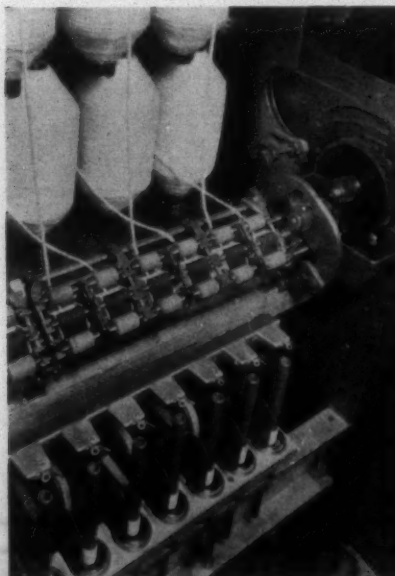
Exhibit: Three new developments in



One of the HART-MOISTURE-METERS instruments for precise determination of moisture content in bulk cotton and rayon.

spinning: the H & B Casablancas super high draft system, a three-roll system with a set of double aprons and featuring a new design of cap bars, roller stands weighting, cradles and tensors; H & B Casablancas four-roll high draft system, developed primarily for finer count yarns, but sufficiently flexible to accommodate all lower counts as well; the H & B Casablancas S-3 system, a three-roll system with double aprons between the front and second lines and featuring spring weighting, a new type saddle and a cradle design with interchangeable platforms for different staple lengths. H & B will also feature its five-roll 10 by 5 high draft slubber, in full operation, showing how high draft in the card room cuts costs by eliminating one to three operations. A roving tester and an assortment of rings and spindles will complete the H & B display.

In attendance: E. J. McVey (in charge), W. A. Sipprell, Jr., W. M. Fraser, J. C. Martin, W. E. Conlon, C. Rimmer, C. Walsh, S. Walsh, J. Cruickshank, N. M. Shippee, A. Muelberger, F. A. Odell, E. Haswell.



H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO. Casablancas Super High-Draft system (left) and Casablancas four-roll High-Draft system (right).

Joseph J. Harney, 55 Middle St., South
Dartmouth, Mass.

Booth 811

Hart-Moisture-Meters, Grand Central
Terminal Bldg., New York, N. Y.
Booth 613

Exhibit: Instruments for accurately and instantaneously gauging the moisture content of materials of the textile industry. Newly designed equipment for application especially to bulk cotton and rayon in loose form wherein a large and representative sample is used in making the measurement.

In attendance: Raymond S. Hart (in charge), William E. Barnett.

George S. Harwood & Son, 50 La-
grange St., Worcester, Mass.

Booths 467 to 484 inclusive, and 463,
464

Exhibit: A completely new model Bramwell woolen card feeder which will be in action on a 72-inch wide three-cylinder set of Davis & Furber woolen cards.

In attendance: Managerial and sales representatives.

Hayes Industries, Inc., Wildwood and
Fern Ave., Jackson, Mich.

Booth 1

Exhibit: Loom beams, tricot beams and section beams.

In attendance: W. H. Maxson (in charge), E. C. Hetherwick, G. B. Vass, J. E. Prins, D. C. Bender, J. P. Laird, R. E. L. Holt, Jr.

Hayssen Mfg. Co., Sheboygan, Wis.
Booths 88, 89

Hermas Machine Co., Inc., Warburton
Ave., Hawthorne, N. J.

Booths 341, 342, 343, 343AA

Exhibit: Shearing machine, brushing machine, sewing and feeding machines, constant speed center wind, inspection machine.

In attendance: G. P. Mason (in charge), H. S. Haney, R. R. Simpson, R. H. Kelley, W. S. Anderson.

Herr Mfg. Co., Inc., 318 Franklin St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Booths 84, 85

Exhibit: Herr conical steel rings and all types of flyers.

In attendance: H. B. Atwood (in charge), Charles M. Kitzmiller.

Holdsworth Gill Screw Co., Inc., 1 Eu-
dora St., Providence 3, R. I.

Booth 702

Exhibit: Holdsworth Gill reducer, especially designed for the abbreviated systems of spinning worsted yarns.

In attendance: Walter P. Rutley.

R. H. Hood Co., 19th and Westmoreland Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Booths 315, 320

Exhibit: Textile combing accessories; also the Perlok stapling machine for converting continuous synthetic filaments into staple lengths in one operation.

In attendance: Henry G. Hood (in charge), Frank W. Hood, Robert H. Hood, II, James L. Lohke, Jr.

E. F. Houghton & Co., 303 Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Booths 370, 370AA

Exhibit: New developments in the field of textile processing products including warp size compounds, surface active agents, rayon and wool oils, textile lubricants. Also display of various types of mechanical leathers for textile machines including a new synthetic rubber fabricated strapping for harness and jack straps, Houghton's Vim Tred and Okay Tred leather belting.

In attendance: D. J. Richards, Frank Ross, W. H. Brinkley, J. R. Clendenning, C. B. Kinney, O. H. McClay, H. E. Peterson, H. H. Kirkpatrick.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., 44 Vine St., Worcester 8, Mass.

Booths 339, 340

Exhibit: Tuffer tension regulator, as well as various samples of card clothing, hand cards and heddles.

In attendance: Harold S. Bolger, Ralph C. Shorey, Charles A. Haynes, Jr., Neal A. Mitchell, Harry C. Coley.

Hubbard Spool Co., 1622 W. Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Booth 554

Exhibit: Aluminum loom beams and slasher beams; aluminum tricot section beams; metal bound plywood loom beam flanges for cotton hexagonal shape aluminum cloth rolls; light metal tire cord twister bobbins; plastic picker sticks and plastic bobbins.

In attendance: R. M. Staut (in charge), F. A. Rappleyea, J. A. Landers.

Philip V. Hugues & Sons, 4626-32 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Booths 47, 48

Exhibit: Heavy duty portable vacuum cleaning equipment ranging in size from one-quarter horsepower to five horsepower, featuring wet or dry pick-up for minimizing fire hazard due to dust or lint without shutting down productive machines, instantaneous emptying of moistening troughs, and fast removal of oil and water spillage. Also demonstrating all-around floor maintenance machines for wet or dry scrubbing, waxing, polishing and steel-wooling all types of floors, emphasizing dry scrubbing of grease-packed or caked floors.

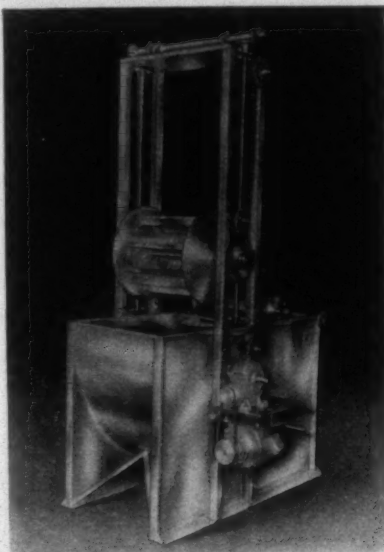
In attendance: Philip V. Hugues (in

charge), Joseph W. Hugues, Samuel C. Ruch, Edw. Wittschiede, George Hill, C. E. Clifford, Paul R. Young.

James Hunter Machine Co., Main St., North Adams, Mass.

Booths 113, 114, 218 to 221 inclusive, 228 to 231 inclusive, and 45AA

Exhibit: Flexreel tensionless washer, the most recent innovation for tensionless scouring in the wet processing field, will be featured. Also the Hunter open-width soaper, and adjustable reel sample dye kettle. Models illustrating the principle of the new Flexreel washer as well as full-scale production units will be in operation.



JAMES HUNTER MACHINE CO. adjustable reel sample dye kettle.

In attendance: J. H. Hunter (in charge), J. E. Burdick, Frank Morrill, Alex Dahlgren, Ernest Cannity, Douglas Spink, David A. Hoadley, Julian A. Woodworth, Karl Noetzel.

Hunt Machine Works, Inc., 200 Academy St., Greenville, S. C.

Booths 31, 32

Exhibit: One HL 16 cotton loom and one HR 50 rayon loom embodying many novel features.

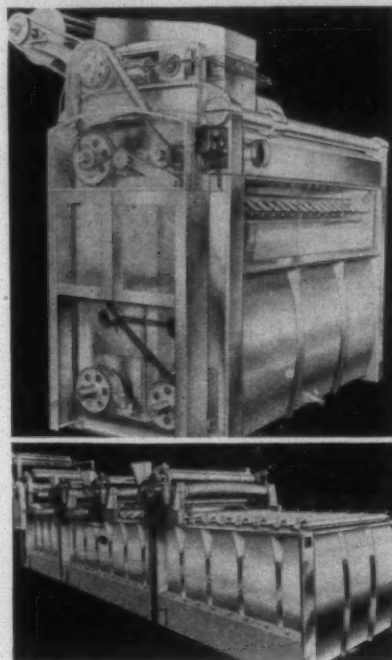
In attendance: John Richardson (in charge), John O. Hunt, Alfred N. Willett, Paul E. Bruchon, Thomas Star-mont, R. R. Hood.

Rodney Hunt Machine Co., 46 Mill St., Orange, Mass.

Booths 159 to 164 inclusive

Exhibit: Will feature Tensitrol line of washing machinery. Although introduced a year ago, several improvements have been made since and the machines have been in actual production long enough for operational data to have been accumulated, and the firm states this is really the first time they have been on public exhibition. The machines are at present available in both rope and open-width models for washing cottons and rayons by an

entirely new principle in the industry which enables them to wash material in a completely relaxed condition eliminating many troubles due to stretching, shrinkage, etc.



Rope and open-width Tensitrol models for washing cottons and rayons, to be exhibited by RODNEY HUNT MACHINE CO.

In attendance: Bliss M. Jones (in charge), E. F. Harris, B. M. Jones, M. G. Hopkins, L. M. Phillips, H. F. Creegan, T. W. Kitchen, H. H. Belcher, W. J. Simonds.

Hyatt Bearings Division (General Motors Corp.), Harrison, N. J.

Booths 292, 293

Exhibit: A complete line of roller bearings for looms, cards, spinning frames and other preparatory and finishing equipment. The Hy-Load, wound roller and junior roller bearings will be exhibited with particular reference to their application to new and existing equipment. Also sectional drawings of textile machinery illustrating the points at which roller bearings can be used to improve machine performance and enhance the quality of finished cloth.

In attendance: H. M. Carroll (in charge), H. K. Porter, O. W. Young, J. R. Gilmartin, W. L. Iliff, F. U. Naughton, E. Maurushat, E. P. O'Neill, J. M. Grady, H. J. Conlan, W. F. Mattison, C. C. Wardell, L. C. Fisk.

Industrial Dryer Corp., 432 Fairfield Ave., Stamford, Conn.

Booths 103, 104

Exhibit: H-W conditioners for regain and twist setting of all types of yarns.

In attendance: P. H. Friend, J. R. Tutt, F. W. Ceasar.

Industrial Steels, Inc., 520 Bent St., Cambridge, Mass.

Booth 349

Exhibit: Stainless steel sheets, stainless steel hardware and fittings and many other items of stainless steel used in textile equipment, including the firm's 100 grit finish.

In attendance: W. E. Fluke (in charge), F. A. Gorman, R. C. Cunningham, R. J. Chestnut, Paul Chapman, Robert Mason.

Industrial Tape Corp., New Brunswick, N. J.

Booth 26

Exhibit: Complete line of pressure sensitive tapes as used in the textile industry.

In attendance: J. A. MacCarthy, J. B. McLaughlin, N. P. Hickok, A. Duus, A. M. Wagner, J. S. DeNoia, L. Brudno.

Invincible Vacuum Cleaner Mfg. Co., Dover, Ohio.

Booths 47, 48

Exhibit: (See listing for Philip V. Hugues & Sons.)

M. W. Jenkins' Sons, Inc., 444 Pompton Ave., Cedar Grove, N. J.

Booth 354

Exhibit: Textile brushes manufactured to customer's specifications, featuring Metlkor cylinder brushes with nylon bristles. A number of sample brushes will be on display for close inspection. Metlkors are said to be unaffected by printing colors or cleaning solvents and the long-lived nylon bristle is renewable when worn.

In attendance: R. B. Jenkins, S. E. Worden, F. Tantom, A. J. Christensen.

Johnson Corp., 805 Wood St., Three Rivers, Mich.

Booths 800, 801

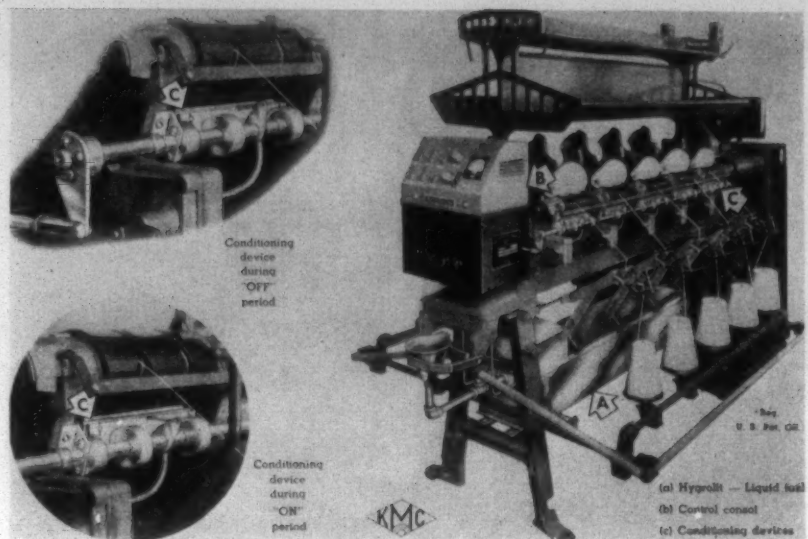
Exhibit: An operating demonstrator consisting of a rotating glass cylinder (representing a dry can, slasher, calender or sanforizer cylinder) to which will be installed the new type Johnson rotary pressure joint with body support lugs, new Type S self-supporting Johnson rotary pressure joint and the Johnson Speedheet system.

In attendance: R. W. Gotschall (in charge), C. Wilson Gill, Herbert Anable, John Croes, William T. Harding, Jr., T. H. Abbey, Allan T. Shepherd, James J. Brogan, William J. Brogan, John R. Greenhalgh.

Kearny Mfg. Co., Inc., 681 Schuyler Ave., Kearny, N. J.

Booths 601, 602

Exhibit, One Hygrolit yarn conditioning machine with provisions for coarsest to finest spray; two conventional American built winders equipped with K.M.C.'s. Surco-5 conditioning device; one Spraymeter for condi-



The KEARNY MFG. CO., INC., Surco-5 method of conditioning.

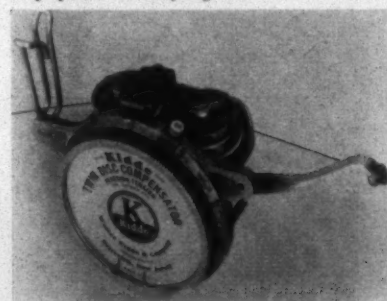
tioning yarns on cops or skeins while being packed; and one Midget Psychrometer for immediate determination of moisture in raw material, yarns and fabrics.

In attendance: C. F. Dulkan, Dr. K. Heyman, A. R. Robbins, H. C. Sonntag, W. O. Schlumbach, R. H. Sommer, N. L. E. Fawcett, C. F. Jones, H. Mahon, W. P. Russell, George Westwater, C. C. Withington.

Walter Kidde & Co., Inc., Belleville 9, N. J.

Booths 44AA, 44BB

Exhibit: Tension compensating devices, featuring the new Kidde twin disc compensator for extreme yarn speeds, providing uniform tension with any yarn at any speed.



WALTER KIDDE & CO., INC., twin disc high-speed, high-twist tension compensator.

In attendance: C. L. Griffin (in charge), Jay S. Gosnell, D. M. Kroll.

Kent Co., Rome, N. Y.

Booths 47, 48

Exhibit: (See listing for Philip V. Hugues & Sons).

Lambeth Rope Corp., New Bedford, Mass.

Booth 346

Exhibit: Display of firm's line of spinning and twister tapes, bandings and loom supplies.

In attendance: A. L. O'Leary, Jr.,

Frank Burke, Julian P. O'Leary, Harry T. Perkins, Frank L. Gray.

W. T. Lane & Bros., Inc., Ft. Prospect St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Booth 40

Exhibit: Canvas doff baskets, doff trucks, canvas conditioning baskets, canvas dyehouse trucks, canvas mill trucks.

In attendance: R. T. Lane (in charge), J. M. Baker, P. R. Hughes.

F. A. Lazenby & Co., 3106 Elm Ave., Baltimore 11, Md.

Booths 248, 249

Exhibit: Model T-Jr. cop and butt winder, Model K bobbin winder, Model DH-400 spooler, and a bobbin winder with precision measured yardage.

In attendance: Joseph D. Lazenby, F. Marion Lazenby, O. R. Payne.

Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co., 140 Baldwin St., Johnson City, N. Y.

Booth 713

Exhibit: Special purpose bobbins of every type; all-aluminum bobbins for all nylon processing operations.

In attendance: J. H. Windle, Jr. (in charge), A. W. Clinton, R. D. Clinton, F. C. Weir, W. H. Hobbs.

Thomas Leyland Machinery Co., Inc., Readville Station, Boston, Mass.

Booth 45AA

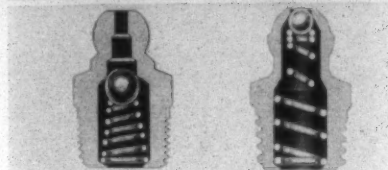
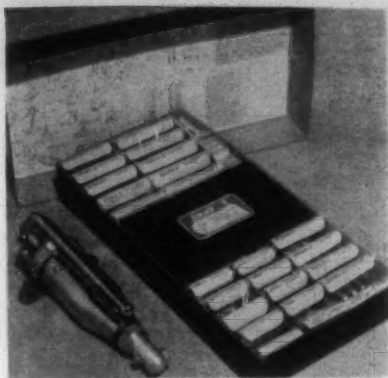
Exhibit: Not specified.

In attendance: Executive and sales personnel.

Lincoln Engineering Co., 5701 Natural Bridge Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Booth 588

Exhibit: Kleenseal bullneck grease fitting, said to be the first outstanding improvement in grease fitting design which permits contact by all commercial hydraulic couplers; new packaged



New LINCOLN ENGINEERING CO. packaged centralized lubrication system for all machinery now lubricated by oil cans (top); and (below) conventional ball-in-shoulder, open-throat hydraulic fitting, left, as compared to ball-in-top Kleenseal bullneck fitting, right.

centralized lubrication system for all machinery now lubricated by oil cans; centralized centro-matic lubrication systems in operation. Also, full line of power operated, heavy-duty drum pumps, manually operated grease guns, bullneck and button head grease fittings, air and lubricant hose, control valves, air couplers, and other accessories.

In attendance: Al Woodland (in charge), Alex P. Fox, T. V. Picraux, A. Laspe, R. Crean, B. S. Davis, T. W. Carlson, R. Kruse, M. C. Hazenfield, F. Goodman.

Link-Belt Co., 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Booths 90 to 94 inclusive

Exhibit: Variable speed wind-up drives with both hydraulic and electronic control; a motorized P.I.V. operating unit with hydraulic control; a slasher P.I.V. variable speed drive; a dry can roller chain drive; carding machine silent chain drive and electrofluid drive; and a display of the company's modern ball and roller bearing blocks, chains and other products used by the textile industry.

In attendance: William J. Nighbert and other sales engineers and mill specialists.

H. F. Livermore Corp., 20 Linden St., Boston 34, Mass.

Booths 111, 112

Exhibit: New and improved parts for cotton, silk and woolen and worsted looms, featuring an assembly of the HFL motor drive and stabilizer. Dobby parts and magazine parts (for KWW) looms are not new with Livermore, but the complete dobby head, and magazine complete will be shown for the first time. Among other new parts to be shown will be the parallel

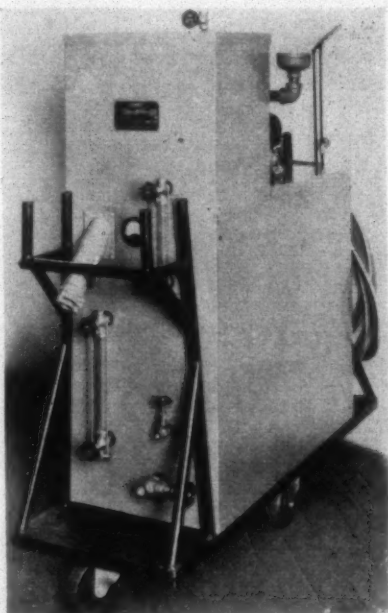
picking motion for Draper looms and new thread cutters with notched holding blades for use on KWW looms.

In attendance: Jack G. Phillips (in charge), Chester Hammond, E. W. Fanning, I. Stanley Barnes, J. J. Donaghy, L. M. McKee, Thomas MacLeod, S. O. Dodge, E. H. Ashton.

Livingstone Engineering Co., 100 Grove St., Worcester 5, Mass.

Booth 364BB

Exhibit: Speedyelectric JC-30LCS steam-jet cleaner, an all-electric easy portable unit designed to meet the particular requirements of the textile industry. Featuring exceptional maneuverability and only 20 inches wide, it will readily pass through the narrow alleys between looms, and actual tests under ordinary mill conditions show that one man with a Speedyelectric JC-30LCS can clean the dirtiest of looms in ten to 12 minutes, as compared with a minimum of 45 minutes for two men using ordinary hand methods.



LIVINGSTONE ENGINEERING CO. Speedyelectric steam-jet loom cleaner.

In attendance: Bradley C. Higgins (in charge), F. J. Ricker, Jack Walldroup, R. W. Higgins, John Corey, Charles Butterworth.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

Booth 79

Exhibit: Photographs of textile plants designed by the firm and plans showing detailed machinery lay-outs in various textile plants.

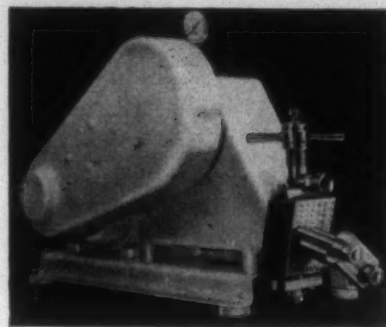
In attendance: Leo M. Geraghty (in charge), S. B. Lincoln, Morgan Rogers, Jr., Thomas O. Ott, Jr.

C. W. Logeman Co., 633 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Booth 45BB

Exhibit: The Logeman Hydropulse

homogenizer, said to effect great savings in operating costs and time in the preparation of textile finishes and sizing emulsions.



The Hydropulse homogenizer to be shown by C. W. LOGEMAN CO.

In attendance: Executive and sales personnel.

Lydon Bros., Inc., 85 Zabriskie St., Hackensack, N. J.

Booth 68

Exhibit: Completely assembled twist setter and conditioner of latest design for electric operation and truck loading, for use on silk, rayon and nylon and with accessory equipment. Also displayed will be photos of rayon cake dryers.

In attendance: P. J. Lydon (in charge), J. V. Calhoun, A. H. Forster, C. H. Ginger, J. P. McBride.

McGlynn-Hays Industries, Belleville, N. J.

Booths 156AA, 157AA

Exhibit: Not specified.

In attendance: Representatives of the firm.

Macbeth Corp., 227 W. 17th St., New York, N. Y.

Booth 362

Exhibit: Macbeth color matching lights on which many mills have standardized for the control of color in dyeing and matching; cotton classing skylights that duplicate the qualities of natural daylight to which cotton classers are accustomed; a new color densitometer; also Macbeth pH meters including laboratory models, industrial models, a titration pH meter and explosion-proof pH meters.

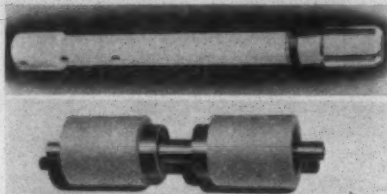
In attendance: Norman Macbeth (in charge), George E. Scofield, J. F. Slaughter, E. F. Slaughter.

Machinecraft, Inc., 21 Vernon St., Whitman, Mass.

Booth 618

Exhibit: Climax ball bearing top roll for use on the American system of worsted spinning and other modified cotton systems where long staple fibers are processed; Sintex non-lubricating top roll for spinning and roving

frames; and Nylube bolsters, produced by the Machinecraft subsidiary, Nylon Bearings, Inc., for ring spinning frames. Spindles equipped with Nylube bolsters will be in operation.



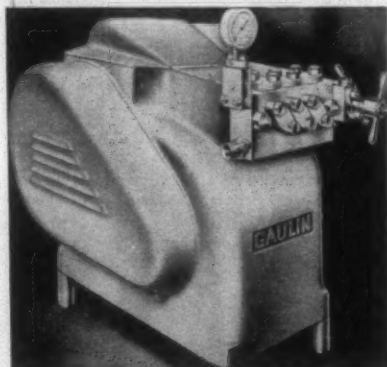
MACHINECRAFT, INC., will demonstrate Nylube bolsters for ring spinning frames (top) as well as Climax ball bearing top rolls for use with the American system of worsted spinning and other modified cotton systems where long-staple fibers are processed.

In attendance: Richard K. Butler, Albert Allwood.

Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc., 444 Garden St., Everett 49, Mass.

Booths 6, 7

Exhibit: Textile homogenizers (used for homogenizing sizing).



The MANTON-GAULIN MFG. CO., INC., homogenizer for sizing.

In attendance: Donald G. Colony (in charge), Harold P. Woodcock, Henry Perry, Joseph Dwyer, Robert Sidebotham.

Marquette Metal Products Co., 1145 Galewood Dr., Cleveland 10, Ohio.
Booths 144AA, 144BB

Exhibit: Heavy duty twister spindles for 12-pound packages of tire cord; special spindles for operation with Du Pont pirns; spindles for woolen and worsted frames.

In attendance: C. E. Miller (in charge), W. P. Russell, Byrd Miller, C. H. White, J. J. Hallissy.

Marshall & Williams Corp., 46 Baker St., Providence, R. I.
Booths 212 to 217 inclusive

Exhibit: High-speed tenter frame; No. 11 roller clip type tenter chain; No. 10 pin type tenter chain; positive overfeed and guider; also various types of tenter clips and parts.

In attendance: Richmond Viall, John C. Nash, Albert J. Cole, Fred H. Land, Joseph F. Smart, James A. Love.

Massco, Inc., and P. R. Sales Co., Passaic, N. J.

Booths 120, 120AA, 120BB, 120CC, 121, 121AA

Exhibit: See Werner Machine Co.

Mawaco Machine Co., 56 Bogart St., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
Booth 806

Exhibit: Illustrations and pamphlets of modern finishing and sponging machines; also Mawaco pile fabric loom.

In attendance: Mr. Winkler (in charge), Max Winkler, Walter Schlaepfer.

Meese, Inc., Madison, Ind.

Booth 359

Exhibit: Canvas baskets and trucks.

In attendance: E. W. Meese (in charge), F. R. Tyroler, T. Thorsen, F. Hanson, J. Wurtz, J. McKeon.

Micro-Lite Co., Inc., 44 W. 18th St., New York, N. Y.

Booth 616

Exhibit: Micro-Lite pick counter.

In attendance: Robert Levitt (in charge), David Greene.

A. Milne & Co., 745 Washington St., New York, N. Y.

Booth 571

Exhibit: Special quality steels designed for textile machinery.

In attendance: J. King Hoyt, Jr. (in charge), Fred J. Grant, H. M. Benham, J. M. Smith, H. S. Hoyt, Jr., James K. Hoyt.

Milton Machine Works, Inc., Fifth Ward, Milton, Pa.

Booth 344

Exhibit: Display of all-metal warp beams for broad, narrow fabric, ribbon, velvet and carpet looms; also light metal section beams.

In attendance: J. Stanley Billig (in charge), C. J. Anchor, Sr., W. D. Leinbach, G. W. Blunt.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. (Brown Instruments Division), Wayne and Roberts Aves. Philadelphia, Pa.

Booth 701

Exhibit: New and complete models of measuring, indicating and controlling instruments, also valves and accessories. An extensive showing of Brown instruments and industrial valve divisions products for textile processing. Featured will be instrumentation for slasher, dye kettle, dryer, kier boiling, size cooking, bleaching and other operations. Among newer devices to be shown will be a circular chart electronic Moist-o-Graph, and a program for dye kettle control.

In attendance: Charles W. Bowden, Jr., Drew Daubert, James C. Broughton, James Gilmore, Nels Evoy, J. C.

MacNamara, L. F. Lawrence, J. E. MacConville, John D. Root, Harry D. Ruch.

Morrison Machine Co., 1171 Madison Ave., Paterson 3, N. J.

Booths 433 to 448 inclusive

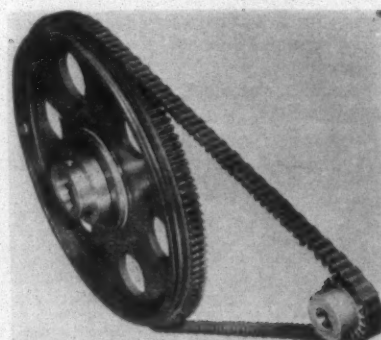
Exhibit: Mercerizing tenter, pin tenter, compressive shrinking machines, Williams units, dry can stack, laboratory Williams unit, padder and others. (This list is tentative and subject to change.)

In attendance: James L. Morrison, James R. Morrison, John C. Morrison, John Kreeft, A. C. Caporossi, Harold Lacey, C. W. Curtis, D. M. McSpadden, B. B. Scantland, A. C. Freeman, Jr., K. T. Lendt, G. V. Lamont.

Morse Chain Co., 7601 Central Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Booths 555, 556

Exhibit: The new Morse slip clutch drive for carding machines, described as one of the most economical means to convert carding machines from line shaft to individual drives. The slip clutch permits the motor to pick up the load gradually without danger of shock to the carding machine or stalling of the motor. Other Morse products also will be displayed.



New MORSE CHAIN CO. slip clutch drive for cards.

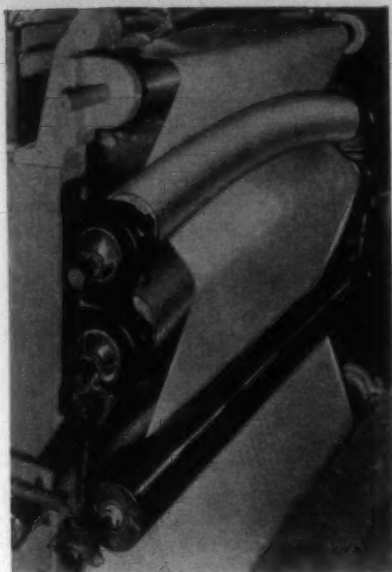
In attendance: I. A. Horton (in charge), R. J. Howison, H. R. Greenley, D. C. McNeely, E. E. Wesselhoff, R. G. Brust, H. N. Tyler.

Mount Hope Machinery Co., Taunton, Mass.

Booths 371, 371AA

Exhibit: Running demonstration unit consisting of the following Mount Hope equipment: An automatic continuous roll feed with cloth level control and end of roll warning control, the new electric roll lift let-off, the slack selvage eliminator, the open width tension device, precision guiders, push button operated bowed weft straightener and combination single and multi-roll skewed weft straightener. In addition, the Mount Hope standard stainless steel guiders, free wheeling expanders and other cloth handling devices will be on display.

In attendance: J. B. Hammett (in



The new MOUNT HOPE MACHINERY CO. slack selvage eliminator.

charge), J. D. Robertson, J. D. Robertson, Jr., Walter P. Murray, R. E. Blackmar, P. J. Murdock, Jr., John A. Andresen, H. Hartley, S. S. Wilson, A. B. Julin, E. F. Slaughter, J. Fred Slaughter, N. F. Batchelder, K. G. Little, E. W. Schmiedel, A. M. Romero.

Muschamp Taylor, Ltd., Vulcan Works, Pollard St., Manchester, England. Booths 401 to 404 inclusive

Exhibit: The new Muschamp auto thread winder; the autoquill winder; auto-braid winder; the Foster-Muschamp autofill automatic pirnwinder; the Foster-Muschamp fillwinder; the Foster-Muschamp superfill winder, specially made for winding a type of cop when weaving course counts and where advantage has to be taken of all available shuttle space; and the W.I.R.A. reaching-in machine.

In attendance: H. L. Muschamp, Esq. (in charge), T. Shelmerdine.

J. M. Nash Co., 2300 N. 30th St., Milwaukee, Wis. Booths 614, 615

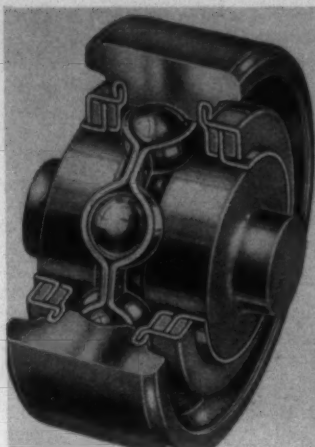
Exhibit: The Nash 79 automatic quill polisher for refinishing loom bobbins; also the Nash 88 and Nash 37 automatic refinishers for throwing bobbins.

In attendance: Executive and sales personnel.

National Drying Machinery Co., Hancock and Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Booths 33, 34

Exhibit: Loop dryer, tenter dryer, print goods dryer, cake dryer, yarn dryer, and nylon heat-setting machine.

In attendance: David A. Colker (in charge), Ralph C. Parkes, H. Mason Clark, Jr., A. M. Zeller, Jr., H. O. Kaufmann, J. J. Nihill, F. W. Warington, George W. Dudley, Jr.



NEW DEPARTURE treadle roll bearing for looms (left) and precision ball bearings for spindles (right.)

New Departure (Division of General Motors Corp.), Bristol, Conn.

Booths 117AA, 117BB

Exhibit: New Departure precision ball bearings for spindles, sealed for grease lubrication and with ample capacity for high-speed operation; New Departure treadle roll bearings for looms, featuring new heavy construction and double sealed for protection from lint and dirt to prevent lubricant leakage.

In attendance: Aubrey E. Bishop (in charge), Michael T. Monich, Rodger D. Brouwer, Frank J. Miller, Alwin A. Gloetzner, Frederick J. Garbarino, Seth H. Stoner, Lorne F. Lavery, Donald H. Browne, Clifton S. Fleet, James P. Gillilan, Ray E. Honeycutt.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Booth 42

Exhibit: Will feature two revolving disc signs each containing six glass tubes of Non-Fluid oil. The discs will make one-half revolutions at a time, causing the air bubble to rise at different speeds, each governed by the density of the Non-Fluid oil. Also, samples of Non-Fluid oil for every textile mill lubrication requirement will be displayed.

In attendance: Falls L. Thomason, William E. Bierlin, Carroll Campbell, L. L. Hoyt, H. H. Beaman, D. G. Beaman, F. W. Phillips, Julian T. Pool, F. W. Winecoff, J. A. Sorrells, Jr.

John P. Nissen, Jr., Co., Glenside, Pa. Booth 710

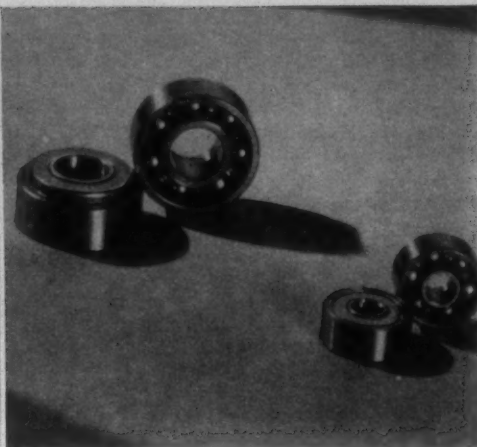
Exhibit: Nissen writing tubes for marking silk, plush, wool, nylon, rayon, cotton, aralac, worsteds, underwear, jersey cloth and mixed goods.

In attendance: Chandler Ford, Milton A. High.

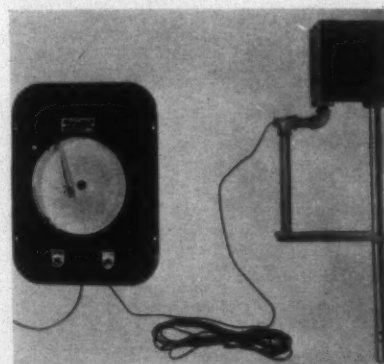
Norcross Corp., 247 Newtonville Ave., Newton, Mass.

Booth 400

Exhibit: Norcross viscometers for



industrial process control; Norcross pressure regulators for use on slasher squeeze rolls.



NORCROSS CORP. Viscometer for industrial process control.

In attendance: Austin S. Norcross (in charge), Ralph E. Howell, Frederick J. Eimert, Leonard DiIorio.

Oakite Products, Inc., 22 Thames St., New York 6, N. Y. Booth 705

Exhibit: Display of various specialized cleaning, rust-removing, descaling, rust preventing, paint removing materials employed by mills in connection with the maintenance of machinery and equipment. Also included in the exhibit will be materials designed for slime removal and treatment of water in air conditioning and humidifying systems. The Oakite steam detergent gun will be exhibited showing its operation and advantages in cleaning heavy machinery and equipment before overhaul.

In attendance: J. J. Basch (in charge), H. Frohwitter, H. P. Jacques, J. S. Todd, J. A. Seybold, W. G. Boaeuf and others.

Optical Associates, 725 East Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.

Booth 707

Exhibit, Not specified.

In attendance: Representatives of the firm.

P.O.M. Co., 60 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
Booth 585
Exhibit: (See Werner Textile Consultants.)

Panamerican Publishing Co., Inc., 570 Seventh Ave., New York 18, N. Y.
Booths 372, 373
Exhibit: Spanish language textile magazines and bi-lingual technical dictionary.

In attendance: J. M. Rodriguez Ontiveros (in charge), Jose Eiriz, S. Alberti de Navarro, Arnold Bustillo, George F. Zealand.

Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
Booths 138 to 143 inclusive
Exhibit: Extensive line of Parks certified climate equipment for textile mills, ranging from small self-contained humidifiers through complete central station air washer equipment; also Parks traveling cleaner equipment for spinning, twisting, winding, warping, spoolers, doublers, etc., as well as for cleaning the upper areas of textile mills. ParksTurbo traveling cleaner and ParksTurbo up-draft cleaner will both be in operation.

In attendance: R. S. Parks, H. M. Parks, Maynard Ford, J. R. Henderson, L. F. Ross, P. B. Beers, W. E. Buck, W. J. Buck, J. F. Crooks, O. G. Culpepper, W. B. Granger, H. B. Rogers, W. B. Walker.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Booth 590
Exhibit: Reception booth.
In attendance: D. P. O'Connor (in charge), H. A. Horan, P. G. Wear, O. R. Steffers, T. H. Nelson, L. C. Harmon, W. J. Kirby, D. F. Lowry.

B. F. Perkins & Sons, Inc., Chicopee St., Williamset, Mass.
Booths 130, 131, 132, 133
Exhibit: Not specified.
In attendance: Executive and sales personnel.

Platt Bros. (Sales), Ltd., Oldham, England.
Booths 714, 715, 716, 716AA, 717, 717AA
Exhibit: The new MS2 high draft speed frame.
In attendance: Representatives of the firm.

Pneumafil Corp., 2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.
Booths 68AA, 68BB
Exhibit: Latest Pneumafil will be shown on cotton, woolen and worsted frames.

In attendance: W. U. Gaudet (in charge), C. R. Harris, G. E. Archer, J. S. Stuart, M. O. Thompson, J. Tillett, Jr.

Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., 7th St. and Tabor Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

Booths 503 to 506 inclusive, 508 to 513 inclusive, 515 to 522 inclusive, 524 to 529 inclusive, and 531 to 534 inclusive.

Exhibit: Two major pieces of equipment in actual operation: (1) An automatic blending system for stock featuring a roller distributor and blending box of the type being used in several progressive textile mills. With this system it is possible to achieve a greater degree of uniformity in blending than could possibly be accomplished by hand, and at the same time do the job automatically. A number of diagrammatic illustrations will show how the basic principles of the automatic blending system on display are being varied in actual installations, meeting individual mill requirements. (2) Metallic worsted card—Proctor worsted cards equipped with metallic clothing are said not only to provide a considerable increase in output, but to improve the quality of the sliver at the same time. The latest model Proctor metallic worsted card, incorporating all of the latest refinements in design, will be in operation. The new Vat-Craft dye process will be high-lighted and explained with an animated diagram. Developments which will be covered by a short motion picture will be machinery for producing Redmanized shrunk to fit knit goods. Movies will be utilized, also, to illustrate developments of the firm's dryer division.

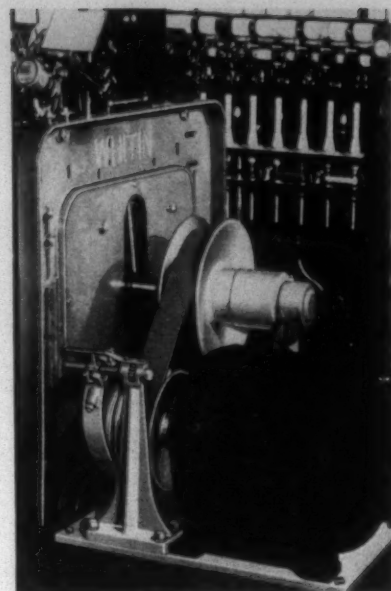
In attendance: George Clee, John Kolb, James Lurwick, T. J. Wilson, Sr., J. P. Allen, H. R. Zayotti, H. B. Black, W. A. Dickinson, Jr., F. Marshall, B. A. Plessner, W. H. Poole, C. W. Schwartz, IV, C. S. Tiers, W. A. Dickinson, Sr., W. J. Merrigan, L. P. Tiers, C. W. Schwartz, III, John R. Schenck, Thomas Mahan, John W. Reinhardt, Pierre Blommers.

Rayon & Synthetic Textiles, 303 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Booth 272

Reeves Pulley Co., Inc., Columbus, Ind.
Booths 313, 314, 321, 322
Exhibit: The Reeves vari-spin, a new, simplified, low-cost variable speed drive for spinning frames. With this drive the correct cylinder speed for any yarn set can be secured instantly while the frame is running, thus eliminating the costly down time of changing belts and pulleys to change cylinder speeds. Reeves also will exhibit an important new slasher drive and new fractional horsepower motodrive.

In attendance: Walter Reeves, James P. Reeves, Jack Reeder, M. R. Snyder, Phil Talbot, I. V. Falk, Dal Clem.

Robert Reiner, Inc., 550 Gregory Ave., Weehawken, N. J.
Booths 73 to 78 inclusive
Exhibit: A Reiner full width beam-



REEVES PULLEY CO. will feature its new Vari-Spin drive for spinning frames.

ing machine (illustrated herewith) with a flange diameter up to 36 inches and up to 84 inches between heads; one sectional warper Model SW-24 with the yarn storage device; and one magazine creel section to demonstrate the different types of stop motions and the use of nylon pirn holders, rayon and cotton cones, etc.

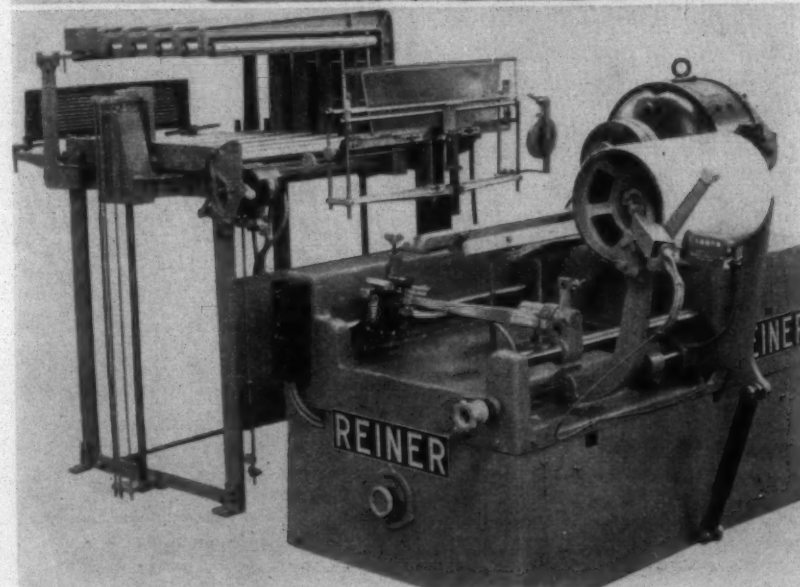
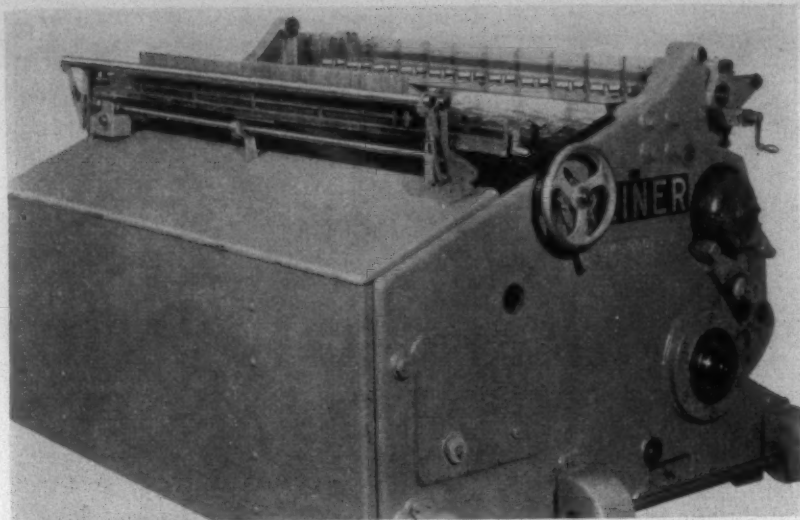
In attendance: Dr. Robert Reiner, Fritz Lambach, August Schoenberg, George Moebius.

Reliance Electric & Engineering Co., 1088 Ivanhoe Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
Booth 363

Exhibit: Reliance precision-built a. c. motor; the new low-cost Reliance V*S drive providing adjustable speeds



The new RELIANCE ELECTRIC & ENGINEERING CO. V*S drive providing adjustable speeds from a.c. circuits.



ROBERT REINER, INC., full-width beaming machine with up to 36-inch flange diameter and up to 84 inches between heads (top), and sectional warper model SW-24 with yarn storage device.

from a. c. circuits, available in three-quarter to two horsepower ratings; Reliance V*S adjustable speed drive operating a section of a typical range incorporating the Reliance VSC electronic control for timed rates of acceleration and deceleration, and the Reliance VSS unit for tension and speed control between units.

In attendance: Richard L. Custis and Kenneth F. Ertell (in charge), E. E. Helm, K. S. Lord, C. D. Herbert, L. M. Dunning, E. G. Orahoad, W. H. Behnke, C. E. Robinson.

Republic Steel Corp., 3100 E. 45th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Booths 708, 709

Exhibit: Stainless steel items pertinent to the textile industry. These items will be fabricated by Republic customers from Republic Enduro stainless steel.

In attendance: J. H. Fishel (in charge), E. E. Bang, C. W. Ruth, Gene Rowland, C. E. Roberts, R. Shrake.

J. E. Rhoads & Sons, 35 N. 6th St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.
Booths 352, 352AA

Exhibit: Display of leather packings, rounded belting, belt preserver and cement. Featured will be new bi-cut check straps and various special textile straps.

In attendance: J. Edgar Rhoads and Richard H. Rhoads (in charge), C.

Robert Mitchell, C. H. Tildes, C. D. Wright, J. Warren Mitchell, A. Sidney Jay, Louis H. Schwoebel.

Rice Barton Corp., 65 Tainter St. Worcester, Mass.

Booths 45, 46

Exhibit: A new single-color printing machine with an all-hydraulic drive. This machine is suitable for textile printing or vinyl film printing. Printing pressure is controlled by hydraulics.

In attendance: Herman A. Smith (in charge), Stephen B. Stafford, R. Donald Rusden.

Joh. Jacob Rieter & Co., Ltd., Winterthur, Switzerland.

Booths 309, 310, 311, 312

Exhibit: Cotton ring spinning frame of latest construction; worsted ring spinning frame; cotton slubber intermediate flyer; and a collection of spindles, rollers and other accessories.

In attendance: Henry Steiner, F. Preysch, John Dulkan, Jr., Martin Stahl, F. Dietchie, C. F. Dulkan, Sr., N. L. 'E. Fawcett, A. Goechter, George Westwater.

Riggs & Lombard, Inc., Foot of Suffolk St., Lowell, Mass.

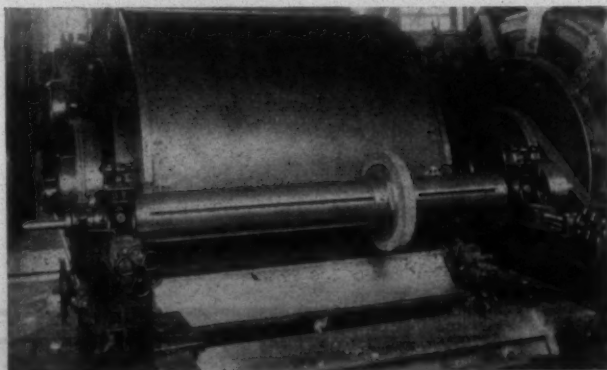
Booths 222, 223

Exhibit: Will show a laboratory size combination machine which is primarily a stock dye kettle, but which will also dye skeins, a single top or packages; also photographs of the firm's complete line including bleaching equipment, cloth carbonizing ranges, cloth washers (bath and continuous), derby dry cleaners, dye beck, fulling mills, infra-red carbonizing bakers, J boxes, piece dye kettles, progressive jigs, pusher mills, reels, rolls, rope soapers, sample dye kettles, soak distribution systems, soaping machines, squeeze roll extractors, stock dye kettles, tenter dryers, top dyeing machines, yarn steamers.

B. S. Roy & Son Co., 801 Southbridge St. Worcester, Mass.

Booth 344AA

Exhibit: One floor frame complete



B. S. ROY & SON CO. floor frame complete with lathe bed and traverse grinder.

with lathe bed and traverse grinder. Also one bare cylinder grinder.

In attendance: D. H. Dewar, Jr. (in charge), John Buckley, Herman Schwager.

Rudel Machinery Co., Ltd., 614 St. James St. West, Montreal 3, Can.
Booth 449

Exhibit: Reception booth; firm represents American textile machinery manufacturers in Canada.

In attendance: J. E. O'Connell, A. R. Webster, E. F. Potter.

S. A. Officina Meccanica Sant' Andrea Novara, Novara, Italy.

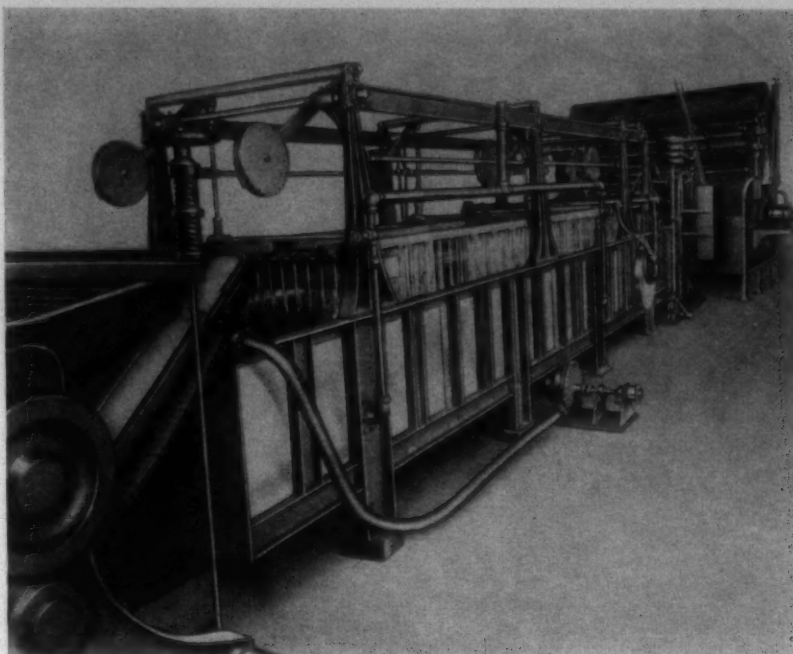
(See listing for Ernest L. Frankl Associates)

Saco-Lowell Shops, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass.

Booths 405 to 424 inclusive

Exhibit: The Saco-Lowell worsted system. As exhibited, this system will consist of one drawing frame, one roving frame and one spinning frame. The roving frame is distinctive in that it is equipped with a ball creel; the drafting system of this frame, one of the main elements of the worsted system, is designed to accommodate staples ranging up to nine inches in length. Also to be exhibited is the FS-2 roving frame featuring the FS-2 drafting system designed for cotton and short synthetics; a sample spinning frame equipped with Z-2 spinning on one side and Shaw spinning on the other; the new Saco-Lowell 1950 model comber, redesigned for more production and high recovery of spinnable fiber; and the Saco-Lowell pneumatic picker calendar roll pressure system which reduces lap variation by maintaining a constant pressure on the calendar rolls at all times.

In attendance: W. F. Lowell (in charge), and members of the sales force.



C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP. stainless steel wool scouring machine.

Saentis, Inc., 2911 Summit Ave., Union City, N. J.
(See listing for Societe Anonyme Adolphe Saurer)

Sarco Co., Inc., Empire State Bldg., New York, N. Y.
Booths 250, 251

Exhibit: In addition to its complete line of industrial steam traps, air vents, strainers, temperature regulators and heating specialties, Sarco will feature such special textile developments as condensate draining systems for dry cans and other rotating cylinders, and temperature control for dye vats, dyeing machines, boil-off machines and similar textile finishing equipment.

In attendance: Albert Milnes (in charge), J. L. Thompson, D. Roland, E. Greene.

C. S. Sargent's Sons Corp., Graniteville, Mass.

Booths 225, 226

Exhibit: Stainless steel scouring bowl with automatic controls and automatic feed, engineered for trouble-free high production and low operating cost, highly efficient for scouring, bleaching and acidifying.

In attendance: F. Stanley Smith (in charge), F. E. Wasson, W. S. Anderson, Hugh Williams.

George Scherr Co., Inc., 200 Lafayette St., New York 12, N. Y.

Booth 609

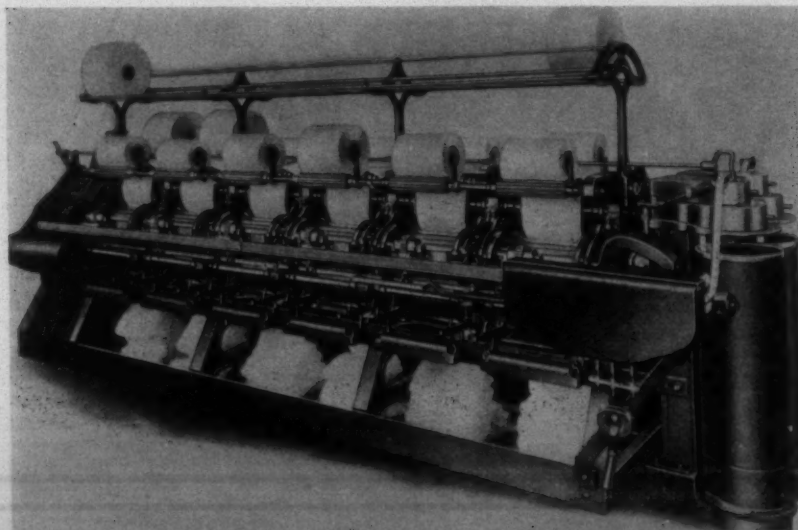
Exhibit: To feature a showing of speed control with emphasis on the new type G. S. tachometer and G. S. speed indicator. The tachometer has a number of speed changes, set by means of a ring; by shifting the ring to desired range, the different speeds are set. Also to be exhibited is an All-speed unit which is a variable speed reducer by means of which infinite speed changes can be obtained, and the G. S. Magni-Ray, an illuminated magnifier for inspection of textiles, weaves, etc.

In attendance: E. R. Schwengber.

Schmidt Mfg. Co., 280 North St., New Bedford, Mass.

Booth 269

Exhibit: Latest improvements and developments in the firm's line of textile loom accessories, supplies and equipment, featuring new plastic-bonded canvas lug straps, high-speed leather check straps, latest Texwood laminated and impregnated type picker sticks for box looms, newly developed PX treated leather lug holders, special picker stick guide for C & K looms, Texcor bumper straps with



The new SACO-LOWELL SHOPS comber, redesigned for more production and high recovery of spinnable fiber.

special live center for high-speed box looms, new two-piece aluminum Gal-land loom swell, loom reeds of all types including pitchband, regular metal, stainless steel and chrome-plated, and a special new design Lugstick for wide C & K looms.

In attendance: Clayton E. Schmidt (in charge), Vincent R. Schmidt, Hugh E. Schmidt, Jerry McCarthy, Theodore Huston, W. W. Jordan.

Wm. Schofield Co., Inc., Krams Ave., Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.

Booth 815

Exhibit: Not specified.

In attendance: Executive and sales personnel.

Scott Testers, Inc., 101 Blackstone St., Providence, R. I.

Booth 41

Exhibit: First showing of the IP-2 Serigraph with 15-inch Tensilgram recorder. This new enlarged recorder greatly increases the number of tests that may be recorded per Tensilgram chart, facilitating both the operation of the machine and the comparative analysis of the curves of test specimen groups. Also to be featured is an inexpensive single-end yarn and thread tester, X-5, for tensile strength and elongation tests up to 20 pounds; a Model J skein yarn and cloth tester

equipped with the recently developed clamp, Model A5, which will be shown together with the established A1 clamp; also to be shown in conjunction with the Model J tester will be the Model W ball burst attachment for knitted fabrics.

In attendance: Harold W. Horton, David C. Scott, Jr.

Seydel-Woolley & Co., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Booth 820

Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: Vasser Woolley (in charge), John Seydel, W. L. Whisnant, A. W. LaGrone.

Shell Oil Co., 50 W. 50th St., New York, N. Y.

Booths 355, 356

Exhibit: An entirely new product, Shell Alvania, a multi-purpose grease having outstanding qualities of high melting point, water insoluble, stable—no separation, no oxidation and no breakdown in grease structure. The new product is described as an excellent lubricant for antifriction, plain and grease packed bearings and for slides, guides and cams in textile machinery. Shell will also introduce two other new products, Shell cotton spray oils and wool processing oils. Photographs will be displayed showing how

other of the firm's products apply to various processes and equipment used in the textile industry.

In attendance: C. B. Huntoon, F. C. Rule.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Booths 258, 259, 260

Exhibit: The automatically lubricated 246-5 machine, one of Singer's most recently developed machines completely designed and engineered for continuous, high-speed overedging operations; the 400w21 high-speed rotary thread take-up lock stitch machine fitted for hemming operations on sheets and pillow cases; and the 15k95 machine designed for joining the ends of canvas belts, a complete portable lock stitch outfit mounted on a four-wheel truck so that it can easily be moved from place to place.

In attendance: Company representatives.

SKF Industries, Inc., Front St. and Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Booths 465, 466

Exhibit: Roller bearing spindle bolsters and ball bearing tape tension pulleys for spinning and twisting frames, standard bearings of different types and sizes, and pillow blocks for general use on textile equipment. A section of a spinning frame equipped with 16 spindles and four tension pulleys also will be on display.

In attendance: B. K. Lathbury (in charge), R. H. DeMott, R. Robert Zisette, H. A. Fonda, H. S. Dimmick, C. N. Benson, B. F. Davis, Arthur B. Studley, F. J. Matte, J. C. Northrop, J. C. Gayler, P. W. Dunlap.

James Smith & Son, Inc., 982 South bridge St., Worcester, Mass.

Booths 316, 317, 328, 329

Exhibit: The improved Noble comb.

In attendance: William B. Smith, W. E. Christensen.

Smith, Drum & Co., 432 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Booths 55 to 67 inclusive

Exhibit: Stainless steel textile dyeing and finishing machinery.

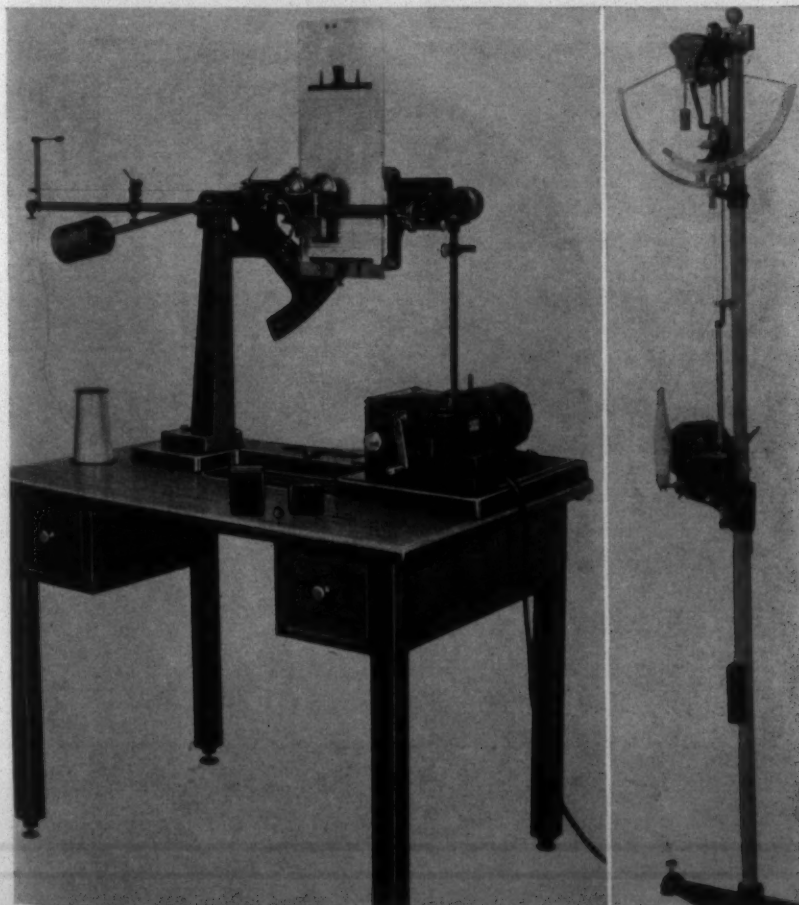
In attendance: H. S. Drum (in charge), W. C. Dodson, A. P. March, J. M. Ballentine, P. M. Parrot, J. P. Patton, R. N. Smith.

Societe Anonyme Adolphe Saurer, Arbon, Switzerland.

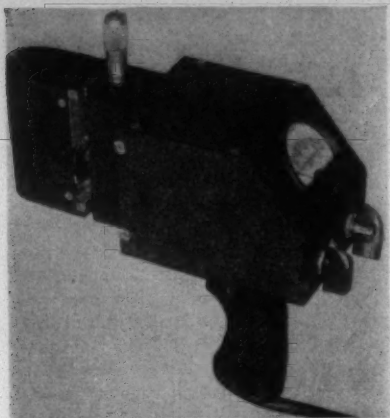
Booth 706

Exhibit: An automatic weaving loom Type 100W, one shuttle, in 100 cm effective width of the reed, fitted with positive dobby; also a card punching apparatus with copying device.

In attendance: Dr. S. Remy (in charge), F. Forrer Ing.



IP-2 Serigraph with 15-inch Tensilgram recorder (left) and X-5 single-end yarn and thread tester to be shown by SCOTT TESTERS, INC.



The SERC yarn checker for evenness measurement, to be shown by STANDARD ELECTRONICS RESEARCH CORP.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.
Booths 71, 72

Exhibit: Complete line of cones, cores, tubes, spools, bobbins and other paper carriers used by textile industry.

In attendance: John A. Reagan, Jr. (in charge), C. H. Campbell, W. B. Broadbent, Hugh Campbell, R. J. Fletcher, L. H. Stokes, A. W. DuBose, E. S. Reid, Mertis Carpenter, John Long, P. F. Williams, John B. Cox, W. A. Biggs, O. D. Duckett, J. A. Durkin, Owen Fayne, Charles S. Burnham, A. H. Gildersleeve, Ken Lewis, Walter Hillsgrove, Harry Lamarche, E. J. Cotter.

Speed Control Corp., Wickliffe, Ohio.
Booth 822

Exhibit: A new transmission, Specon MD, designed to provide infinitely variable speeds within wide ranges. The unit is offered in four models providing any speed desired, either forward or reverse, between zero and 7,000 r.p.m.

In attendance: Representatives of the firm.

Standard Electronic Research Corp., 2 East End Ave., New York, N. Y.
Booth 271

Exhibit: The SERC yarn checker, a portable instrument for checking the average variation in yarn while it is being spun, and the WERC electron micrometer for measuring the evenness of yarn. Models to be displayed include Model EMB-2 high-speed brush recorder, Model EMD-8 yarn integrator.

In attendance: Dr. Frederick Fua, Francis D. Skelley, Anthony P. DeMinco.

Standard Fabricators, Inc., 355 Walton Ave., New York, N. Y.

Booth 117CC

Exhibit: New advancements and developments in yarn dyeing, extracting and drying equipment will be featured. Special emphasis will be placed on new synthetic yarn dyeing machine and samples of all types of work done on these machines will be shown.

In attendance: G. T. Kreis (in charge), E. A. Stienen, C. Carnoy, R. G. Stevens, G. Haag.

Standard Mill Supply Co., Providence, R. I., New York City, and Charlotte, N. C.

Booths 51, 52, 53

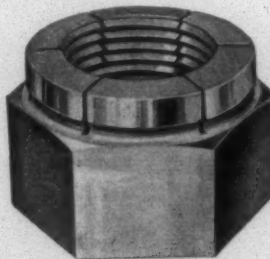
Exhibit: Cloth inspecting, measuring and winding machines, laboratory equipment, tape sewing machines, hand cloth perches, size kettles and mixers.

In attendance: L. F. Ott (in charge), A. M. Romero, R. C. Jachens, C. A. Knutton, Jr., A. F. Dewing, Jr., A. Benson Davis, Jack Davis.

Standard Pressed Steel Co., Jenkintown, Pa.

Booth 605

Exhibit: Flexloc self-locking nuts and Unbrako knurled point self-locking set screws.



Flexloc self-locking nut, a feature of the STANDARD PRESSED STEEL CO. exhibit.

In attendance: John J. Wiest (in charge), R. N. Gruber, Jack Mahon.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Booths 365 to 367 inclusive, 374 to 376 inclusive, and 365AA, 376AA

Exhibit: A large array of Ste-Hed-Co and Southern Shuttles products will be on display, including flat steel

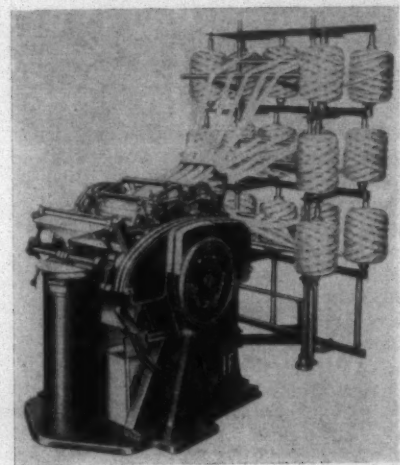
heddles, loom harness frames, loom reeds, warp and yarn preparation equipment, a full line of shuttles, and accessory products made by the company. Also, literature pertaining to all products will be available.

In attendance: O. T. Daniels, Adolfo Cortes and other company representatives.

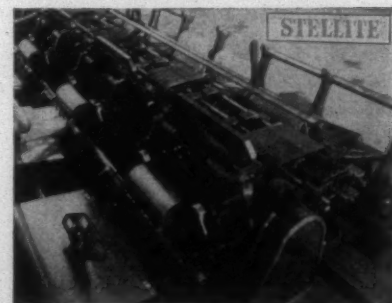
Stellite American Corp., 60 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Booths 817, 818, 819

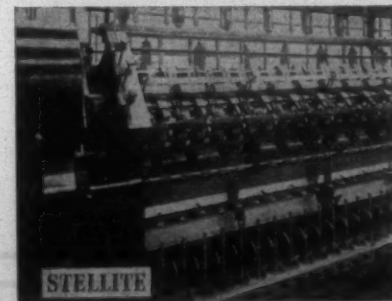
Exhibit: Rectilinear comb of new special monobloc construction and capable of operating at speeds of 110-125 nips per minute with practically no vibration; intersecting gill box with rubbing aprons, used as third or fourth passage in Continental spinning or preceding the roving frame in American worsted spinning, and recommended also for Bradford spinners in the



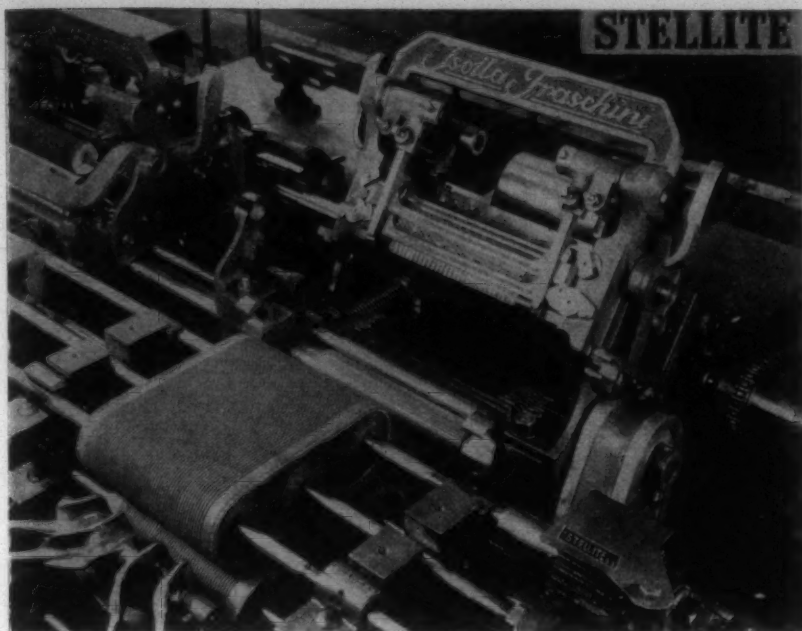
STELLITE rectilinear comb.



STELLITE open (non-intersecting) gill box.



STELLITE high-draft ring spinning frame.



STELLITE AMERICAN CORP. will exhibit the intersecting gill box with rubbing aprons.

operation preceding the roving frame and/or reducer; open (non-intersecting) gill box for use in the fifth to seventh passage in Continental spinning—slivers for lower count yarns can be put directly on the high draft spinning frame and the number of drawing operations can be reduced to five or six, depending upon the yarn count and the quality of wool and tops used.

In attendance: Victor Saxl.

Sterling Eng. & Mfg. Co., 173 Gilligan St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Booth 364AA

Exhibit: Complete line of self-stacking stainless steel and cadmium plated bobbin, cone, shell and tube boards. Yarn handling trucks for bobbins and cones. Also quill boards for Abbott winder with automatic loading attachment.

In attendance: George McGee (in charge), C. A. Woodruff.

Stewart-Warner Corp., 1826 Diversey Pkwy., Chicago, Ill.
Booths 355, 356

Exhibit: Not specified.

In attendance: Representatives of the firm.

Sykes, Inc., 1445 S. Mint St., Charlotte, N. C.
Booth 358

Exhibit: There will be a cabinet showing various types and descriptions of card cloth manufactured.

In attendance: Walter B. Pratt (in charge), P. W. Ellis, C. E. Mason, Norman B. Crowther, Robert J. Walker, Roland Hesmondhalgh, R. B. Duty.

Synthane Corp., Oaks, Pa.

Booth 8

Exhibit: Will emphasize the use of laminated plastics in the textile industry. This includes all types of bobbins, pirns, redraw caps, rollers, hosiery examining forms and drier poles. Emphasis also will be placed on the combination of properties of the firm's materials and how these combinations of properties can best serve the textile industry.

In attendance: Herbert Widdop (in charge), R. R. Titus, E. E. Smith, J. K. Johnson, R. B. Galloway, C. B. Moss, F. C. Nave, G. A. Ebelhare.

Takk Corp., 26 W. Market St., Newark, Ohio.

Booth 589

Exhibit: Display of Takk static control equipment. Also, attendants at the Takk booth will conduct a forum on static problems and their control for the textile industry. All types of static problems in the processing of natural and synthetic fibers on standard and special types of textile machinery will be discussed.

In attendance: John K. Hewson (in charge), Harry Bradbury, Dr. F. W. Atkinson, W. E. Krause.

Taylor Instrument Companies, 95 Ames St., Rochester, N. Y.

Booths 551, 552, 553

Exhibit: A new, direct and continuous reading size viscosity recorder with chart 0-100 centipoise which operates on either size box, storage kettle or size loop; a modern control system for efficient and economical wool scouring; a dye kettle controller with adjustable rate of rise, hold time and hold temperature; a control panel for package or beam dyeing; an automatic

cotton slashing control system; and a demonstration unit of the Taylor Transaire, the new temperature or pressure transmitter with exceptional speed of response and dynamic accuracy.

In attendance: H. G. Olson (in charge), F. S. Ward, J. S. Detwiler, J. Barber, J. E. Hart, K. W. Kugler.

G. H. Tennant Co., 2530 N. Second St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Booths 273, 274

Exhibit: Specialized machines and equipment for reconditioning, preserving and maintaining textile floors by the Tennant dry-cleaning process.



The new G. H. TENNANT CO. high-speed, vacuum-equipped power sweeper.

In attendance: Orville C. Hognander (in charge), George D. Billings, Robert F. Guthrie, Walter Boyer, Hill F. Trube, Raymond E. Shumway, A. H. Jackson, Patrick A. Manfra, Warner H. Emerson.

Terrell Machine Co., Inc., 3000 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.
Booths 277 to 287 inclusive

Exhibit: Quill and bobbin cleaning machinery and bobbin handling equipment including bobbin box hoist and bobbin conveyors; Roto yarn conditioning machine and cotton comber; loom pickers and other rubber and fabric loom supplies.

In attendance: W. S. Terrell (in charge), E. A. Terrell, E. A. Terrell, Jr., J. F. Norman, J. R. Hartmann, M. H. Ridenhour, Jr., E. T. Gavin, H. K. Smith.

Texas Co., 135 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Booth 345

Exhibit: Not specified.

In attendance: Advertising and sales personnel.

Textile Age, 381 4th Ave., New York, N. Y.

Booth 450

Exhibit: Publications of firm.

In attendance: A. P. Gumaer (in charge), D. H. White, F. A. Westbrook, C. S. VanPelt.

Textile Bulletin, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Booth 275

Exhibit: Display of directories, technical books and monthly magazine. (Note: Staff will be in charge of exhibition registration, and attendance bulletins will be furnished to exhibitors at intervals each day.)

In attendance: David Clark, Junius M. Smith, F. R. Carey, James T. McAden, Jr.

Textile Industries, 806 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Booths 353, 353AA

Exhibit: Publications.

In attendance: Advertising and editorial personnel.

Textile Machinery, Inc., South Portland, Me.

Booth 587

Exhibit: Not specified.

In attendance: Representatives of the firm.

Textile World, 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Booths 357AA, 357BB

Exhibit: Textile World show directory, and April Textile World (annual knitting number).

In attendance: William Buxman (in charge), Edwin D. Fowle, C. W. Bendigo, William A. Newell, P. M. Thomas, Richard C. Scott, E. H. Helliwell, Earl Mauldin, W. B. Dall, Arch W. Fisher, John C. White, Jr., Ralph Chisholm and others.

Ton-Tex Corp., 16 W. 61st St., New York, N. Y.

Booths 43, 44

Exhibit: Display of Ton-Tex products: lapless endless spinner and coner belting, loom strapping, transmission belting, mechanical specialties, Ve-E-Zy segment V-belting, portable vulcanizers.

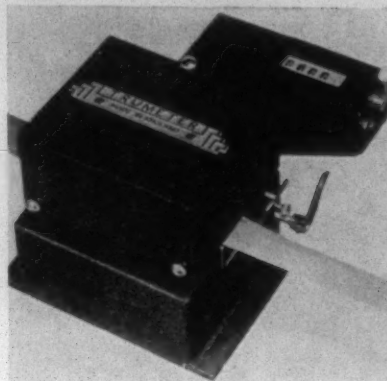
In attendance: J. S. Meyers (in charge), R. E. L. Holt, Jr., David R. Sellars, Floyd A. New, Francis X. Minich, W. P. Davis, Jr., T. F. Alcott, G. H. Rees, E. A. Crosby, T. A. Lombardi, A. N. Alexander, R. J. Gugger.

Trumeter Co., 1265 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Booth 612

Exhibit: Precision instruments for measuring and counting manufactured by Trumeter Co., Ltd., England; cloth inspection and measuring machine manufactured by Henry Livesey, Ltd.,

England; and piece end sewing machine produced by William Birch (Engineers), Ltd., England.



Ribbon and tape measuring machine to be exhibited by TRUMETER CO. This is a smaller edition of the larger and well-known Trumeter Co., Ltd., cloth measuring apparatus.

In attendance: Eric Seligmann (in charge), Norbert Kinzbrunner, Mrs. E. Seligmann.

Tweedales & Smalley (1920), Ltd., Castleton, Rochdale, Lancashire, England.

Booths 714 to 717 inclusive, 716AA, 717AA

Exhibit: One ring twisting frame of entirely new construction. (Note: machinery being displayed by Tweedales will be shown in booth of Atkinson, Haserick & Co.)

In attendance: E. G. Smalley (in charge), E. W. Ashworth.

Twin Disc Clutch Co., 965 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Booth 816

Exhibit: Not specified.

In attendance: Executive and sales personnel.

U. S. Department of Commerce, 807 Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Booth 117DD

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., 12 Dudley St., Providence, R. I.

Booth 262

Exhibit: An electric motion display which will feature the famous Barreled Sunlight paint products for textile plant maintenance; a special demonstration of the firm's new Barreled Sunlight acid and alkali resistant coating.

In attendance: Howard F. Eastwood (in charge), Alex S. West, C. Leon Park.

U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corp., 105 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Booth 611

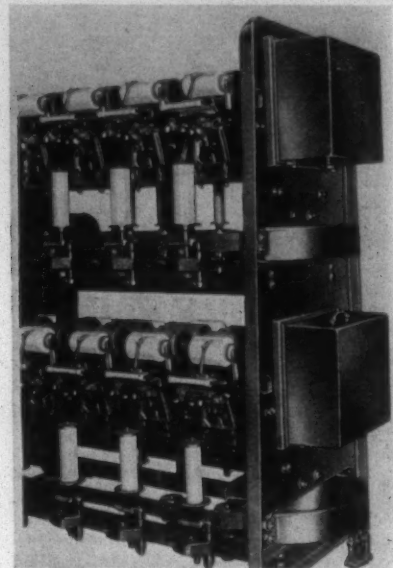
Exhibit: Pictorial exhibit of heavy-duty portable and stationary vacuum cleaning equipment, centrifugal blowers, exhausters and vacuum producers.

In attendance: R. L. Stephenson, Ray Boyd, Gilbert Glass.

U. S. Textile Machine Co., Scranton, Pa.

Booths 124 to 129 inclusive

Exhibit: Line of modern, high-speed throwing equipment featuring the firm's new twisters with newly designed tapered end package attachments for nylon and other yarns.



The U. S. TEXTILE MACHINE CO. high-speed, headless-package, face-drive twister.

In attendance: A. W. Thomas, Jr. (in charge), A. W. Thomas, P. J. Thomas, J. Saunders Williamson.

Universal Winding Co., 1655 Elmwood Ave., Cranston, R. I.

Booths 165 to 179 inclusive, 276 to 288 inclusive

Exhibit: Winding and twisting equipment.

In attendance: W. S. Warren (in charge), Robert Leeson, E. O. Smith, K. H. Inderfurth, T. L. Cotter, W. L. Paulhamous and others.

Uster Corp., 2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

Booths 68AA, 68BB

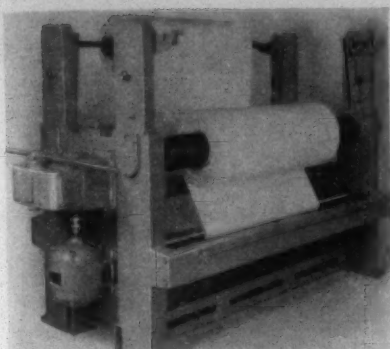
Exhibit: Little Uster warp tying machine; dropper pinning machine; evenness tester with integrator. The tester measures and records the variations in cross section of all textile materials from the heaviest sliver to the finest yarns. The integrator automatically calculates the average coefficient of variation in percentage while the test is being run and showing this percentage figure on a meter at any time during or at the end of the test.

In attendance: W. U. Gaudet (in charge), C. R. Harris, A. Schuler, D. Spink, G. E. Archer, J. W. Stuart, M. O. Thompson, J. Tillett, Jr.

Van Vlaanderen Machine Co., 370 Straight St., Paterson, N. Y.

Booths 559, 560, 561, 562

Exhibit: First showing of the new V.V. 15-ton padder, a larger, heavier,



The VAN VLAANDEREN MACHINE CO. 15-ton padder.

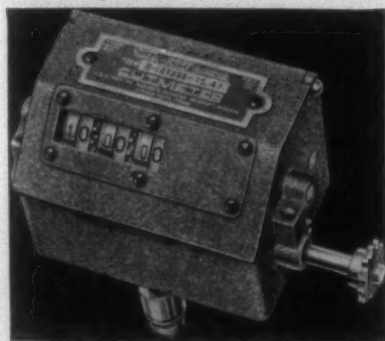
sturdier machine featuring 19½-inch rolls, pneumatic pressure control, one-panel control and use of stainless steel throughout. Also on display will be a heavy duty tenter frame head and two V.V. jigs—the new C.T., a machine featuring better tension control, drag-free idling, easier and cleaner operation and larger cloth rolls; and the V.V. tensionless jig will be seen in operation.

In attendance: C. H. Van Vlaanderen (in charge), George Van Vlaanderen, Cornelius Van Vlaanderen, G. Ricca, A. Barber.

Veeder-Root, Inc., 70 Sargent St., Hartford, Conn.

Booths 264, 265

Exhibit: Electrically and mechanically operated counting devices, featuring those models particularly adapted for textile machines: the new loom cut meter and the 2-3 convertible pick, hank, yardage and knitting counters. A complete line of counting devices will be on display, many of them in operation.



New loom cut meter to be shown by VEEDER-ROOT, INC.

In attendance: G. L. Logan (in charge), G. H. Chaplin, H. L. Spaunburg, A. E. Kallinich, T. Nelson, R. G. Perfect, J. H. Yost, W. T. Heydt, F. Swords, R. Conant, W. R. Soderquist.

Venango Engineering Co., G and Lycoming Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Booths 16AA, 16BB

Exhibit: Textile dyeing equipment.

In attendance: C. Harry McCandless (in charge), A. Robertson, Edward Slaughter, Fred Slaughter, Hugh Williams, Joseph Cunliffe.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., 20 Mathewson St., Providence, R. I.

Booths 254, 255

Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: E. R. Jerome (in charge), E. L. Connor, B. H. Waterman, E. Cranshaw, F. P. Bodenheimer, W. T. Horton, J. K. Davis, W. L. Hudson, C. W. Wilbanks.

Walker Mfg. Co., Inc., Atlantic and Ruth Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Booths 82, 83

Exhibit: The firm's complete line of flat heddles, loom reeds, heddle frames and accessories.

In attendance: John W. Hollingsworth, F. W. Hollingsworth, R. T. Osteen, John B. Mather.

Walton Laboratories, Inc., 1186 Grove St., Irvington, N. J.

Booths 266, 267, 268

Exhibit: Will have in operation all of the various Walton humidifiers that have been used so successfully for spot, booster or complete humidification. All of the many models of the Walton line will be in operation, including the new Model 30, the newest and largest of Walton equipment, which evaporates into the air approximately three gallons of water per hour. Walton will also exhibit its office and residential line of humidifiers as well as humidity indicators and control equipment.

In attendance: William Feldermann (in charge), John B. Feldermann, J. R. Lewis, B. W. Dickinson, C. A. Bourgeois.

Warner & Swasey Co., 5701 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Booths 294 to 308 inclusive

Exhibit: An unusual operating setup will introduce the Warner & Swasey Pacific converter and demonstrate the six types of the pin drafter in two machines specially assembled from standard units. The operating sequence will start at the converter where wool and continuous filament tow will be converted to a predetermined fiber length, accurately blended percentage-wise. The sliver will then pass to the double-headed pin drafters, each side of which will be differently set up to illustrate the various creels and deliveries available. The first pin drafter, with a quad-type can creel, will handle operation (1) through the left head, delivering to a single-mech balling head; operation (3), handled at the right, will deliver to a new double-mech head. In operation (2) the second machine will take single-mech balls at the left and deliver to a single can of the quad delivery table; at the right of this machine, a fourth operation—unnecessary but included for machine demonstration purposes—will feed from a double-mech ball creel, delivering to two cans in the quad head.

Watson & Desmond, Box 1954, Charlotte, N. C.

Booths 579, 580, 581

Exhibit: Display of shuttles manufactured by Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.; heddles and heddle frames manufactured by Grob & Co.; and bobbins produced by Glover Wood Turning Co. Also shuttles for the Crompton & Knowles S-3, S-5 and S-6 looms and other looms; all types of bobbins and the latest type of metal heddle frames will be shown along with the all-purpose flat steel heddle.

In attendance: S. P. V. Desmond and C. E. Watson (in charge), R. V. McPhail, Arthur J. Bahan, Walter F. Daboll, K. Brenna.

Watson-Williams Mfg. Co., Millbury, Mass.

Booths 582, 583, 584

Exhibit: Will feature the locking tip sleeve which anchors tips forever and insures against loss of production time, idle looms and costly drawing-ins; the S7X center tension eye shuttle for reverse wind (S7 for regular wind) which successfully removes many filling troubles, particularly with rayon crepe filling; and the new CL-41 cotton shuttle eye, regular and reverse, which has been widely acknowledged for its quick threading qualities and for the surety with which the outside lock keeps the thread constantly in place.

In attendance: Executive and sales personnel.

Waukesha Foundry Co., Lincoln Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

Booths 572, 573

Exhibit: Waukesha positive displacement ball bearing pump V-belt type unit; working model pump; cut-away model pump. Castings: Waukesha metal, stainless steel, aluminum, bronze; brass in rough, semi-finished and polished state.

In attendance: Emil M. Howe (in charge), Richard R. Watt, Clyde Monda, Charles E. Schick, Roy E. Cairns.

Werner Machine Co., Inc., 183 Autumn St., Passaic, N. J.

Booths 120, 120AA, 120BB, 120CC, 121, 121AA

Exhibit: Equipment for a new patented system of jig dyeing using a pair of suction tubes submerged in the jig tub with a stainless steel circulating pump to draw the dye liquor through the fabric in both directions, into the tubes and back into the jig tub. This process is said to increase dye penetration with a saving of dye-stuff up to 25 per cent and a speeding up of the dyeing cycle up to 25 per cent depending on the quality of fabric being dyed. The process has also proven to be highly advantageous in the jig dyeing of acetates, rayons and other synthetics and can be used for scouring and various other applica-

tions. There are particular advantages in dyeing heavy cottons which are difficult to penetrate, giving a much brighter color with a considerable saving in dyestuff and processing time.

In attendance: Werner P. Rose (in charge), Alfred R. Gessinger.

Werner Textile Consultants, 60 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Booth 585

Exhibit: Display by means of photographs, literature, etc., the various types of textile engineering jobs the firm has completed for scores of textile mills in the U. S. and Canada.

In attendance: Herbert L. Werner, Rudolph M. Ashner, William B. Sears, Jack C. Werner.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., 511 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Booths 95 to 99 inclusive, and 95A, 95B, 95C

Exhibit: Representative samples of the firm's complete line of electrical equipment for the textile industry including textile motors and gearmotors, type AV packaged adjustable-speed drive, new bonderized life-line starters, new bonderized loom motor starters, new control centers, slasher drive display illustrating beam winding with constant tension, demonstration of electronic control and detection equipment, type AB de-ion circuit breakers, bonderized bus duct and air-handling and air-conditioning equipment.

Westport Fibre Corp., Forge Road, Westport, Mass.

Booths 830, 831

Exhibit: Three Silver King vulcanized fibre roving cans, sizes 12 by 36, 14 by 36 and 15 by 36 inches. Also fiberglass bobbin boxes and fiberglass roving trucks.

In attendance: Hugh Neville, Jr. (in

charge), James Neville, George Hopkinson.

Whitin Machine Works, Main St., Whitinsville, Mass.

Booths 180 to 199 inclusive, 180AA, 189AA, 190AA, 199AA, 24, 25

Exhibit: Operating display of the following machinery: Model P2E drawing frame, four delivery; Model J comber, eight heads; Model G8 super-draft roving frame, 36 spindles; Model F2 spinning frame, 36 spindles; Model P twister, 40 spindles; Model C6 twister, 20 spindles; Model R twister, 36 spindles; Model F2S spinning, 36 spindles (American System); Model E wool spinning frame, 48 spindles; six spindle Whitin Schweiter winder; and four spindle Schweiter vario-coner (Swiss).

In attendance: George F. McRoberts (in charge), and executives and sales personnel of the firm.

Wiltex, Inc., 1340 E. 222nd St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Booth 610

Exhibit: Not specified.

Winsor & Jerauld Mfg. Co., 1268 Eddy St., Providence, R. I.

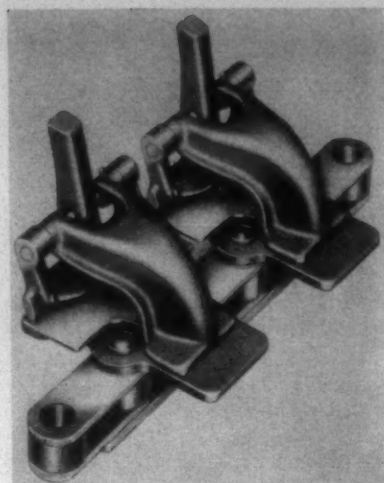
Booths 289, 290, 291

Exhibit: Operating display of high-speed tenter installation including new No. 12 roller type chain, precision electronic control tenter guiders, and improved reflected light type weft straightener.

In attendance: Thomas C. Roberts (in charge), Edmond J. Schiller, Jr., Cecil C. Keyworth.

Woonsocket Napping Machinery Co., Woonsocket, R. I.

Booths: 118, 118AA, 119, 119AA, 122, 123



The new tenter clip to be exhibited by WIN-SOR & JERAULD MFG. CO.

York Corp., York, Pa.

Booths 360, 360AA, 361, 361AA

Exhibit: Display will feature a York turbo refrigeration compressor for textile mill air conditioning. Other items on display will include a York FlakIce machine producing frosty ribbons of ice at the flick of a switch and a York automatic ice (cube) maker producing ice cubes-with-the-hole for use in textile mill restaurants, cafeterias, etc.

In attendance: L. P. Quillivan (in charge), F. C. Wood, M. S. Lehair, R. G. Werden, Leon E. Kinley.

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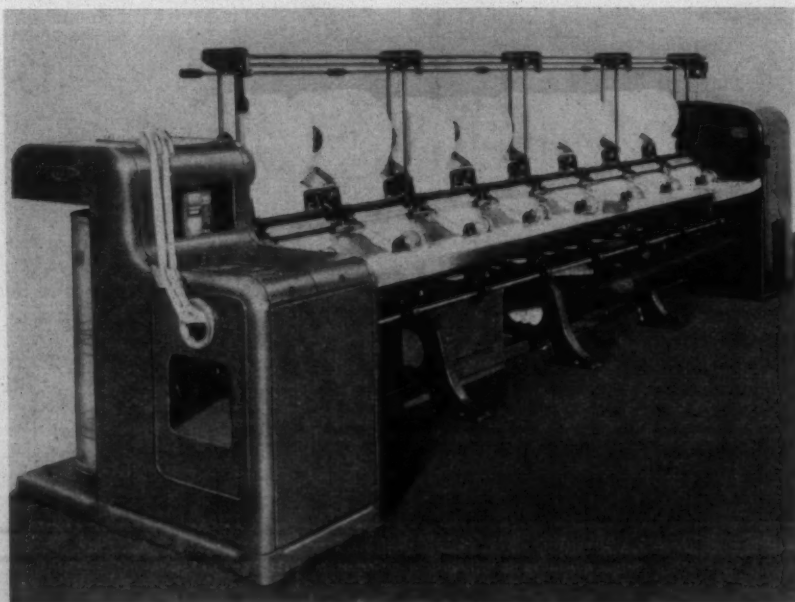
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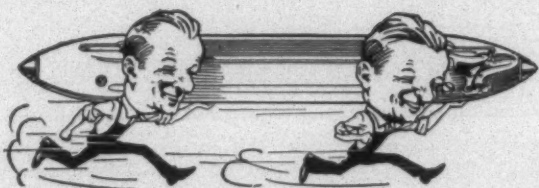
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WHITIN MACHINE WORKS' new Model J eight-head comber.

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THESE SHUTTLE
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Booth Numbers 582-583-584

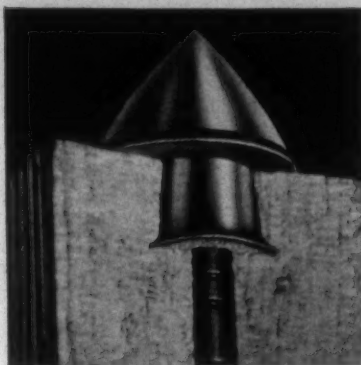


WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO.

MILLBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

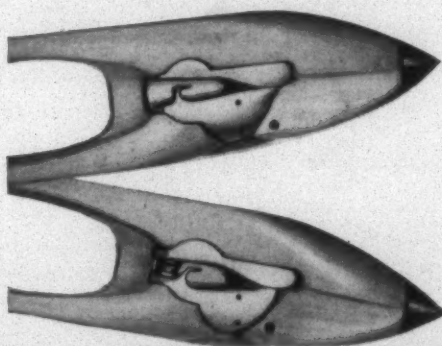
SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES: Watson and Desmond, Box 1954, Charlotte, N. C., Arthur J. Bahan, 810 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Walter F. Daboll, Jefferson Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.

NORTHERN REPRESENTATIVE: Guy C. Burbank, 32 Beaconsfield Rd., Worcester 2, Mass.



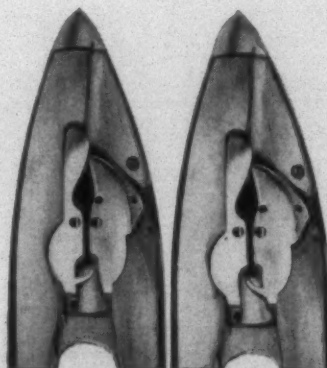
The Locking Tip Sleeve

Anchors tips forever. As tip is driven into shuttle, Locking Sleeve increases pressure on tip shank. Cuts down accidents, expensive warp breakage and idle looms.



Interchangeable Eye Shuttle for fine blends and mixes

In a matter of seconds, you can remove a regular eye and substitute a Watson-Williams tension eye — unsurpassed for improved fabrics and fewer seconds.



Reverse Wind (S7X) Center Tension Eye Shuttle for Rayon

Eliminates reverse wind rayon crepe filling troubles. Holds thread in perfect alignment and constantly down in place.



Sketch of the boardwalk hotels at Atlantic City.

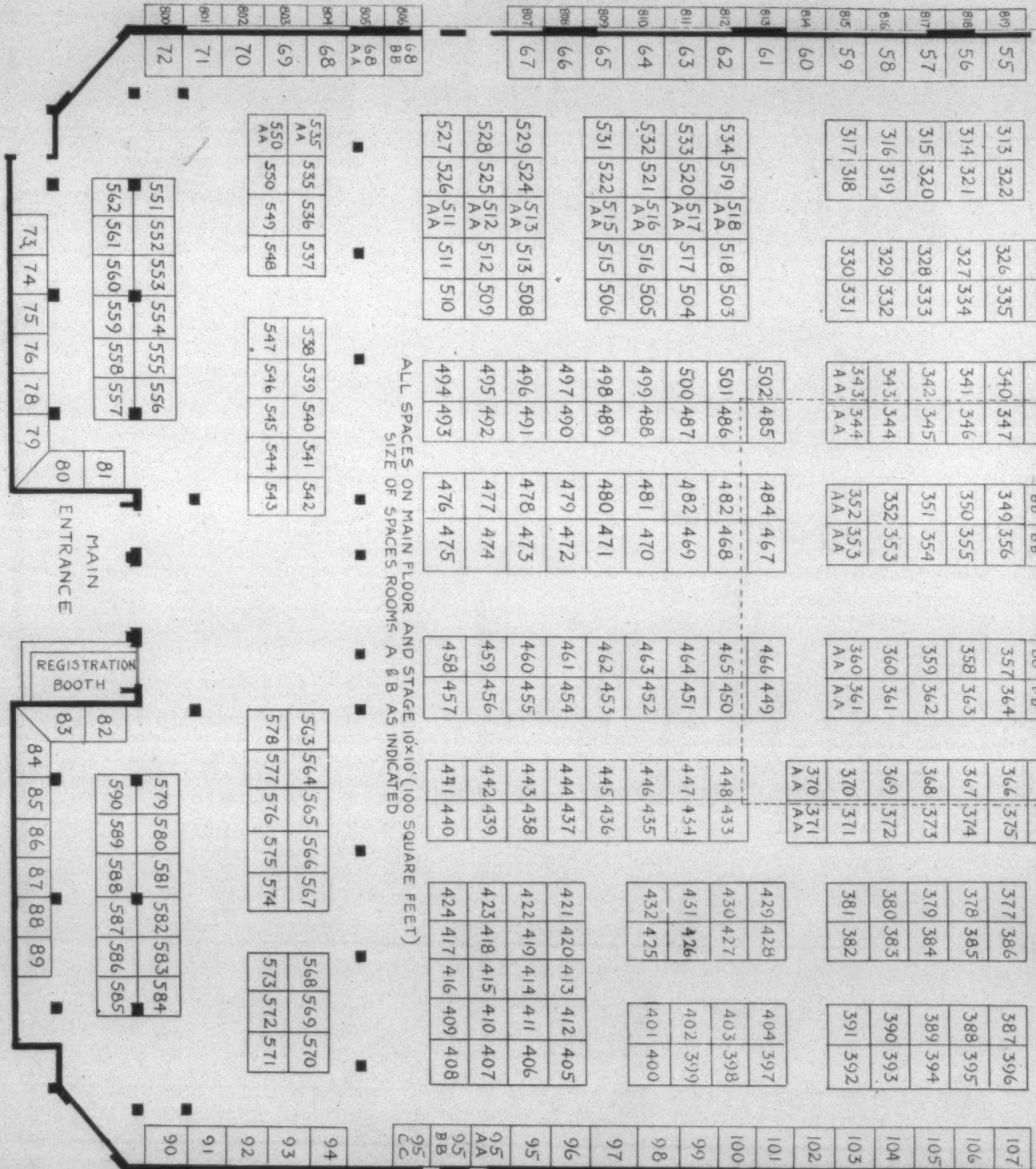
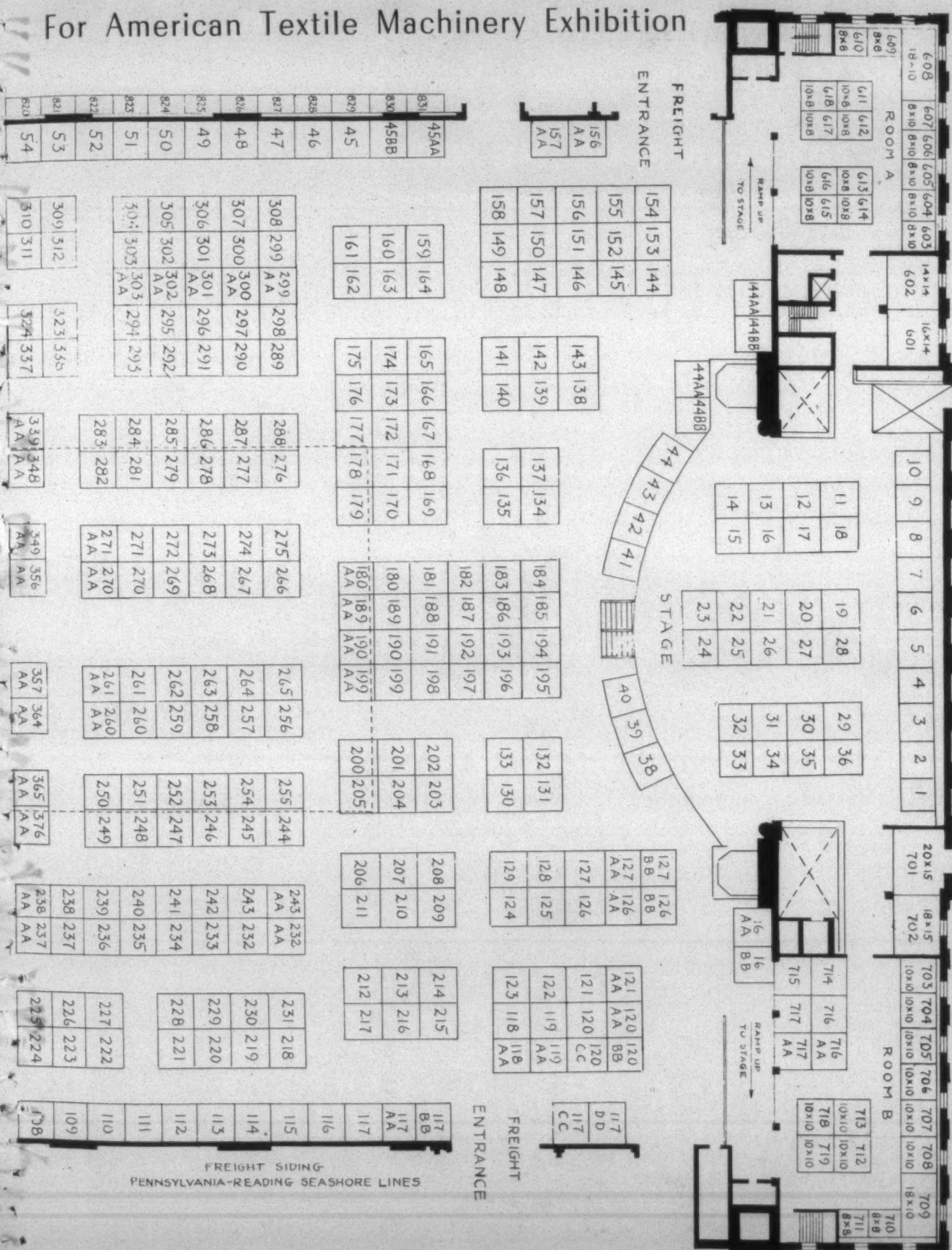


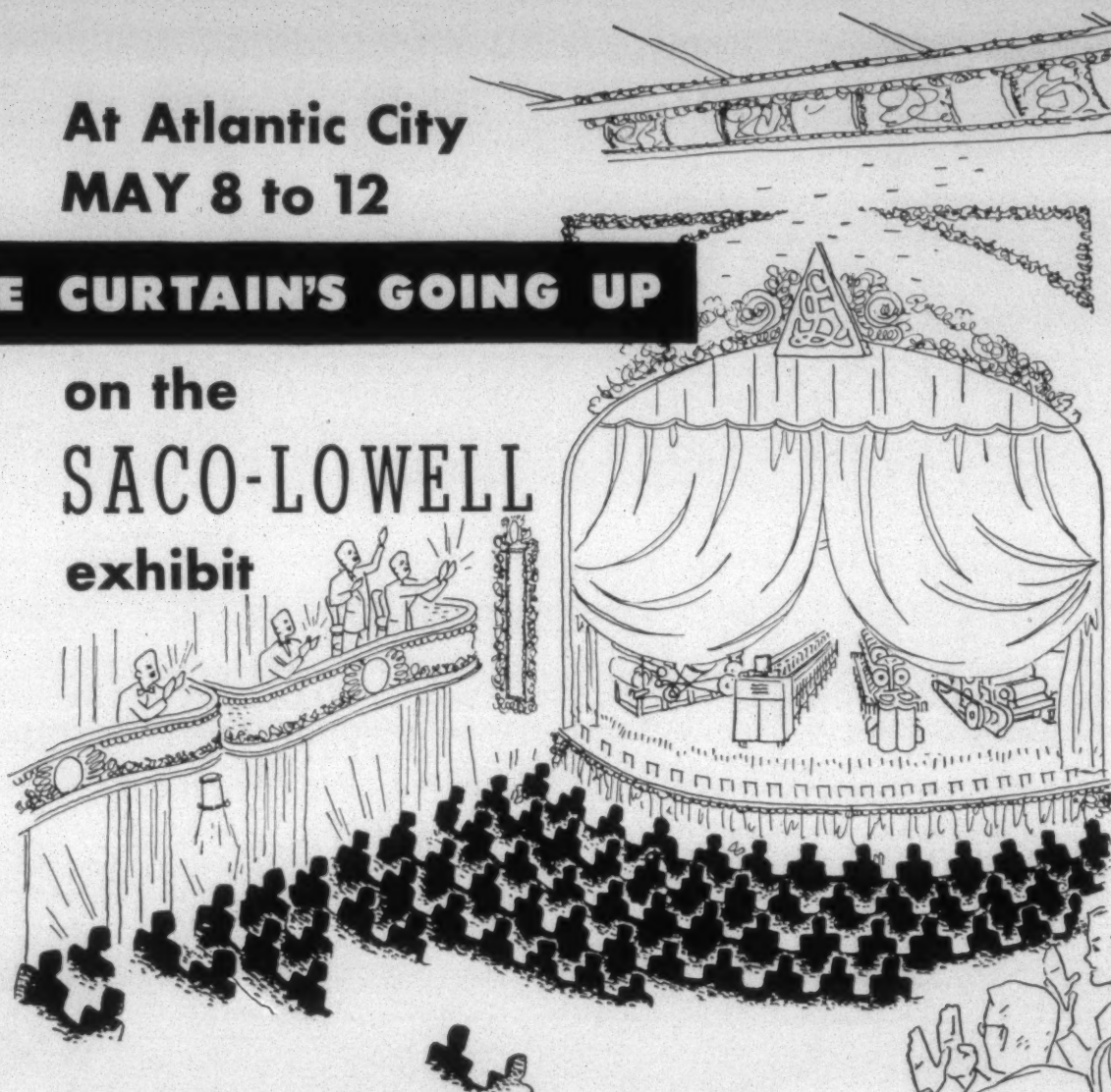
Diagram Of Space Layout In Atlantic City Auditorium For American Textile Machinery Exhibition



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A. C. M. I. Holds First Annual Convention

By JOHN W. MURRAY

OUT of the deliberations and discussions at the first annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute at Palm Beach March 29-April 1 several significant developments emerged.

The first and most important was the decision of the institute to collaborate with the British Cotton Board to send a fact-finding delegation to Japan for the purpose of ascertaining the status of the textile industry there. This group will consist of representatives designated by a general committee headed by Robert T. Stevens, chairman of the board, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., New York City, which will study the data submitted by the fact-finding group and then determine the nature and form of the report to be drawn up. As matters now stand, the American group to visit Japan will consist of Marion W. Heiss of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., Shannon W. Gamble of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., William C. Planz of Neuss, Hesslein Co., New York City, leading exporters, and Gordon W. Rule of Washington, D. C., legal counsel to the Textile Industry Committee on Foreign Trade.

The group will leave for Japan early in May, will probably spend about two weeks there and will complete its task before the end of that month. They will be met in Tokyo by the British group which will be headed by Sir Raymond Streat and will include Sir Cuthbert Clegg, head of the British Federation of Spinners and Manufacturers, Frank S. Winterbottom, acknowledged authority on distribution of textiles in Far Eastern markets, and H. Haygarth Jackson, who represents the finishing section of the Lancashire industry on the Cotton Board.

The second significant development was the amount of attention paid to what may be termed the foreign trade problems of the industry. On all sides there was ample evidence that the industry is deeply troubled over the sharp contraction in export business. Since V-J Day the industry has depended upon export outlets for ten to 15 per cent of its sales volume and loss of this business over the long run would have a detrimental effect on all sections of the trade. In the first two months of the current year exports dropped

to the lowest levels in more than a decade and are now running at an average of about 350,000,000 yards per annum or about four per cent of production. Last year exports amounted to more than 880,000,000 square yards.

But even causing more worry than the decline in exports is the threat of a sharp increase in imports of cotton goods, mainly from Japan. Imports increased sharply percentagewise in February. The industry at large feels that the sharp reductions in tariff effected by the reciprocal trade treaty program over the last ten years have put the industry in a vulnerable position from the standpoint of foreign competition in its own domestic markets. With hourly wages in the mills at an all-time high, mills are beginning to realize that producers in both Western Europe and the Far East can undersell American mills, at least on most staples. Japanese goods have virtually driven out American cloths in a number of markets in the Middle and Far East. In many of the sterling markets, mills here now find it impossible to sell goods because of currency restrictions. In nearly all countries that devalued their money in line with the sharp downward revision in the British pounds, American goods are now 30 to 40 per cent dearer in terms of their own currencies.

It was brought out at the meetings that Japanese wages average about ten cents an hour as against the American rate of \$1.12½. This wide disparity is reflected especially in prices on Japanese finished articles such as shirts, knitted items, tablecloths, gloves, handkerchiefs in which labor is the chief component of cost. Reflecting the sentiment of the entire group toward this situation was a resolution voted unanimously at the closing session.

This resolution appealed to the executive and legislative branches of the government to safeguard the industry by adjusting tariffs to provide necessary protection for the industry and its 520,000 employees and also urged forthright action by the government toward eliminating unnecessary barriers and restrictions on American cotton textile products in world markets.

The resolution went on to state, "Imports into the United



Numerous trade dignitaries and their wives were seated at the head banquet table during the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute convention.

States of commodities produced in foreign countries by workers earning as little as 10 cents and 15 cents per hour are in fact imports of low foreign labor costs, and thus constitute a real threat to the American cotton textile industry which pays wages averaging \$1.12 an hour.

"The United States tariff duties on cotton textile products have been reduced an average of approximately 25 per cent in the last ten years, while in this same period of time labor costs have increased more than 200 per cent, and the effectiveness of the remaining United States tariff duties on cotton textile products have been seriously jeopardized as a result of many foreign countries devaluing their currencies."

Robert C. Jackson Reports

In his first formal appearance before a general gathering of the A.C.M.I., Robert C. Jackson, recently appointed executive vice-president, had this to say:

"This being the first meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, and consequently the first time that the membership has been together since the formation of the new organization, I want to take advantage of the opportunity to express to you my heartfelt appreciation for the confidence you have shown in me by offering me a place with your group.

"The job was accepted with a full knowledge of the responsibilities involved and, at the same time, with a pleasant feeling that it represents a unique opportunity to participate in the functioning of one of America's great basic industries.

"We on the staff of A.C.M.I. look to its future with confidence—not a confidence based upon any inflated opinions of our own abilities to do anything that is exceptional—but rather a confidence that is rooted in our knowledge of the inherent strength of the industry and of the character of the men who compose it, plus a firm belief that the entire concept of the organization is sound, in accordance with the best traditions of American business.

"Again, speaking on behalf of the staff, we promise you nothing in the way of sensational development, or accomplishment. In fact, we will shy away from that approach. We do promise you that our best efforts will be directed toward the building of an organization designed to capitalize upon the store of natural and unique assets which this industry possesses.

"In spite of the fact that the cotton textile industry is one of America's largest, it is made up of relatively small units, with no single operator contributing to total production more than three or four per cent. Look at the major industries one by one and, in almost every instance, we find a vast centralization of ownership with relatively few companies producing a major portion of the output. The very fact that this industry is made of hundreds of individual ownerships gives to it great potential strength. These hundreds of units mean that it is highly competitive, and while this competition may be provoking at times, it brings into play the factors of ingenuity, aggressiveness, resourcefulness and determination—all of which are the products of our free business system.

"Thus the nature of this industry is such that it is one of the truest expressions of the free enterprise system which has distinguished America in the eyes of the world.

"A second natural asset that you possess is that you consume, for the most part, a raw material that represents the

principal means of livelihood for more than one and one-half million farm families. In addition, other thousands depend upon the handling and initial processing of the product which you consume. This factor adds tremendously to your strength and in all of our plans it must be carefully weighed and considered.

"More and more the cotton farmers are coming to appreciate the fact that domestic mills are their best customers, and that the problems of their customers must be their own.

"A third major asset that you possess is the approximately 500,000 employees who depend directly upon you for their livelihoods. This vast group of people, coupled with the millions of farmers and others who look to cotton for their support, means that this industry has dependent upon it more people than any other industry in America, with the possible exception of food.

"A fourth major asset that you possess is that you produce a product that is absolutely essential to every human being. In peace time you are producing a requirement for every individual in the land. In war time, you are dealing with a fiber which in the last war was described as being second only to steel as the most vital war material.

"A fifth and very major asset that you possess is in the character and make-up of the individuals who manage and operate the hundreds of textile establishments scattered throughout the country. Because your plants, for the most part, are located away from the great industrial centers of the nation, because they are located in rural communities, it means that the contribution you make to community life does not stop with the passing out of pay envelopes and the payment of taxes. Hundreds of you live in the communities in which your plants are located and you participate actively in the charitable, civic and religious activities of your communities. Regardless of the fact that you are a part of one of America's biggest industries, you are by no stretch of the imagination subject to such terms as 'industrial tycoon,' or 'industrial magnate,' or 'business baron.' Consequently, you have established deep roots in the life of everyday America.

"As we on the staff have thought hard about the future of this organization we have been tremendously impressed with these natural and unique assets which set this industry apart from the other great industries of America. All of our efforts must be directed toward being very sure that in carrying forward the program of this organization, we utilize to the fullest possible degree the factors that I have enumerated.

"The only way that we can be sure of developing such an organization is through the active participation and co-operation of you who comprise the membership. Our philosophy of association effectiveness is that it depends directly upon the activity of the members. Through our regular committee system, through meetings of the board of directors, and through the appointment of special committees, when necessary, we shall seek diligently to enlist the active participation and support of every one of you.

"Our experience to date has been most gratifying. Several committees already have started to function and the members of these committees have tackled their jobs with diligence and enthusiasm.

"Needless to say, the problems and details during the past few months have been numerous and varied. I would not like to miss this opportunity to express to Ellison McKissick the very genuine appreciation of the staff for the outstanding leadership that he has provided. I could go



Beattie



Brower



Chapman



Edge



Hall



Hallett



Hayes



Hertwig



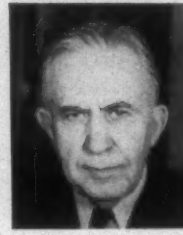
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1950-51 A. C. M. I.

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into considerable detail but suffice to say that had he been paid a handsome salary he could not have served you more liberally with his time and his unusual ability."

George P. Swift, president and sales manager of Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., was elected president in succession to Ellison S. McKissick, president of Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C. William H. Ruffin, president and treasurer, Erwin Mills, Inc., Durham, N. C., was elected first vice-president and W. A. L. Sibley, vice-president and treasurer of Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., was chosen second vice-president. Mr. Jackson and F. Sadler Love were re-elected executive vice-president and secretary, respectively.

Directors elected for a three-year term were: Gordon Harrower, Wauregan (Conn.) Mills, Inc.; Robert T. Stevens, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., New York; Arthur K. Winget, Efrid Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.; Hearne Swink, Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C.; William H. Beattie, Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Robert H. Chapman, Inman Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. B. Edge, Jr., Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga.; and Joe L. Lanier, West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Those whose terms expire in 1952 are: Frank W. Lyman, Fitchburg (Mass.) Yarn Co.; Julian Robertson, Erlanger Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C.; Edwin N. Brower, Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., Hope Mills, N. C.; Clifford B. Hayes, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; James C. Self, Jr., Greenwood (S. C.) Mills; Julian Hightower, Thomaston (Ga.) Mills; Wyllys S. Taylor, Newnan (Ga.) Cotton Mills; Craig Smith, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

Directors elected to a one-year term were: Rudolph C. Dick, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass.; Russell B. Newton, Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va.; R. Dave Hall, Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, N. C.; H. K. Hallett, Kendall Mills, Charlotte, N. C.; Elliott W. Springs, Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; Earle R. Stall, Florence Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Charles C. Hertwig, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; and Ernest Rees, Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn.

The newly-elected executive committee, in addition to the president and first and second vice-presidents, includes: Messrs. Stevens, McKissick, Lanier, Harrower, Rees, Hertwig and Swink.



Address of ELLISON S. MCKISSICK

A. C. M. I. President, 1949-50

AS I come to the end of my term of office as president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., I am filled with a feeling of deep and sincere gratitude for all the assistance and co-operation which I have received from you, my associates in the textile industry. In forming the new organization, uniting the mills of the New England states and the mills of the Southern states, naturally there were problems to be met and solved. Due to the high degree of co-operation which has been accorded your officers, we feel that a strong foundation has been laid for a united industry organization.

For many years men of the textile industry have felt that

one central trade association was desirable, but in the complex world of today, the need for a united front is greater than ever before. Under the leadership of such outstanding men as the late George S. Harris, William D. Anderson, Harvey W. Moore, Gordon Harrower, Percy S. Howe, Jr., and Robert E. Henry, such a central trade association began to take shape a year ago.

After many meetings of committees and sub-committees, after much detailed work on the part of a number of textile manufacturers, the Cotton-Textile Institute and the American Cotton Manufacturers Association were both dissolved, and in their places was created the organization which today begins its first annual meeting. We are providing practically all of the services formerly given you by the Cotton-Textile Institute and by A.C.M.A. Together the two former organizations were costing the industry approximately \$400,000 annually, but through economies which have been effected, a better job is now being done for a little more than half that sum.

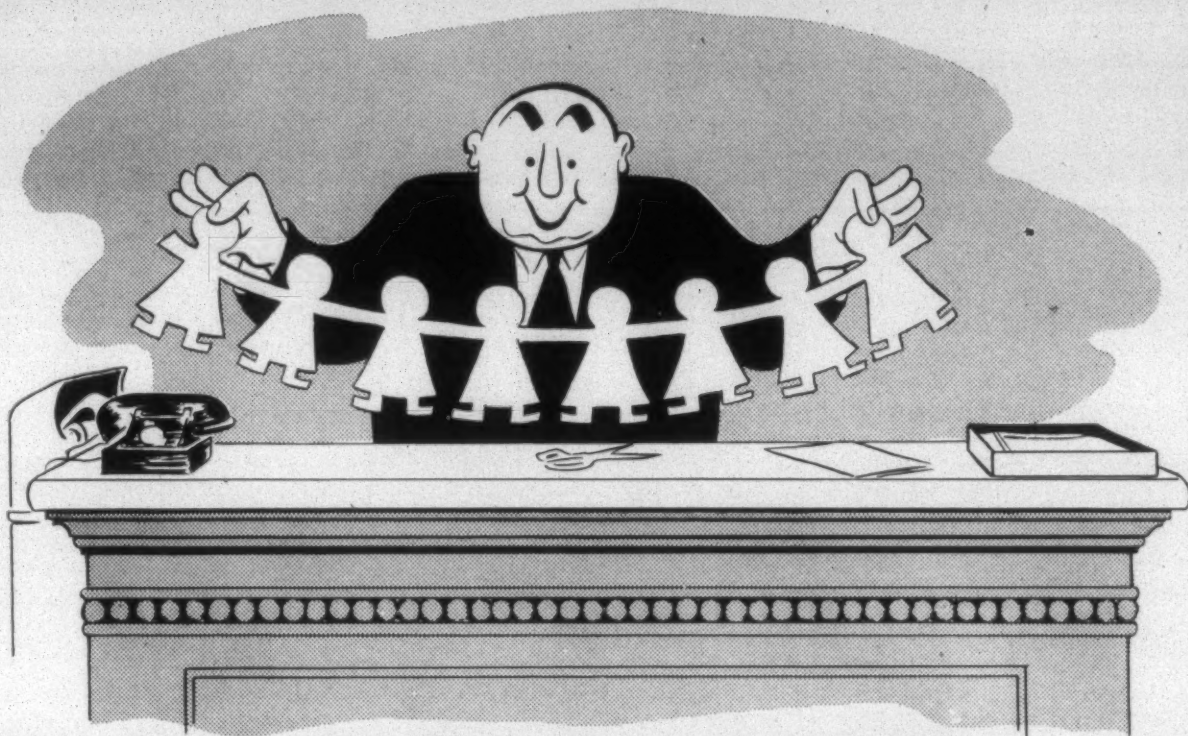
It has been an honor and a privilege for me to have served as the first president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, and because of the splendid assistance and co-operation which I have received from everyone during this period, we have accomplished a great deal. I look forward with enthusiasm to the future of this new organization, and with your continued co-operation and support we can perfect an institution to represent us satisfactorily on a national level. Our strength will come from unity of action and soundness of purpose. It is the responsibility of those of us in the industry to provide the necessary leadership.

It is not my purpose here today to elaborate upon all the problems which our industry must face in the weeks and months ahead. But there is one problem that in my opinion is of such paramount importance that no opportunity should be lost to bring it to the attention of our industry. It centers around foreign trade in the commodity that we produce—around the export and import of yarn and textiles.

In 1947 we exported nearly a billion and a half square yards of cotton cloth. By 1949 this figure had virtually been cut in half; and based on figures for the first month of 1950, we are now exporting at a rate about one-half the 1949 average. Due to the shortage of American dollars and because of numerous restrictions which many foreign countries have placed on American goods, we are, I believe, faced with the virtual loss of our export markets. There is no quick remedy for the world-wide shortage of dollars, and apparently there is little we can do concerning foreign restrictions. But as an organization and as individual producers, we must make every effort to sell our goods in the market places of the world.

We are confronted with an alarming situation in the threat of goods coming into this country from nations whose textile industries are virtually subsidized by the American taxpayer. Japan, which only a few years ago was our mortal enemy, is now being supported by the American taxpayer, and textile manufacturers constitute an important segment of those taxpayers. We can understand that the American army must have dollars in exchange for the production of Japanese workers if our nation is to be relieved of the burden of supporting the Japanese economy, and we can also understand that our army must prevent disease, unrest and starvation. We cannot agree, however, that the American textile industry can or should bear the brunt of that effort. Even a trickle of Japanese goods coming into this country

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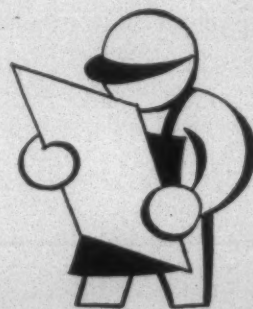
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inevitably has the effect of demoralizing our domestic markets and jeopardizing the jobs of many of the 500,000 Americans who depend directly upon our mills for their livelihoods, not to mention the hundreds of thousands of other people who constitute the families of these employees and the producers and handlers of the raw materials that we use. When we realize that the average Japanese textile worker makes ten cents an hour, we can understand how far it is possible for our standard of living to fall.

Japan, however, is not the only nation which casts its shadow across the American textile scene. We must concern ourselves with the threat of imports from Germany, from Italy, and from many other nations as well. There is little doubt in my mind that the trend today is toward free trade. Many other manufacturing industries do not have much to fear from foreign competition because they are protected by patented processes, by assembly line production methods, and by many years of "know how" which cannot be quickly duplicated. At least for the foreseeable future their interests lie in exporting, and they have little to fear from foreign competition. The textile business, however, provides a different story. Every nation in the world can make rags and strings, and practically every nation in the world is in the textile business. I believe that ours is the most vulnerable major industry in America from the standpoint of foreign competition.

As an organization, the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute is interested in developing the exports for its members, but it is even more vitally interested in protecting the American textile industry from the inroads of foreign competition. To help us accomplish this dual purpose, we have co-operated with the Textile Export Association, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in forming the Textile Industry Committee on Foreign Trade. Through able men who are close to the foreign trade problem, this committee is doing a particularly effective job.

Needless to say, we cannot blind ourselves to problems of international security and peace; nor can we fail to take into consideration the policy of our government to strengthen the economies of the friendly nations of the world. We must face up to the situation as it exists, recognizing that as good citizens we share with all other Americans the responsibilities involved in the present world crisis. But I reiterate, there is no sound reason for anyone to assume for a moment that the American textile industry should bear more than its equitable share of the burden. On the other hand, there is every reason to dictate that it should not. In war or in peace, the products of our industry are an absolute essential. Surely the strength and the economy of such an industry must be preserved as an integral contribution to the security and peace that we seek to obtain.

Unquestionably the time has come when we as an organization and as individuals must be willing to assume the obligations of citizenship if we are to enjoy its benefits. All of us complain about the tremendous cost of government. We are concerned with the trend which apparently our government is taking. Let us show the energy and the initiative to stand up and say what we think. Let us make our voices heard in high places of government, and let us make our influence felt in our city, county and state governments. We cannot do a very effective job of complaining about the kind of government we have unless we are willing to work at making it better.

In conclusion, let me say that I am firmly convinced that the A.C.M.I. will give our industry the long-desired and much-needed unified voice in dealing with industry-wide problems. We have a greater opportunity than ever before to combine our efforts with those of other groups in the cotton industry—the farmers, the ginnermen, the warehousemen, the raw cotton merchants, the people who sell our goods and those who convert them. Our experience with the National Cotton Council has demonstrated clearly that we share a mutual interest with these other groups in most of our problems, and certainly our experience has demonstrated that our influence is broadened in direct proportion to our co-operation with these other groups.

Our new organization is soundly conceived. Much thought and care has gone into the initial building process. We have a good staff—people who are genuinely serious in their desire to do a good job for this industry. Among our membership there is a wealth of character, brains, ingenuity and business know-how. We have all the makings of an organization that will serve us with pride and distinction. But this we must remember—no organized effort is stronger than the support and the co-operation that it gets from those who comprise its membership. My plea is that each of you accept an individual responsibility to look upon this organization as your own, and to enter into its affairs and its operations with at least a portion of the same enthusiasm which has characterized the development and growth of this great American industry.



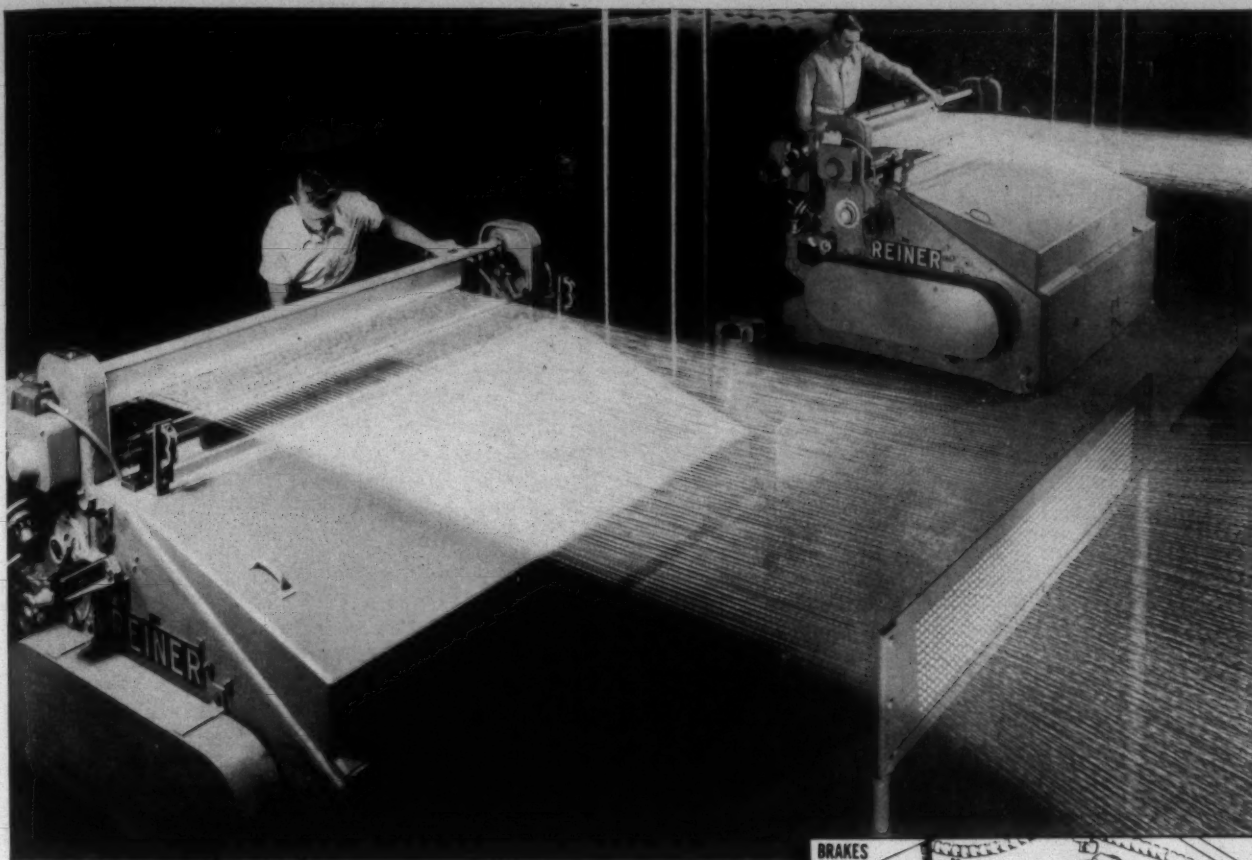
Address of CHARLES SAWYER

United States Secretary of Commerce

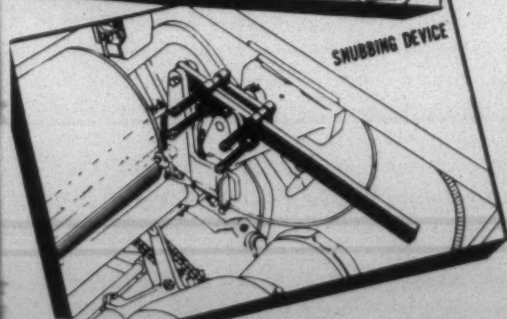
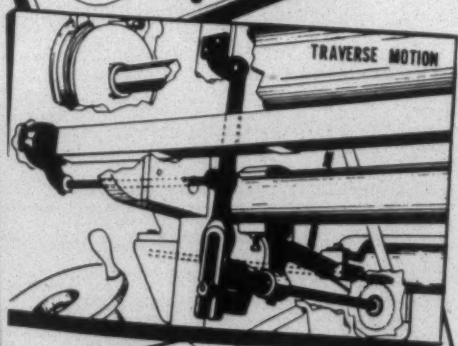
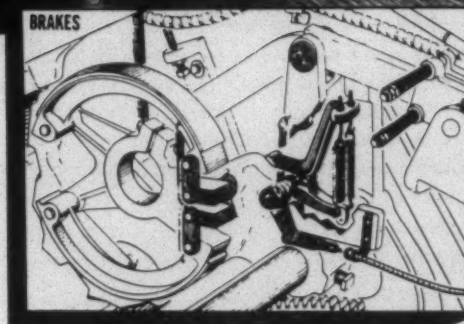
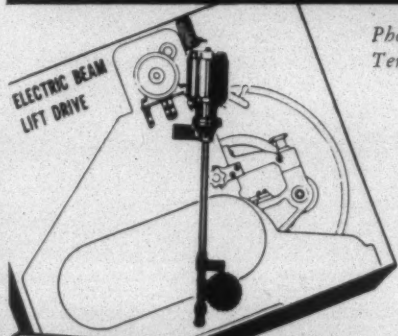
THE new year has begun on a note of firmness and optimism in American business. The value of total production—covering not only production in the industrial sector but also in distribution, agriculture, services, and government—is again moving upward. The rise in our gross national product, which measures the value of total production, was small in the first quarter of this year and cannot yet be measured with precision, but the fact of expansion is unmistakable.

Before examining the current position and the business trends which are now unfolding, it will be useful to review witnessed a pronounced downturn in production from the peak rate reached late in 1948. The key factor in this downturn was the lessening of the intensity of demand, primarily reflecting the completion of inventory rebuilding to a level commensurate with high post-war consumer demands. The need to replenish war-depleted stocks, and then to build them up to levels adequate to service the expanded scale of post-war operations, had been an important expansionary force in the post-war years through 1948. The disappearance of inventory accumulation, and the appearance of actual liquidation, account for virtually the entire decline in the gross national product during 1949.

Buying of output by purchasers of the end products of the economy was little affected in this period. Consumer



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purchasing, in particular, held firm with the support of a sustained high level of personal income. After a small decline in the first quarter of 1949, about in line with the drop in consumer prices at that time, consumer expenditures were stable throughout the year.

By last Summer the rate of inventory liquidation had reached its maximum. Construction activity recovered strongly from an earlier let-down and served to offset moderate declining tendencies elsewhere in the economy. In consequence, the downward movement in total production was arrested and the last half of the year was one of general stability in the over-all picture.

The principal impact of the adjustment was upon the manufacturing sector of the economy, and it is also in this area that the current improvement is most marked. In important development of 1949 which was outside this general pattern, however, was the marked reduction in farm prices, which resulted in a decline of about one-fifth in net farm income.

The present position of the economy may be summarized by noting that in the first quarter of 1950 the total dollar value of production was four to five per cent below the peak reached in the fourth quarter of 1948. Since prices were lower—the consumers' price index fell three per cent over this period—the reduction in the physical volume of production was slight.

Consumer expenditures for goods and services, which absorb about 70 per cent of total production, were the same in dollars as in the earlier peak quarter, and above the 1949 level. In physical volume they exceeded any previous period. Dollar retail sales were practically back to their previous high. Automobile sales were an important element in this favorable position.

The amount consumers spend is, of course, primarily dependent upon the amount of their incomes. In the first quarter of this year personal income was lifted by the special factor that veterans received over two billion dollars in National Service Life Insurance refunds. It should not be thought, however, that this temporary income factor suggests that the favorable showing of consumer expenditures so far this year was of a similarly temporary nature. The basic flow of income is also strong. Personal income from non-agricultural sources, comprising nine-tenths of total personal income, is currently as high as it has ever been even if the insurance refunds are excluded. In addition, the spending brought about by the veterans' insurance refund was not concentrated, like the payments themselves, in the first quarter, but will rather have a stimulating effect upon sales throughout the year.

Another strong point in the current situation is residential construction, which has been rising for nearly a year and is now well above any earlier rate of activity. Easier financing terms and some shift to smaller and lower-cost units contributed to this expansion, but the fundamental factor has been the continuing need for additional dwelling space. Great progress towards meeting the war-created housing shortage has already been made, and eventually the backlog of demand in this field will be worked off, but requirements appear sufficient to hold building at a high rate for the near future.

Government purchases of goods and services—another major source of demand for the economy's output—have been stable for the past year and no major movement in either direction is now anticipated.

In summary, total production is still a little below the peak reached in 1948, but is moving upward. The fact that new business received by manufacturers has been running ahead of sales thus far in 1950, together with the more fundamental factors I have touched upon, give some reason for expecting this upward movement to continue.

There are two segments of the economy where current trends are not so favorable. The first is the declining trend of investment in productive facilities from the high post-war rates, and the second is the increase in unemployment despite the high volume of business.

Expenditures by business on non-residential construction and producers' durable equipment have been tending moderately downward for more than a year as post-war programs for expansion of capacity were completed. A continued decline of 11 per cent for the year 1950 as compared with 1949 is indicated by the survey of planned business expenditures for plant and equipment just completed by the Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission. However, this decline is in line with expectations as backlog requirements are worked off and is insufficient to exert more than a mild influence offsetting expansionary tendencies elsewhere in the economy.

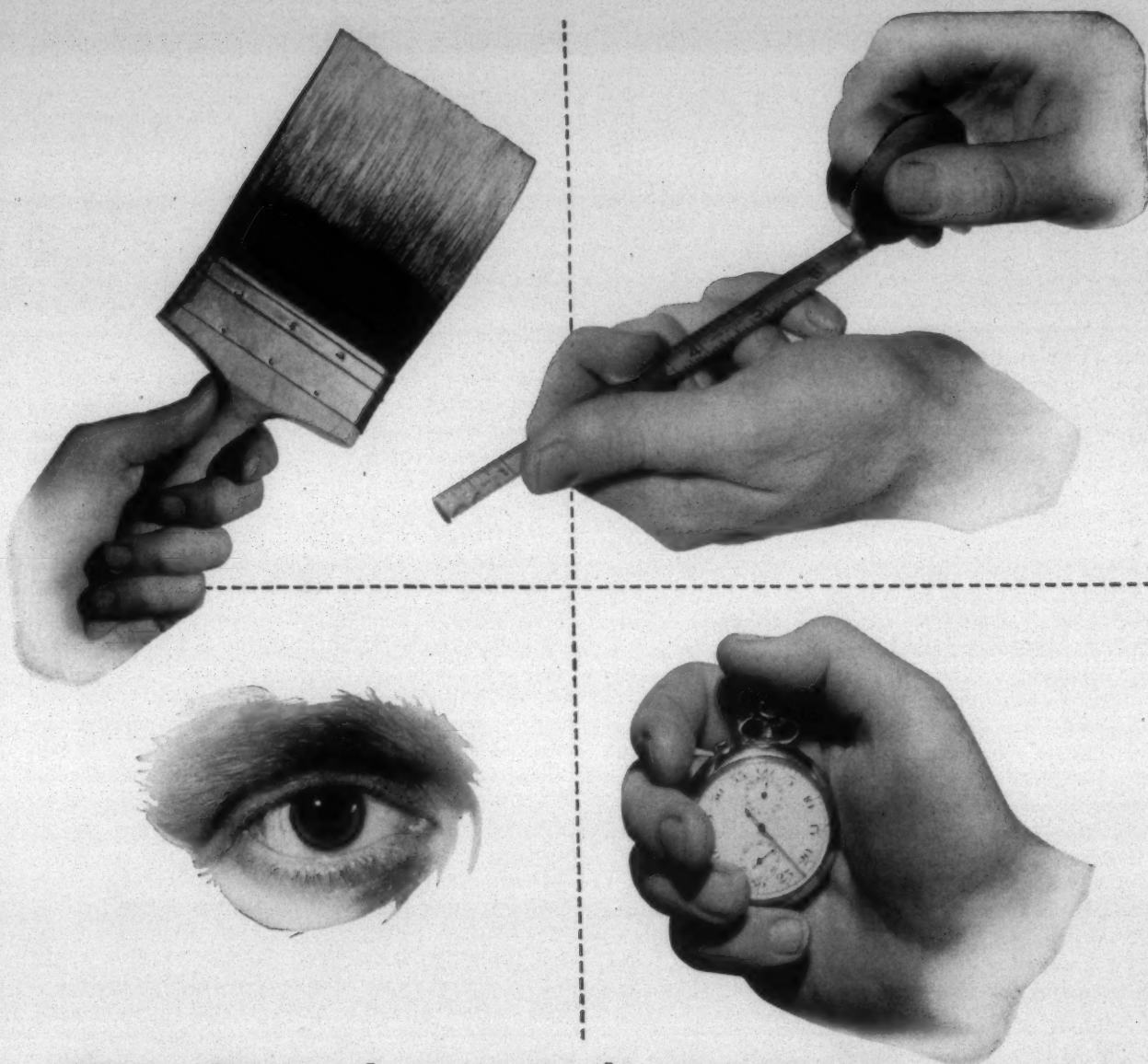
Growth in the labor force at a somewhat more than normal rate, and rising labor productivity which means fewer people are required to produce the same output, coupled with the failure of production as yet to expand beyond the previous peak, has created a rising trend in unemployment, which reached $4\frac{1}{2}$ million in February, a seasonally high month in unemployment. Whether the current favorable business developments result in a better-than-seasonal increase in employment and a reduction in unemployment remains to be seen.

Shaw and Blake

Maintenance of a national farm program based on "sound business principles" is necessary in order to keep the American economy on an even keel, R. Flake Shaw, executive vice-president of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Foundation, declared at the business meeting March 31. Discussing the topic "Agriculture Looks at Socialism," Mr. Shaw roundly condemned the so-called Brannan plan which, he declared, would be impossible to apply successfully. He added that under the plan it would be necessary to regulate and control every movement of a product from the field down to the end user before there would be any assurance that lowering the price to the farmer would reflect any saving to the consumer.

He declared, "I am sure all farmers would be willing to make surplus commodities available to charitable institutions, schools and other public agencies created to correct distress but this should not be made part of the farm program. I believe that the average business man and wage earner should be able to earn enough to pay a fair market price for the food he eats. I maintain that he will get more for his money if he spends it at the corner grocery rather than paying the bill through Washington with its maze of heavy administrative costs and other expenses. I think it just as necessary to have a national farm program as it is to have light to regulate traffic in the congested areas of the country."

The "adjusted production" method of the national farm problem was described by Mr. Shaw as both sound and



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effective. He said that it represents the application of the well-known industrial principle of adjusting production to conform with demand to agriculture. He declared that the parity principle and adjusted production are needed not only to protect agriculture but also to maintain the economy of the country in a balanced state.

"It is to the best interests of business men to help farmers to maintain a program based on sound business principles that permit the farmer to determine whether or not to accept it and also gives him some say as to the procedures of its operation," he declared. "There is a growing apprehension among farmers about 'Socialism' which, they fear, could easily develop into Communism if allowed to take root. They feel that a farm program operated on the basis of tested principles will do much to head off this threat."

Business and professional men and farmers must unite their forces if they are to prevent the enactment of new government programs which would cost the taxpayer an additional \$25 billion annually, Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, told the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute the same day. The cotton organization head told the manufacturers that failure to halt the large-scale addition of "so-called welfare programs" would result in the increase of federal expenditures to a new high of \$65 billion a year.

"That means," he asserted, "on the basis of our present national income, 30 per cent of all the earnings of the American people would be the tax take required to support the Federal Government alone. This, added to the amount of taxes already levied for the support of state, county and municipal governments, will make the annual tax obligation of the American people more than 40 cents out of every dollar they earn. We cannot pay such taxes and maintain economic freedom of the individual citizen."

Among programs to which Mr. Blake voiced opposition are the Brannan farm plan, federal health insurance, F.E.P.C., socialized housing, and other "must" legislative proposals on the administrative agenda. He pointed out that in addition to imposing a confiscatory tax burden of the American people, the various "welfare" programs represent long steps toward Socialism in the United States.

"There are certain groups which have organized a very powerful campaign to sell the average American voter on the idea that it is to his advantage for the Federal Govern-

ment to undertake all of these programs—programs that despite their apparent innocence and humanitarian appeal will lead us straight into Socialism and the destruction of the American economic and governmental system," Mr. Blake continued.

These groups fall into four classifications, he said—the Communists, the Do-Gooders, and Big Labor and Big Government. Serious as is the threat of the Communists and the Do-Gooders who mistakenly fall in line with Communist ideas, the major forces pushing toward Socialism were cited by the speaker as big labor and big government.

Public Relations

The ability which labor and government have demonstrated to put over their program is based wholly on "the tremendous and successful effort they have made to influence public opinion," Mr. Blake declared. Labor, with vast funds assembled through compulsory dues levied on 15,000,000 union members, and government, with even greater funds available from the public treasury, have conducted the most far-reaching and all-inclusive public relations programs to which the American people have ever been exposed, the Cotton Council official stated.

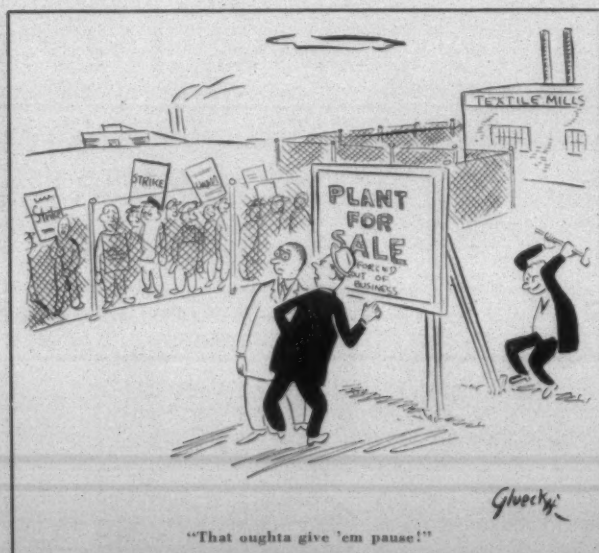
On the other hand, Mr. Blake said that business people engaged in industry and commerce and the professions—and particularly those engaged in agriculture, have not paid nearly enough attention to public opinion insofar as "the preservation of our American system is concerned." Nevertheless, the cotton leader expressed confidence in the ability of business men, professional workers and farmers to reverse the trend set in motion by big government and big labor.

Those who oppose the replacement of the American free enterprise system with Socialism must concentrate, he said, on making every individual citizen understand "what the American system is doing for him, what Socialism will do to him, and what each of these tempting programs that is being dangled in front of him will really do in destroying the American system and taking him into Socialism."

Mr. Blake said that there are a great many people who feel that a "right-wing" political action committee should be formed to give the same sort of support to issues and candidates in favor of the American system that the political action organizations of the A.F.L. and C.I.O. are giving to the opposition. "I am not sure that this is not the right answer for the long run," he said. "Certainly it is something we should consider very carefully."

The cotton official emphasized, though, that there is not time to wait for such an organization to be set up before any action is taken. "We are convinced that for the present, anyway, the job we are talking about must be done by the existing organizations that are now serving the business, professional, and agricultural groups of this country," he declared.

He stressed the necessity for action by individuals as well as groups, stating that though existing farm organizations and trade associations can supply most of the planning, research and sales materials, their staffs are not adequate to do more. The sales force, he said, must come from the organizations' members. The combination of farm, business and professional organizations and their individual members will constitute a force, he believed, which will halt and reverse socialistic trends in the United States.



"That oughta give 'em pause!"

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Great Advantages In Producing Filament Rayon Fiber Claimed For Kuljian Machine

A NEW rayon spinning and processing machine was announced as ready to be placed on the market and shown to press representatives April 5 at Philadelphia, Pa., by its inventor, Harry A. Kuljian. It was stated that the Kuljian machine produces filament yarn—from the viscose solution to the finished yarn—in $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, and that the finished yarn is a better product in many ways: "more uniform, of superior quality, better for dyeing, and easily adapted by simple controls to any desired combination of properties for varying types of yarn to meet specific end-uses."



The inventor (pictured at left) points to the following money-saving advantages: "Less capital investment, less plant space, shorter installation time, cheaper maintenance, lower cost of production, reduced handling, greater output per spindle, elimination of damaged yarn, higher quality yarn at lower cost, quicker change-over for varying types of yarn, and more efficiency in the subsequent stages of fabricating rayon products." Mr. Kuljian came from Armenia as a youth, graduated in engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, worked for American Viscose Corp. prior to launching his own engineering and construction firm in 1930. Sixteen years of spare time have gone into development and perfecting of the Kuljian machine.

The machine is described as especially adaptable for use in existing rayon manufacturing plants currently producing yarn or staple fiber, if it is desired to change such production to continuous filament yarn. By simply coupling the Kuljian machine to present viscose-producing equipment, continuous filament yarn can be produced.

Working with Mr. Kuljian, a staff of chemical engineers, mechanical engineers and experienced specialists in rayon manufacturing and application, have tested and improved this machine for several years. As a result of their efforts, a pilot plant demonstrating the Kuljian process is now operating in the Kuljian Corp. headquarters in Philadelphia, 1200 North Broad St.

As each machine is a complete, continuous spinning and processing unit in its entirety, multiples may be arranged in the plant in "banks," according to the available area for practical operation.

The capital investment required for a Kuljian plant is said to be comparatively low due to the elimination of several processing departments. The Kuljian machine eliminates the separate processes of cake preparation, cake storage, cake processing, cake drying and packaging, as well as repeated handling, all of which are taken care of in the one Kuljian operation. The building required for the installation of the Kuljian machine is smaller than for any other rayon spinning and processing equipment. Other factors being equal, it is expected that the Kuljian method will require substantially less building construction, less steam,

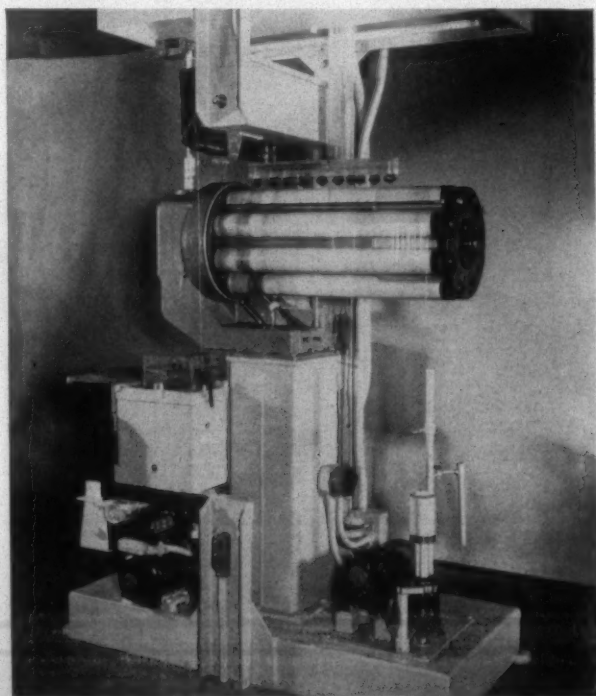
less electricity, and less water, per pound of yarn, than any other commercial current process in the rayon industry.

All commercial viscose and cupra yarns, ranging from 50 to 1,100 denier, may be spun and processed on the Kuljian machine. Bleached or unbleached yarn may be produced. Bright, semi-dull, or dull yarn may be produced as desired as well as yarn of soft finish for knitting purposes. As the yarn can be twisted immediately after drying, either S or Z twist may be applied. If no twist is preferred, the product may be taken from the machine at zero twist. The yarn may be oiled or sized on the machine. The Kuljian machine is easily adaptable to automotive and aircraft tire cord. One of its particular features is the manufacture of yarn of high tenacity with a correspondingly low percentage of elongation.

Trade Reaction

In the New York City rayon trade the general reaction to announcement of the Kuljian machine was that it must prove itself first in an extensive pilot plant operation, and secondly under commercial manufacturing conditions before final judgment can be passed. Existing manufacturers of rayon are working either on improvements of their own yarn processing techniques or on new fibers entailing methods different from those now used.

Already in the United States a great deal of money is tied up in the rayon industry—which primarily is a chemical



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industry rather than a textile industry. It is not conceivable that there will be a rush to junk existing equipment for any innovations, no matter how important.

Nowhere in all the information released by the Kuljian organization and its publicity consultants has there been any mention of price per unit. While space may be saved with the Kuljian machine on the spinning floor itself, there will be no saving in space for preparing spinning mixtures, twisting of yarn and other processes necessary to complete the manufacture of viscose yarn. The Kuljian process can

offer nothing to the acetate rayon industry, inasmuch as the acetate coagulation is accomplished in a chamber of heated acetone and the filament requires no extended washing, bleaching and drying as in viscose.

Where the Kuljian machine most likely will fit in—if it lives up to expectations and claims—is in the tire cord segment of the rayon trade. The Kuljian method may also prove attractive to rayon manufacturers in foreign countries, where the combination of low labor costs and fast production would be something to reckon with.

Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

Modernized Materials Handling Methods Are Essential To Mill Cost Reduction

By HERBERT L. WERNER, Werner Textile Consultants & P. O. M. Co.

THE textile industry in the past was lax in that it did not look upon materials handling as a production problem, except perhaps in operations such as warehousing. But the rising costs of labor sharpened the thinking of production executives. Recently the competitive market situation has focused attention on materials handling as an area where substantial savings can be made.

For the textile industry materials handling presents complex problems. Unlike the rubber, chemical or paper industries, we do not have a continuous flow of production from raw materials to finished product. The automobile industry with its thousands of parts brought together at a moving assembly line is even more unlike our situation. In this industry we have an interrupted manufacturing process, in which materials and equipment are moved by truck from machine to machine, each performing an operation. The truck often must carry ten times the net weight of the textile material. Nevertheless the ideal toward which we must work is the continuous flow of materials.

Our first objective in an analysis of materials handling is to cut labor costs and secondly, and just as important, to increase productivity and profitability of related plant operations. In doing this we may gain floor space, reduce overhead through reduction of storage needs, improve safety conditions, reduce labor and machine downtime due to late deliveries, cause less damage and waste, improve the quality of the product, and greatly enhance plant appearance. I believe every mill will welcome such objectives.

Materials handling labor as a percentage of indirect labor costs has not been escaping the notice of management. As a result, materials handling is today getting the most careful study in almost every industry. You have, perhaps, noticed the rapid growth of the American Materials Handling Society which today has 12 chapters with more than 2,000 members employed by many of the nation's leading companies. Every industrial trade paper is today devoting substantial space to the materials handling problem and we

even have two separate publications devoted exclusively to the subject, *Flow* and *Modern Materials Handling*.

It is, however, absolutely necessary to study also the effect of materials handling on the efficiency of direct labor. Here we begin to get a new dimension in our approach to materials handling, for we find in our studies of factory operations that it is necessary in planning efficient materials handling to have in mind not only the movement of the production through the plant, but also the handling of the production, especially pick-up and delivery at the machines themselves, and the extra effort which the machine operator must make as a result of inadequacies of machinery, layouts and the like.

Machinery manufacturers are already attempting to deal with this situation but they face a difficult problem when they seek to standardize, as for instance feeding and delivery attachments. They cannot know the particular mill conditions their machinery must face. But nevertheless more progress along these lines is essential to eliminate antiquated processes which have too frequently survived side-by-side with modernized equipment. For instance:

Mills have fine modern vacuum stripping installations, but then have extra help to take the waste out of the tank by hand, throw it on the floor and pick it up again by hand.

We are still using cans on cards and drawing frames, which are clumsy to handle, contain only 12-15 pounds of sliver and are usually pushed on the floor four or five at a time. Let's all hope that some of the new developments underway will alleviate these 1890 conditions.

Take spoolers, winders and quillers. Is what we have today, especially on the non-automatic machines, really the final word in feeding spinning bobbins? I don't think so.

It may appear that some of these are insignificant factors when compared with the total production from the machine. Nevertheless, we all know that there are a great many operations in a mill and that the total of small savings on even one machine operation can be a very important one.

Materials handling may benefit from mechanization, but I should like to state as firmly as I can that materials han-

dling does not necessarily mean standardized handling equipment. There are no pat solutions. We cannot look into a reference book and find the answer to any single problem. Each mill offers problems peculiar to its layout and production. And within each plant, we must make a complete study of all operations in order to make a real contribution toward the improvement of the total operation.

We developed, for example, the so-called "merry-go-round" waste handling system on behalf of the Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp. In connection with that installation we were able not only to save the cost of several operators, but more important, reduced the required floor space by far over 50 per cent. Still, I would be the last to suggest that this is the absolute answer to the waste handling problem in all textile plants—in some plants it might be, in others it might not be. This is an example where an over-all study was essential to show that specially developed new equipment could effectively deal with this problem. There is, however, never one answer that is standardized for all situations. Engineering analysis will reveal the best approach.

It may be the addition of certain standardized equipment will be helpful. In other cases a modification of standard equipment or use of custom-made equipment is desirable. And in many cases the solution will lie in changes in layout and system, so that new equipment is unnecessary.

To do the best possible job there must be co-operation of mill supervisory personnel, engineers, equipment manufacturers, architects, and finally, engineering consultants.

Logically the materials handling problem should be studied by obtaining a complete picture of what the mill now has and what it can expect to obtain before any change in the present system or any capital investment is made. Ideally, this is how we would proceed in an over-all investigation:

First, we would make a process flow chart analysis of all materials handling operations in which we describe every element in the movement and handling of materials. This includes inspection, storage, trucking, and every other operation with special emphasis on feeding to and delivery from machines.

Second, we would make a diagrammatic flow analysis of materials handling operations based on an exact scale layout of the plant showing machines, aisles, fixtures, storage areas, etc. This will show backtracking, pile-ups, etc.

Third, with these charts and with the knowledge gained in the course of getting it, we can determine the actual cost of each element in handling. We decide where the major emphasis should be placed in a cost reduction program and where the greatest gains can be made relative to expendi-

tures, if any are required. We also determine the effect of each handling on the efficiency of other areas of cost such as floor space, safety, waste, quality, etc.

Fourth, specific techniques, including standard equipment, can then be objectively evaluated to find their true value. It may be found that a new machinery layout is what is needed to improve handling efficiency. One should also analyze the costs and benefits of materials handling equipment, compared with other solutions, giving due consideration to quality, damage, waste, avoidance of congestion, safety, etc. In general, the whole problem should be analyzed before the parts of the problem are considered. Thus, mechanical handling equipment may be necessary with the present layout but quite unnecessary if the layout were changed or elevators necessary with the present layout while gravity movement could handle the job with a different layout.

With such a complete engineering analysis we can arrive at the greatest economy and efficiency in materials handling. But there are standards that every practical mill man can use in analyzing his plant. Here are some useful questions:

Is there still one man pushing one small hand truck around or have these costly procedures been eliminated in favor of larger loads per man?

Does a man still climb onto bales to stack them? And do three or four men put one bale in place? Proper equipment can certainly make this safer and more economical.

Are laps handled and weighed automatically? Or do you still depend upon the judgment of one operator who is not too well paid to determine if lap weight is correct? And how many laps are torn up before they reach the cards?

Are bobbins still handled one by one, or is equipment used which permits the handling in bulk? Is conditioning or cleaning integrated with transportation?

Are not immediate savings available in the distribution of yarn to winders and spoolers by simply increasing the quantity of yarn which these machines can hold in their hoppers and by improving the delivery methods of bobbins to the winders and spoolers?

For the multi-building operation, the waste handling "merry-go-round" which I have already mentioned, is valuable. However, in most cases, chutes can do the job of eliminating trucking and prevent losses due to the mixing of different grades of waste. Even reliable controls depend largely on proper handling.

Finally, consider the handling of testing material. Special trucks can be designed that permit a great part of processing of testing material in the mill rather than carrying everything to the lab.

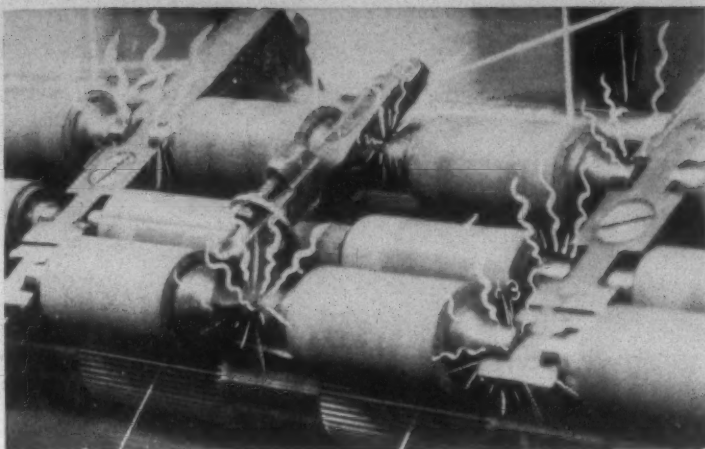
Plant layout is a major subject by itself and the opportunities which lie in this field are obvious. Too many times improvisations in handling seek to make up for a bad layout. Since one of the principles of materials handling is *not to handle*, materials handling should never do the job for layout. It frequently happens, however, that the best layout is not perceived because the most modern materials handling methods are not taken into account.

We must keep our eyes on the objectives of (1) cutting the cost of materials handling, and (2) increasing the productivity of the rest of the plant through better materials handling. We cannot treat materials handling as a side line. We must handle it in accordance with tested engineering procedures to achieve real gains.

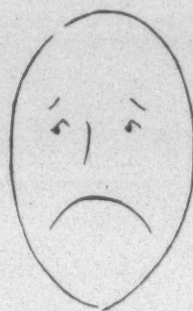
It takes a real effort to look into materials handling thor-

South Carolina S.T.A. Names Godfrey, Carter

J. C. Godfrey, superintendent and vice-president of Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C., was elected chairman of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association during the group's meeting March 25 at Spartanburg. Mr. Godfrey succeeds David H. Roberts, overseer of weaving at Spartan Mills, Spartanburg. Joseph Carter, assistant superintendent of Startex (S. C.) Mills, was chosen to succeed Mr. Godfrey as chairman of the division's carding and spinning section.



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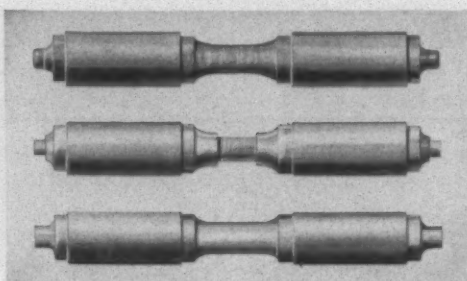
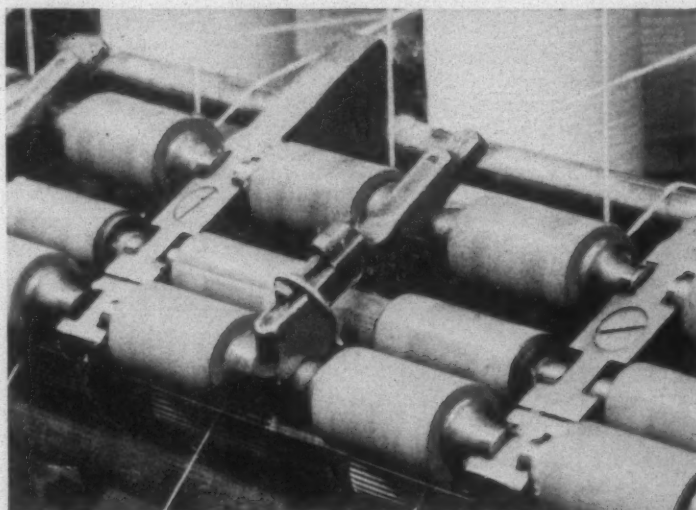


Illustration at left shows

TOP—A roll scarred and scratched, caused by friction and drag. CENTER—Roll is prepared for the deposit of special oil-retaining steel. BOTTOM—Roll is re-conditioned by Ideal's FLOW STEEL method to last longer and use less oil.

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oughly. We must be willing to acknowledge how much our materials handling costs us now—and how much less that cost can be. And we must be willing to face the details. We must study the materials we are handling. We must ask ourselves, have we been handling these materials in the proper way these dozens or hundreds of years? Are there new and better way of handling them—methods that have been used in other industries? Is there new and better purposes? How many of us would be willing to undertake a change in layout if necessary to make savings? Are we ready to face a true analysis of the cost of storage space and take steps to reduce this cost?

Yes, we are ready, for we really have no choice. Competition forces us to condition ourselves for competition. It is certain that the growing awareness of the savings which are available in the area of materials handling will result in tremendous advances being made in this field. Progressive textile manufacturing organizations are already leading the way. The technology of modern materials handling is available to all. You must make the executive decision to apply it; so that technology does not remain stalled in the discussion stage.

Mr. Werner's paper, delivered March 25 to the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, is of logical interest, of course, to executives of all mill departments; it is published in this section because of the particular information directed to carders and spinners.

Cite Steady Increase In Output Of Nylon

A steady increase in the production of nylon was outlined March 21 by R. A. Ramsdell, manager of the Du Pont nylon division. "Construction in connection with the latest project is now well under way at the Seaford, Del., plant and at the new plant which was opened in July, 1948, at Chattanooga, Tenn. These projects are expected to be completed early in 1951. A new plant for the production of the basic raw materials for nylon is also being built at Victoria, Tex., while capacity for such materials is being expanded at the Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant," he said.

"Last year, 24 million pounds of our continuous filament yarn production was sold to the domestic ladies' hosiery industry," he said. "This was the first big use for nylon. It is one use where consumer requirements are being substantially met. Uses for the balance of our filament yarn production were divided approximately as follows: all other types of knitting 25 per cent, broad-weaving 49 per cent, industrial and military uses including tire cord 22 per cent, and miscellaneous applications four per cent. The staple production went largely to sweaters, half-hose, and broad-weaving, including automobile upholstery fabrics. All of this progress could never have been made without the fruits of Du Pont's never-ending research," Mr. Ramsdell emphasized. "Were it not for outstanding technological developments, we would be several years behind the program we now have."

The study of spinning techniques and manufacturing processes in the production of carded cotton knitting yarns, undertaken early in 1949 by Ralph E. Loper Co. of Greenville, S. C., under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, will be completed on schedule, June 30, 1950, or earlier, it is reported. According to Dr. L. D. Howell of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, however, it will be some months after that date before the report will be available for publication.

Georgia Group Discusses Carding, Spinning

Problems concerning carding, spinning, spooling, winding and warping were considered by the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia at the March 25 meeting of the group in Atlanta, Ga. Especially prepared for the meeting was a comprehensive report on answers to a questionnaire covering the subjects. The report contained answers from 39 mills operating about 1,720,372 spindles, said to be more than half the spindleage in the state.

Subjects discussed in the report included: using oil spray on cotton; sliver, roving and yarn evenness testers; opening-cleaning equipment; narrow spinning tape; fringe roll on pickers, nylon and oil-impregnating saddles, etc.; stopping heavy lap on start-up; life of card clothing; cleaning spinning frames; different cams for filling; anti-friction bearings on cards; lick-in wire on picker beater; spindles vibrating right after oiling; causes of slugs in yarn; card and drawing maintenance; continuous stripper operation; reducing fuzziness; eliminating filling sloughing; getting more sliver in cans; fluid drives on cardroom machines; starting up new spinning rings; effects of changing to paper tubes; heavy-sliver-slow speed versus light-sliver-fast-speed; overhead and other cardroom cleaning; preventing "pattern" in slub yarn; plush scavenger rolls; drawing rolls-variation; anti-friction roll bearings; checking cotton for strength, fineness; cleaning Foster winders; speeds on 102 Foster winders; breaks on Barber-Colman spoolers; detecting slip knots; cleaning knotters.

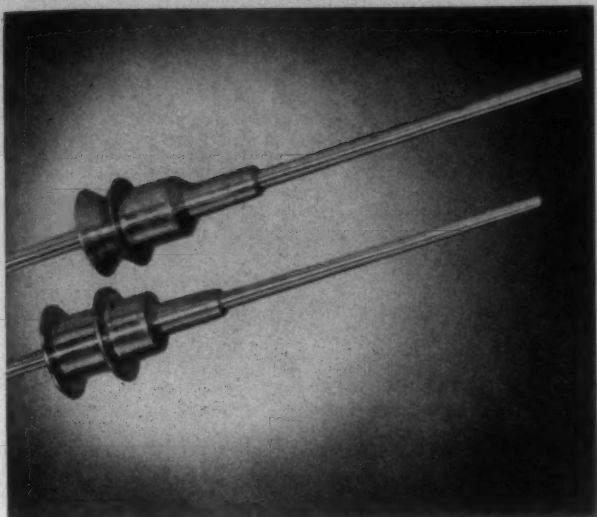
Find U. S. Cotton Spinners More Productive

According to the report of the British cotton spinning productivity team which recently visited this country under the auspices of the Anglo-American council on productivity, the average textile worker in the carding and spinning rooms of American cotton mills is, approximately, 2½ times as productive as the worker in the same operations in English cotton mills. In the conclusions of its 120-page report, the group declared that it had measured the productivity of the American and British textile workers by comparing the operative hours required to produce 100 pounds of yarn in the respective mills of the two countries.

Describing the differences in the productivity capacity between the two countries as "startling," the British team's report, however, attributed the higher productivity in the United States to better quality raw materials, short processing, more machinery for helping workers and larger supervisory staffs. Team members agreed that when working on finer Egyptian quality cotton, there was nothing in the United States any better than in Lancashire. C. Henniker-Heaton, team leader, stated: "If American methods were adopted here we believe there would be a general saving in costs, although some costs would be increased." He paid high tribute to the co-operation given the British team in the United States by American cotton spinners.

Plan First Miniature Spinning Test Lab

A miniature spinning test laboratory, the nation's first, is to be established this Summer at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The new facility will be designed to save up to three years' time in the evaluation of new cotton strains. A \$25,000 initial grant is being made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture division of cotton and other fiber crops in the bureau of plant industry to establish the laboratory.



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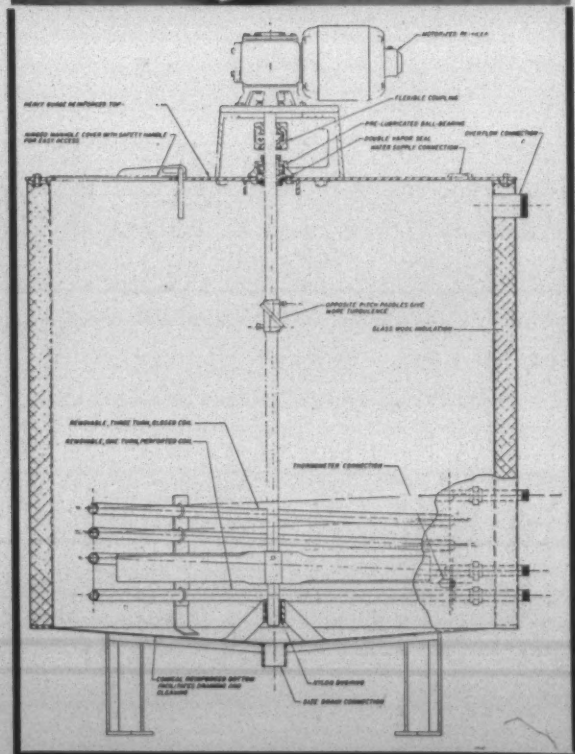
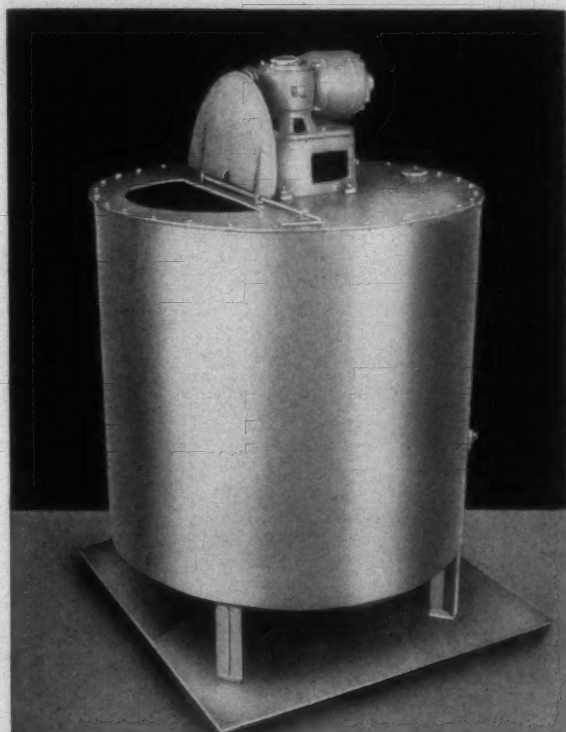
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Conveyor System For Spoolers

By W. S. WHITING, JR., Whiting Products Co., Camden, S. C.

ABOUT a year ago we started on the intensive development of a conveyor to distribute yarn from one point around a Barber-Colman spooler. Anyone knows that to supply one of these machines is a costly and back-breaking job.

We first developed the steel conveying chain with articulated flights to enable it to go around corners without chafing or spilling any of its contents. The cross-section of this chain is the same as the conventional spooler bin (seven inches by 14 inches). The vertical load is supported by ball bearing wheels requiring very little power. A half-horsepower motor will handle the longest conveyor. The horizontal thrust of the chain going around the ends of the spooler is taken care of by individual roller bearings made up in the chain itself. It is sealed for lint. This moving chain or trough travels in a stationary channel, so that the workers are protected from any movement. The driving mechanism is the tractor type and can be located anywhere underneath the conveyor.

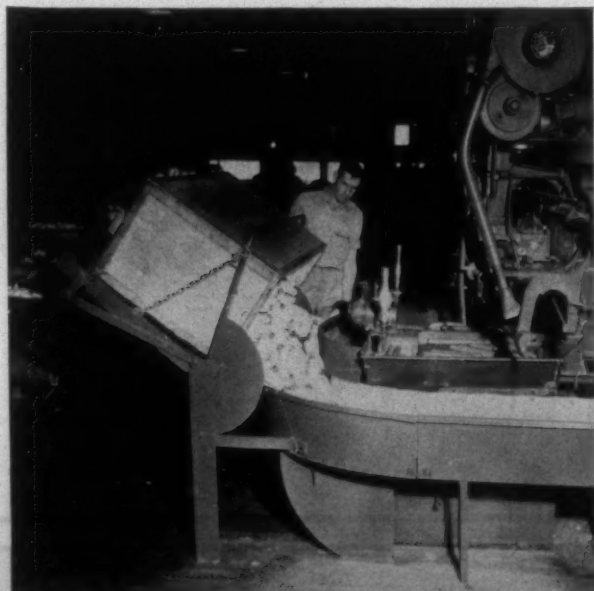
We next developed means for dumping truckloads of yarn directly into the conveyor and for removing the empty quills from underneath. By means of specially designed arms and fasteners, along with hydraulic power, we have accomplished both with one mechanism. This mechanism takes up no floor space and is easily adapted to the closest of spooler set-ups. The quills fall into a low-built, large-volume truck with one end hinged. Lugs protrude on each side from the center of the truck, which enable the lifting

arms that normally dump the yarn truck to lift the quill truck to a height where the empty yarn truck can be placed beneath. Then it is a simple matter to raise the latch on the quill truck, and the quills will fall out of the truck into the yarn truck.

The saving in labor in terms of definite dollars and cents must necessarily be figured out for each installation or prospective one. It has been demonstrated that one conveyor can be completely filled and the bobbins removed by a practical operator in ten minutes. In our installation at Joanna Cotton Mills, now almost complete, one man per shift will handle the yarn, whereas two were necessary before. This is a five-spooler operation. The conveyor is not run continuously but simply filled and then moved around as the yarn is used up. The Firestone plant at Gastonia, with 14 spoolers, is where our first conveyor was perfected. Complete installation is still pending there, but they figure saving four men per shift. The conveyor has sufficient capacity that it should not have to be filled at less than 1½-hour intervals.

Having eliminated yarn dumping along the side of the spoolers, it is now possible to save floor space and group spoolers closer together. Some improvement in production should result from the girls having no interference from yarn pouring.

The cost of this equipment is directly in line with the savings. Installations thus far are figured to pay for themselves in one year. Every mill has a little different problem



View of filled bobbins being loaded into conveyor recently installed at Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co.



Empty bobbins being unloaded into mill hand truck. Box being unloaded measures 40 by 42 inches inside.

in getting the yarn to the conveyor, and some special design work is anticipated for that reason. One dump can supply any number of machines, and this is extra. Yarn can be chuted from above, into the conveyor, or can be poured from a bin through a gate. The conveyor can be run continuously at slow speed and the yarn fed in over a shaker apron, with a depth-gauging wheel to give entirely automatic operation.

QUESTION: How do you operate if you have two kinds of yarn on one spooler?

MR. WHITING: We have not licked that problem yet. We have anticipated it, though. The trough can be divided, or it can be sectioned off so that you can run one number in one half and the other number in the other.

Recently at one particular mill the question was brought up about the lint and dirt that accumulate at the bottom of the conventional type of box that is now used with the Barber-Colman spooler; and my contention is that there will not be any accumulation of dirt or anything like that because there is enough space—not too much but enough space—between those conveyor links to permit the dirt and lint and so forth to fall down to the floor, so there will be very little cleaning from that particular aspect. Another thing that should be brought to light is the maintaining of the machines. I think we have had some experience with regard to that at our Firestone Textiles installation at Gastonia, N. C.

I should like to say that the machine, all the way through, is built many times beyond what the engineering textbooks would require in strength. For instance, we use a half horsepower motor and use a five horsepower pitch to drive it. Then that is conveyed along a chain which has a terrific breaking strength—80 tons, I would say. We have built the

whole thing for minimum upkeep. Anything happening to the weakest part of it will stall the belt drive. In other words, if by any chance anyone should jam it in any way the motor would stall and prevent it from being torn up. When we started out with this thing we put a great big power on it, but we found we did not need it. The less you can have the better it will run. Everything travels on either ball bearings or roller bearings.

QUESTION: One thing is not clear. When the empty bobbins come out and rejects come out, do they all come out together?

MR. WHITING: No. They come out on the table, and they are sorted out. We have not changed the conventional set-up at all. At Firestone I have never seen a cleaner system, and we had to design the lugs so they would straddle the cleaning tube. But it fits right over it and works the same as normally.

QUESTION: On a job where you have several warp counts and you have to do a good deal of changing on your spoolers, what is provided there to take care of the change? In other words, you run all the yarn you want to run and the cheeses are pulled, and then you want to empty your trough. Is there any way provided to empty the conveyor, or is it just done in the old, conventional way?

MR. WHITING: Well, when they want to empty it they just run some boxes up there and pick it out. But it is much easier to do it than in the old way.

MEMBER: I thought you might have some kind of a trap door there, so you could shoot it out in a hurry.

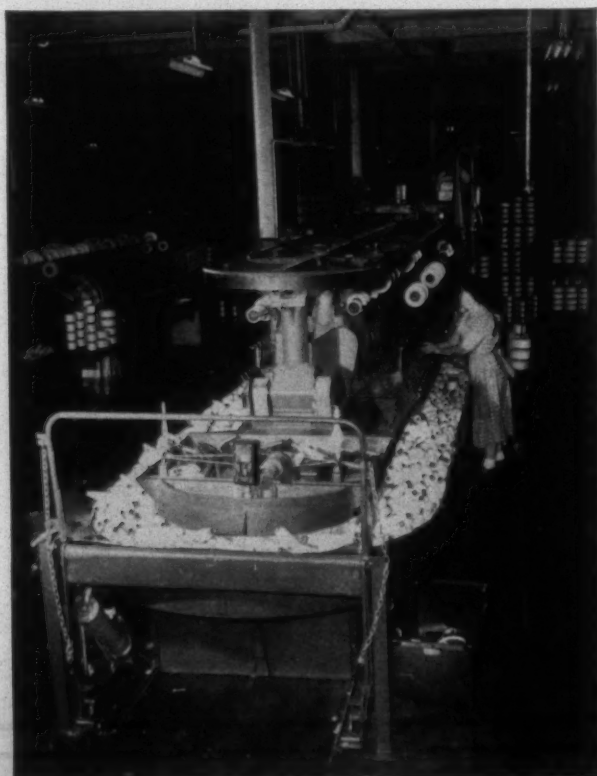
QUESTION: Do you get any rubbing effect there on the bottom?

MR. WHITING: No. You see, the sides and the bottom all move together. Where it makes the turn the outside flights slip out and the inside ones close in, but the same cross-section is maintained. That has been a distinct advantage over any other system that I have seen or heard of in that the yarn does not get tangled up; you are not chafing it or upsetting it. We have gone about this thing with the principle of trying to disturb the yarn least from the time it is doffed until the time the spooler hand gets hold of it.

QUESTION: Is this manually operated, or are there various speeds, or what?

MR. WHITING: The speed can be varied by changing the pull on the drive motor, but it is set up for around ten feet a minute.

Mr. Whiting's paper was presented at the recent Spring meeting of the Southern Textile Association's South Carolina Division.

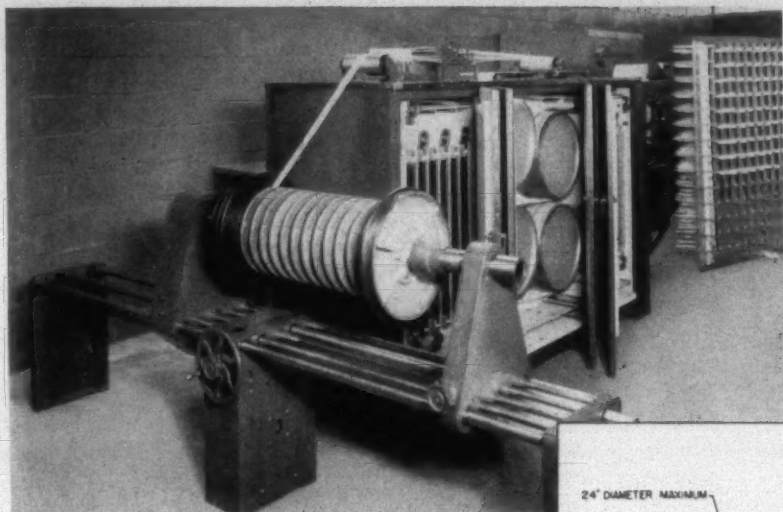


Joanna operator working side of spooler. Note that set-up eliminated interference on part of loader with conventional arrangement.

Recommend Rayon For Army Dress Uniform

Officers of the U. S. Army may soon be permitted to wear Summer uniforms made of fabrics other than the wool tropical worsted currently required by Army regulations. A National Research Council Advisory Committee for the Quartermaster Corps last month recommended to top QM officials that any of eight or ten different fabrics of all-rayon or rayon-blends would be suitable for Army officers' Summer uniforms. The Army policy of barring all but tropical worsted or other wool uniforms for regulation officer Summer dress wear was challenged last year by Rep. Edward Hebert (D., La.) who conducted hearings on Army uniform policies. At a recent date no final decision had been made by QM research staff members on the findings and recommendations of the advisory committee.

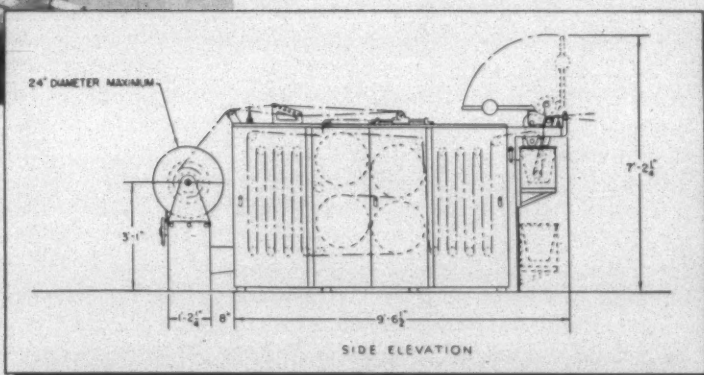
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SO YOU WANT GOOD CLOTH!

By FRANK D. HERRING

Part 13—The Harness Motion

THERE are six types of harness motions used to raise and lower the harnesses in conformity with a given weaving plan. These are the cone motion, under cam motion, side cam motion, dobby motion, head motion, and jacquard motion. Due to the limited use of the cone motion, it only permits the weaving of plain two-harness fabrics, it is now almost entirely obsolete.

A great majority of the looms now in operation are equipped with the under cam motion. This motion permits the use of from two to six harnesses, which gives sufficient flexibility for most of the basic weaves. The harness cams in this motion are mounted on an auxiliary shaft. The harness motion, complete, consists of the harness cams and the top rigging. The top rigging is attached to the arch, and its duties are to raise the harness to their top position, after being depressed by the harness cams. Shown in Fig. 40 is the under cam, on auxiliary shaft, arrangement, assembled for a three-harness weave.

To assemble and set proceed as follows: Place the auxiliary gear on the shaft, and then place the cams on the shaft. It is well to remember that the cam for the back harness is always placed next to the auxiliary shaft gear, and arranged for the desired weave. If using a straight draw of the warp threads, to the right, front-to-back, and a left-hand twill is desired, the cams should be built to depress the harness three, two, one. If a right-hand twill is desired, using a straight draw, the cams should depress the harness one, two, three. Next, tighten the auxiliary shaft nut. This should be done before the assembly is put in place on the loom. It can best be done by securing the end of the auxiliary shaft in a vise. Next, put the cam assembly in place and tighten the auxiliary shaft boxes securely. Next, assemble the idle gear as shown in Fig. 40. Determine the harness change gear

needed, put it in place and mesh the chain of gears properly and then tighten the idle gear stud nut securely, but do not tighten the change gear on the cam shaft at this time. An easy way to determine the number of teeth needed in the change gear for different number of harness weaves, is to multiply the number of teeth in the auxiliary shaft gear by two, and divide the quotient by the number of harness to be used.

Nearly all modern day looms are equipped with a 60-tooth auxiliary shaft gear.

For two-harness weaves, a 60-tooth change gear would be required.

" three-	"	"	"	40	"	"	"	"	"
" four-	"	"	"	30	"	"	"	"	"
" five-	"	"	"	24	"	"	"	"	"
" six-	"	"	"	20	"	"	"	"	"

Next, adjust the treadle shaft bracket so that the treadle rolls will line perfectly with the harness cams, and tighten the bracket securely. Then apply the top rigging to be used. There are three types of harness top arrangements used with the under cam assembly. Fig. 41 shows the roll and shaft, which is a very simple arrangement, but seldom bought now on new looms. It is limited to only two-harness weaves, unless additional shafts and rolls are attached, which causes it to become a very complicated and unsatisfactory arrangement. When using the single roll and shaft, as shown, the only important adjustment to be made on them is to make sure that the harness straps do not lap over their ends when the harness are raised to the top position. In case they should lap, the proper way to adjust is to take up on the lapping strap, by means of the T-hook shown in Fig. 41, and let out the same distance on the adjacent strap.

Shown in Fig. 42 is the Draper, Stimson spring top. This

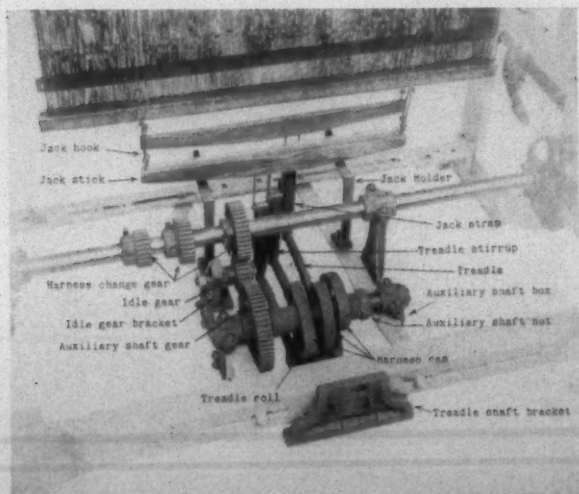


Fig. 40

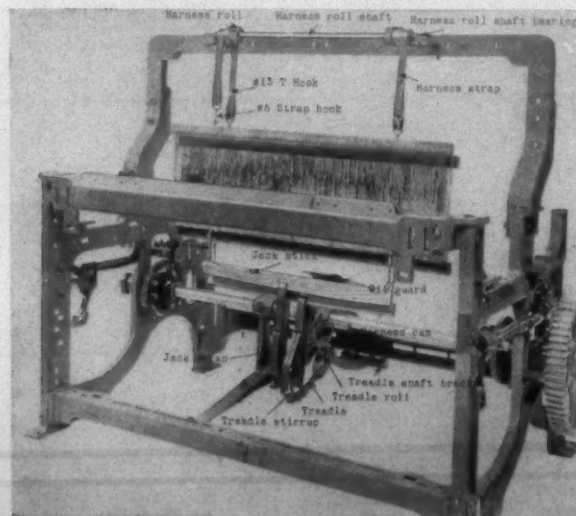


Fig. 41

Publication

Announcement—

You (mill officials, selling house executives, students, professors) have been asking for it—in fact you have *begged* for it!

Now, after three years of work by the author and publisher, the third edition of *Clark's Weave Room Calculations* is available.



By W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

Since exhaustion of the second edition there have been many requests for this book from men actively engaged in the manufacture and sale of cotton goods, and a large number of increasingly urgent requests from textile school students and professors. The latter are interested primarily in the first part of the book—that dealing with cotton cloth calculations. In the revision of the first part (96 pages) some additional rules have been included, making a total of 74, along with further pertinent information—particularly as to loom speeds and the number of looms per weaver.

The second part of this new edition shows full particulars (width, weight, ends and picks, and warp and filling yarn numbers) for several thousand cotton cloths, grouped in tables appropriate to various sectors of the weaving industry. In the revision there have been added more than 700 fabrics, many of which attained importance during World War II. For some 1,900 plainwoven fabrics there have been added data as to the BYT (effective yards of yarn per pound of cloth) which also serves as the basis of the classification into groups.

The author, W. A. Graham Clark, retired last year after many years as chief of the textile division of the United States Tariff Commission. His practical and *absolutely accurate* treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations should find wide application in the textile industry.

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is a very satisfactory top harness arrangement, and will accommodate from two up to six harnesses. Assemble as shown, and attach the sheave brackets to the arch, and adjust them to a point where the harness straps, attached to the top of the harness, will move up and down on exact perpendicular line. Put a light coating of grease on the sheave studs before the sheaves are put on. The harness strap should be adjusted to the point where the tension on the springs is sufficient to pull the harness up in the top position, and cause the treadle roll to be in contact with the harness cam all the way around. Care should be taken not to have excessive tension on the springs, as this will cause unnecessary wear on the cams and treadle rolls, and also excessive wear and breakage on the harness and jack hooks and the straps and springs.

Shown in Fig. 43 is the Draper, Lacy top motion. This is the most ingenious of all the top harness arrangements. It, as well as the roll and shaft arrangement, makes the under cam motion positive in action, as one harness must rise for every one depressed by the downward pull of the cams. Its setting is very difficult for those not familiar with the procedure. When setting for plain weaves (whether made with two, four or six harnesses) lock all the levers so that they will not move. This is done by pushing the roll and segment lever studs far enough into their bearings so that the lugs on the levers will engage the notches in the bearings; then tighten the set screws in this position. For two-harness weaves, attach the top harness straps to the harness roll (A). For four-harness plain weaves attach the straps to roll (A) and roll (B). For six-harness plain weaves attach the straps to rolls (A, B and C). Adjust these straps to prevent lapping same as previously mentioned.

For a three-harness twill weave, unlock the segment lever (D) by withdrawing the segment lever stud from its bearing until the lug becomes disengaged from the notch and the lever is allowed to swing on its pivot. Attach the strap for the first, or front, harness to the small diameter section of harness roll (A) on the lower segment harness roll stud, and the strap for the second harness to the large diameter section of the same roll. Then attach the strap for the third harness to the segment lever (D). With the first and third harnesses meeting at the center of the change, adjust the straps so that the segment lever is in vertical position. Then turn the crank shaft one complete revolution and check the

balance of the segment lever. When it is perfectly balanced, it should be moved an equal distance to each side of an imaginary vertical line drawn through the center of the segment lever stud. Also, check the balance of the harness roll to make sure the straps do not lap. If they do lap adjust as previously described.

For four-harness twill, or crowfoot weave, use either harness rolls (A) and (B) on the segment harness roll studs, with segment lever (D) free and harness roll lever (E) locked, or harness rolls (C) and (A) on the harness roll lever stud and the lower segment harness roll stud, with harness roll lever (E) free and segment lever (D) locked. With the first and fourth harness meeting at the center of the change, adjust the straps so that the levers are in vertical position.

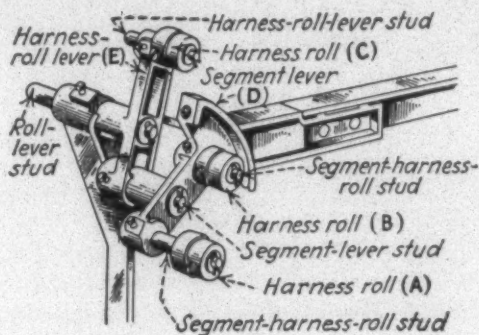


Fig. 43

For five-harness twill use harness roll (A) on the lower segment harness roll stud for the first and second harnesses, segment lever (D) for the third harness, and harness roll (C) on the harness roll lever stud for the fourth and fifth harnesses. With both levers free to swing on their respective pivots, turn the crank shaft until the third and fourth harnesses meet in the center of their change. Then adjust the straps, with the loom in this position, so that the levers are vertical. Now turn the crank shaft over for five picks, to make sure that both levers and rolls balance. If, for instance, harness roll lever (E) should move too far to the right, slacken up one or two holes on the straps from the fourth and fifth harnesses and take up a like amount on the straps from the first, second, and third harnesses. If harness roll lever (E) goes too far to the left, reverse the above procedure. Should the segment lever (D) go too far to the right, slacken up on the strap from the third harness and take up a like amount on the straps from the first and second harnesses. If the segment lever goes too far to the left, reverse the procedure.

For six-harness twill use all three harness rolls, with the harness roll lever, and the segment lever on their pivots. With the fourth and fifth harnesses meeting at the center of vertical position. Check the balance as previously stated. An example of the type of problem which may be encountered in adjusting this motion may help to clarify the above. Suppose, for instance, that in checking the balance, harness roll lever goes too far to the left, and segment lever too far to the right, and the strap from the first harness laps up on its screw. To eliminate these maladjustments, lengthen the straps from the third and fourth harnesses, about two or three holes, and tighten up on the straps from the first, fifth, and sixth harnesses a like amount, leaving the strap on the second harness as it is.

Provided the adjustments have been properly judged, this will bring the harness roll lever over to the left, and the

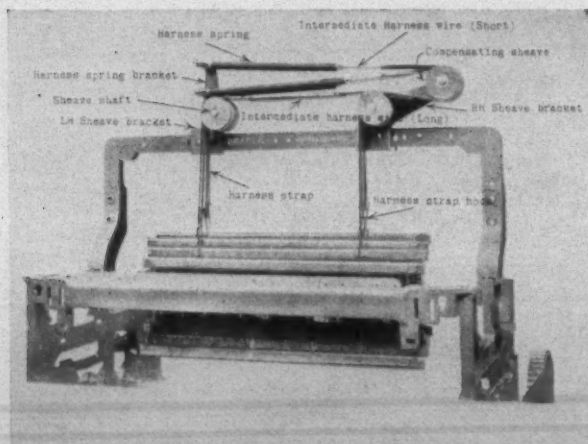


Fig. 42



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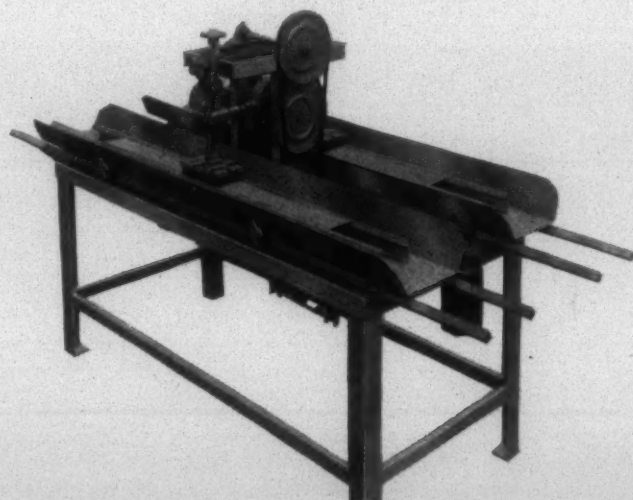
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WARP PREPARATION & WEAVING

segment lever over to the right, and will turn the harness roll on the lower segment harness roll stud so that the strap from the first will not lap up on its screw.

Of course, before the above adjustments are made, the change gear should be tightened on the cam shaft. (This gear was left loose when assembling the bottom motion.) The empty harnesses can be put in place, and the above adjustments can be made before the warp is tied on the loom. If, after the warp is tied onto the loom, it is found that some of the harness are too tight, placing the bottom sheds too high in relation to the race plate, this adjustment can be made by letting out on the top harness straps, and taking up a like amount on the jack straps. Should the sheds be too low, reverse this procedure.

The three top motions mentioned herein are the ones most generally in use today. However, there are a number of different type spring top motions, that is, different in design and arrangement, but substantially all about the same in so far as the adjustments are concerned. Draper Corp. has in recent years developed a clock spring type top harness motion. In my opinion, this motion has advantages over the straight coil spring types. It is a very neat, compact arrangement. It is enclosed in a case, making it much easier to keep clean, and prevents the accumulation of lint, which is likely to fall down onto the warp yarn, while loom is in operation, and cause yarn breakage and soilage.

All the spring type top harness motions are very simple in their arrangement and adjustments. When adjusting them, only two main things must be kept in mind: Adjust the jack straps to a point where the warp yarn will just barely clear the race plate, when the harness is in down position; and then adjust the top harness straps, which are attached to the springs, to a point where the harness will be raised as far as the harness cam will allow, causing the treadle roll to be in contact with the harness cam all the way around, and of course, avoid excessive tension on the springs.

I have gone into minute detail about the Lacy top motion, because there are thousands of looms today using this type top motion. The reason I have covered it so thoroughly is that I have found that most loom fixers go about making

adjustments on this motion at random, not having any set, knowing, procedure, and thereby adjust them in such a way that they will give constant trouble, in making imperfect cloth, and create numerous, unnecessary breakage of the top and bottom straps. This is a very smooth working, and economical harness motion when applied and adjusted properly. It is a source of constant trouble when adjusted improperly. It will be noted that I have omitted the timing of the harness cams in this article. My reason for doing that is that this procedure is so vitally important, and is so correlated to the adjustments of the whip roll and the stop motion girt, that I think these procedures should be covered simultaneously. And that I will undertake to do in the next installment.

Draper Corp. Holds 'Open House'

The entire Hopedale, Mass., plant and office of Draper Corp. was opened for public inspection when the firm held "open house" for its friends and customers April 17-21. Tours were arranged so that guests could see the world famous Draper loom being manufactured—and in addition, the complete Draper exhibit to be displayed at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition in Atlantic City was set up and in actual operation.

More Orlon Test Fabrics To Be Available

It is reported that the apparel industry this Fall will have available for consumer inspection increased quantities of products on an experimental basis made from orlon, new acrylic fiber of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. The firm has concentrated all its continuous filament yarn production at the Camden, S. C., plant where full capacity production of about 6,000,000 pounds annually is expected to be reached during October or November.

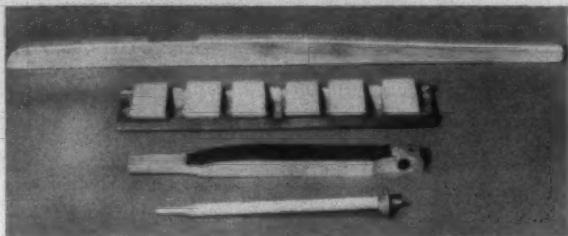
Du Pont is understood to be investigating the possibilities of taking advantage of the non-dyeing qualities of orlon by making combination fabrics of existing fibers and orlon in alternate strips. When dyed, this type of fabric is expected to result in attractive cross-checks, plaids and stripes, with the orlon remaining unaffected by the dye and forming the background of the print.



BAHAN TEXTILE MACHINERY CO., Greenville, S. C., manufacturer of textile machinery parts, has completed in early 1950 a new west wing (upper left) which adds approximately 50,000 square feet and gives a total manufacturing area of more than 160,000 square feet to this modern plant. Manufacturing a complete line of standard replacement parts for looms, Bahan also offers complete motor assemblies, Bahan top-girts, spring tops, tape selvage motions, and gears for every purpose. Addition of the new wing enables Bahan Textile Machinery Co. to carry in stock a tremendous inventory of standard, interchangeable parts for immediate delivery.

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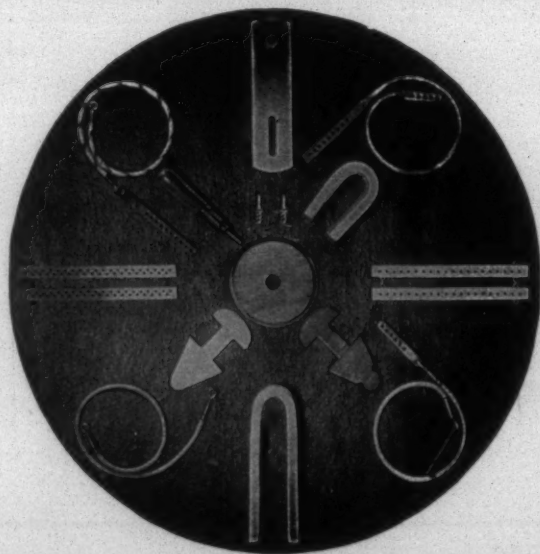
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Pakweld, Hickory)
Pickers (Silk, Loop, Box,
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Jacobs Loom Necessities for export may be seen at booths No. 51, 52 and 53, on the main floor at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition, Atlantic City, N. J., May 8-12.

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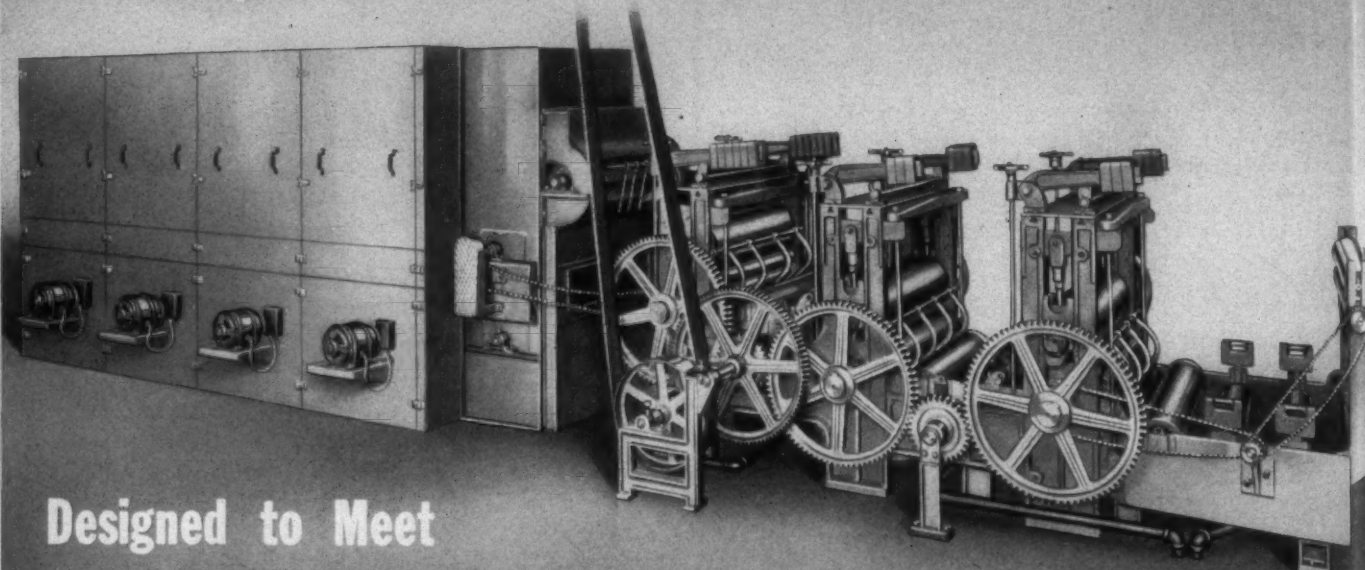
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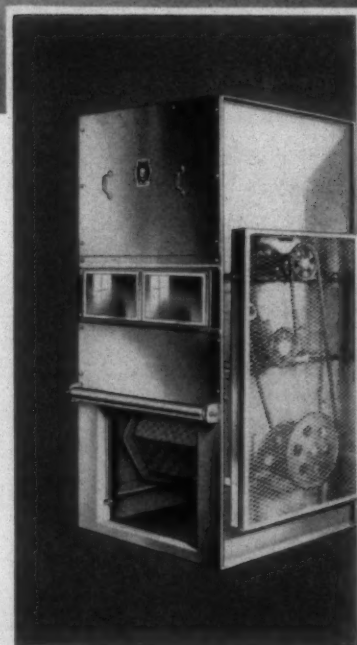
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Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing

Resins Can Improve Good Fabrics

By RALPH M. FISCHER, Textile Resin Department, American Cyanamid Co.

THE original concept of a certain type of finishing was to use foreign substances to fill low-count fabrics so they could enter the quality field. Today's use of resins for textiles has a completely different purpose. We treat fabrics with resins now in an effort to eliminate any undesirable fiber characteristics and to add to the desirable qualities of performance. Thus, good fabrics may be made even better.

In recent years great advances have been made in this field. Only 20 years ago such work was of a highly experimental nature. At that time efforts were made to use phenol-formaldehyde resins in an effort to increase the crush resistance of cottons and rayon. However, the dark color of these phenolic resins prevented their use, but the effort to use resins to improve textiles went on. The colorless urea formaldehyde resins were the very first to be successfully adapted for textile use—giving crease resistance to rayons. This was in the late '20s, but it was after 1934 before there was any general acceptance of the urea resin finish for crease resistance.

While much of the early experimental work was done on cotton fabrics, it should be pointed out that the process did not assume much importance in this connection due to the fact that it tendered or weakened cotton fabrics. Only recently has this defect been brought under control as we shall discuss later on. Used on filament rayons and particularly on spun rayons, the urea formaldehyde resins proved of great value. Properly applied so as to penetrate the absorbent rayons, the resins may substantially improve resistance to creasing and mussing. As you know, millions of yards of rayon have been sold under various crush-resistant trade names.

It is interesting that the shrink-resistant effect of the resin was not generally recognized immediately. It was observed later that these resin treated rayons could be shrunk mechanically with much greater ease than the untreated fabrics and that they would then hold their dimensional stability by resisting shrinkage and stretching almost as satisfactorily as cotton fabrics. Somewhat later it was noted that resin treated rayons did not shrink as *much* during the mechanical shrinkage as did the untreated and that in some cases the yardage saved actually offset the cost of resin treatment.

For example, the resin treatment readily reduces shrinkage 60 to 80 per cent, or, in other words, will often produce a fabric that has only a three to four per cent residual shrinkage. When such a fabric is then given a mechanical shrinkage that allows a fabric to relax another two or three per cent, the result is a piece of goods with excellent washability, stability and serviceability. Thus, in the case of spuns and spun rayon mixed fabrics, proper treatment with resins can give crease resistance, shrinkage control, increased

dyestuff wash-fastness, fabric stabilization, and increased wet tensile strength, as well as improved hand and drapability. Certainly, this is a good example of the use of resins to improve a good fabric.

Melamine Formaldehydes

But the greatest development in the use of resins has occurred since 1941. Until that date the urea formaldehyde low polymer products were the only types of thermo-setting resins available for textile finishing. Development of a new type of resin, the melamine formaldehydes, considerably broadened the field of resin application.

It was no simple matter to combine melamine, which is a triaminotriazine with formaldehyde to yield a product that would be satisfactory to the textile trade for applications to all types of fibers, including wool, rayon, cotton, linen and nylon. After years of intensive research at the Stamford Laboratory of the American Cyanamid Co., an alkylated methylol melamine that could do the job was finally produced. In sharp contrast to the corresponding urea formaldehyde types, this product can be mixed with cold water in all proportions. It also has excellent storage stability. In general method of application, it is similar to the urea formaldehydes. However, the melamines possess a greater resistance to alkali and acid than do the urea resins and are more effective at lower concentrations. Another difference between the two types of resins that is of extreme importance is the matter of chlorine retention from laundry bleach liquors. As is well known, the urea formaldehyde resins absorb chlorine and cause subsequent tendering during hot ironing on either spun rayon or cotton fabrics unless such fabrics are given a thorough anti-chloring before drying. On the other hand, although the corresponding melamine types likewise absorb chlorine, they do so in an entirely different manner, with far less loss in tensile strength even though anti-chloring is omitted.

Perhaps the most remarkable quality of the melamine resin is its effective control of shrinkage of wool by means of a melamine resin covered by U. S. re-issue Patent No. 22,566 granted to the American Cyanamid Co. The particular resins product sold for this specific purpose by my company is known by the trademarked name of Lanaset resin. I believe that many of you are familiar with this process which has been gaining rather rapid acceptance, sometimes under other trade names. This thermosetting resin used for wool shrinkage control after curing is hard in nature and is generally applied in a form that requires a heat treatment to cause resin formation to take place after application to the wool. It might be well to state here that

at the present time this resin is applied exclusively to wool in fabric form, either woven or knitted, and generally, in the last wet operation.

The standard procedure for applying thermosetting resins to wool fabric has consisted of impregnating the fabric with a water solution of melamine-formaldehyde reaction product, an intermediate resin forming material. The wet, squeezed fabric is dried and then subjected to temperatures of about 300° F. or higher in order to form the actual resin. The cured fabric is washed, dried and given one or more of the normal dry finishing operations as required.

A primary deterrent to the wider adoption of this earlier procedure by the woolen industry has been the requirement that the treated wool be subjected to a comparatively high temperature in order to form the resin. A lack of suitable equipment as well as the possibility of yellowing and harshening of the fabric have all militated against the resin treating process. A completely new method of applying melamine resins to wool eliminates entirely the need for high temperature portion of the treatment. In this method an acid colloid of a partially polymerized melamine resin is formed by ageing a mixture of acid and Lanaset resin at room temperature. Plant trials have shown that use of this colloidal resin solution makes possible the utilization of the present wool drying equipment. In laboratory experiments fabric was even impregnated with the resin acid colloid, dried at room temperature overnight, then dolly washed. Subsequent test washes in a washing machine showed the treated fabric to have a shrinkage of two per cent compared to the untreated fabric shrinkage of about 30 per cent. Obviously, for economical production, higher drying temperatures than room temperatures are necessary, but it has been shown that a thorough drying is all that is required since the resin is well polymerized before application to the wool. Furthermore, in the form in which it is applied the colloidal resin possesses the ability to fasten itself, without high heat, to the wool in such a fashion that washing does not remove it.

Use of the previous standard method of resin application to wool has often revealed that wool of different sources or grades, or of different past histories, will differ markedly in shrinkage control after resin treatment even when the fabrics containing the different wools are of the same construction. In a sense this is not surprising when one considers the extreme care and time required to uniformly apply dye-stuffs to fabrics. The application of resins can hardly be truly uniform for all wools when the sheath-like non-absorbent nature of the natural wool fiber surface is considered and when the application of the resin by padding is done in a matter of seconds.

The new procedure requires two steps—*first*, preparation of the wool for resin application; *second*, the application of an acidic water solution of a polymerized melamine resin. The wool preparation that is used and which is designed to minimize the difference in wool fibers from different sources, consists of a treatment with a peroxy compound, usually hydrogen peroxide. This operation may be carried out at any point prior to dyeing in the manufacture of the fabric. Raw stock may be subjected to peroxide, or fabric which is to be dyed a solid shade may be treated in the piece. The treatment is different from normal bleaching in that the purpose is not to produce a white. Even though a good white is often obtained, the purpose of the treatment is to

make the wool accept the colloidal resin since little or no shrinkage control results from the peroxide treatment itself.

Although the amount of pretreatment required on any fabric must be determined experimentally, a rapid dye test has been developed which permits control of the degree of pretreatment from batch to batch. One noticeable effect of the peroxide treatment is to make the wool more uniformly absorbent and this undoubtedly facilitates application of resin to a fabric.

Of the presently available thermosetting resins the colloidal type of polymerized resin can be made most readily from a melamine-formaldehyde reaction product. The proper amount of various acids added to a water solution of malamine resin forming compounds gives, on ageing, a clear, bluish, colloidal solution of polymerized resin which is stable, depending on concentration, for periods of months. The application of the colloidal solution of resin to wool which has been properly prepared, normally requires only thorough drying to fix the resin on the fabric.

Briefly, the resin treatment of wool for shrinkage control is an additive process where the danger of damaging the wool is at a minimum. The new procedures described to you here makes possible for the first time the application of a thermosetting resin to wool without the high temperatures usually required for curing. The wool preparation described minimizes differences between different wools or between wool and viscose or cotton so far as ability to accept resin treatment is concerned. The resulting treated wool can have clear bright dye shades, clear whites, excellent tensile strength and resistance to sagging or stretching. The natural resiliency of the fabric is undiminished or improved. Dye-stuff wash-fastness is generally excellent. The hand of the final fabric is often better than that of the untreated, though to date, some tightly woven fabrics made from tightly twisted yarns are still apt to be too firm to be acceptable after resin treatment. And for the consumer a better fabric will become a reality, now that we can say "washable wools."

Thermoplastic Resins

There is evidence that a number of other remarkable developments are on the way in the field of textile resins. So far we have discussed thermosetting resins. Of growing importance are the thermoplastic resins. These are usually applied as a water emulsion of the already polymerized resin. After they are dried on the fabric, they readily respond to heat and pressure by hot calendering and produce a durable soft, smooth finish with gloss.

Right here I would like to emphasize one highly practical point. While these thermoplastic resins do not require curing and are often spoken of in the trade as "low curing resins," nevertheless they should be dried hot in order to obtain maximum durability. Best results are obtained if they are dried at a minimum temperature of 280-300° F. The hot drying may not affect the retention of solids on the fabric after washing, but it does add to the retention of hand after washing. In fact, with improper drying, results obtained sometimes are such as to scarcely warrant application of the resin. Indeed, some mills may have ruled out the use of thermoplastic resins for no other reason but that drying has not been properly carried out and the results, therefore, have not measured up to their expectations. Thermoplastic or thermosetting, the use of resins seems to be constantly increasing, and to the best of my knowledge,

Proctor Equipment for NYLON SETTING

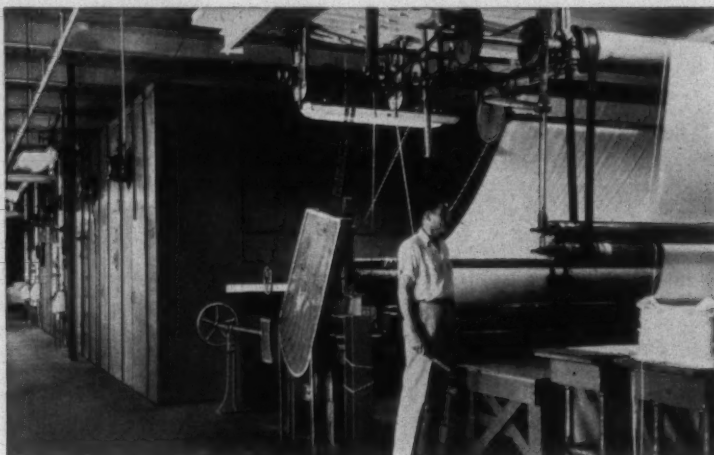
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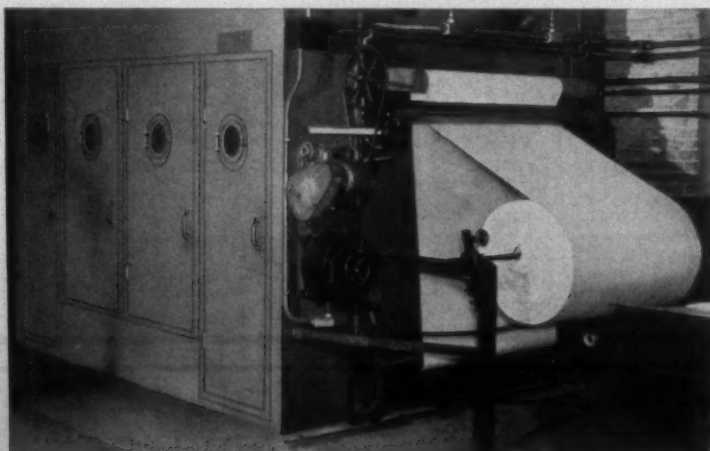
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INDUSTRIAL CLOTH

SAILCLOTH

CREPE

SPUN



their expanding use is due in practically every case to the desire of a mill to improve an already good product.

Take, for example, the Nottingham lace curtain and tablecloth fabrics. Always lovely to look at, now that they are resin finished, they are better able to withstand washing, they are crisp and resilient with a drapability and stabilization that lasts for the life of the fabric. After washing, a resin treated lace tablecloth can be hung on a clothesline to dry. It is not necessary to pin it to a rug to maintain the intricate pattern of the original product.

Sheer fabrics such as marquisesettes, voiles, ninons, dotted swiss and nets are being treated with melamine resins in combination with alkyl resins or other thermoplastics to give the advantages of shrinkage control and better launderability, slippage control, durable crisp hand, stretch control, crease resistance, better resistance to soiling and remarkable light-fastness if pigments are combined in light shades. Particularly important to this market is the resistance of the resin treated sheers to disfiguring streaking and mark-off. As a result, we are told by some mills producing these sheers that there has been a considerable increase in consumer use. Fashion designers have made the new resin treated sheers an important part of their lines for evening dresses and for ladies' hats, and piece goods sales have increased. Once again a good fabric has been made better by resin treatment.

While all of us get considerable satisfaction from an improvement in a fabric, the important point is, the better a fabric is, the better chance it has of competing successfully for the consumer's dollar. The merchant who sells dresses, shirts, nightgowns or children's clothes, is competing with the merchant across the street who is selling meat or groceries and the fellow a block away who is selling automobiles. The more satisfaction consumers get from the fabrics they buy, the more they buy, and, of course, all of us who are connected with the textile industry in any way have a real interest in that goal.

Wrinkle Resistance

There is another development that deserves special attention, as it particularly affects cotton. That is the wrinkle resistance produced by the use of resins. For many years it has been known that the application of certain formaldehyde resins to cottons improved the ability of the treated fabric to recover from wrinkling. It was also known, however, that other properties of treated cotton fabrics were undesirably changed from those of the untreated.

However, we now have a type of resin which has been found to differ in many important respects from the older, urea formaldehydes. While both were easily cured on textile fabrics and both were colorless, the melamine resin products had better bath stability, and the finish itself a greater durability to wet cleaning. While both types did absorb chlorine, normal ironing temperatures did not cause decomposition of fabric treated with melamine resin. Many cotton fabrics were also found to have less tensile strength loss after treatment with this new type of resin. A further help to the strength of these resin treated fabrics was found to be obtainable by the use of certain bath additives which was not the case with the old urea formaldehyde products. It was also found that thorough fabric preparation to produce absorbent goods and mercerization are most important in

helping to maintain tensile strength and tear strength properties. Fiber length, yarn count and twist and fabric construction as well as weight of fabric are equally or more important. The effect of fabric construction on tear strength is very important but where a standard fabric is desired to be resin treated without changing construction, a somewhat different approach is required to obtain maximum tensile and tear strength. This approach involves the use of the minimum possible amount of resin and this, in turn, is governed by the degree of wrinkle resistance required for consumer satisfaction in actual use.

At this point, then, it is desirable to discuss briefly crease resistance testing, since today plant scale trials are usually preceded by laboratory scale trials where insufficient fabric is normally processed to make use tests possible. For years, there was only one widely used laboratory test for crease resistance, the T.B.L. test. In this test after a small sample is creased across its midpoint, it is hung on a wire at the crease and allowed to recover against gravity. After recovering for three minutes the distance between the free ends of the creased sample is measured. In this test a reading of 2.8 to 3.0 centimeters has long been considered to be necessary for good crease resistance. More recently, with the advent of several rather simple test methods in which the angle of the crease itself is measured, the inadequacy of the T.B.L. test has been brought clearly into focus. Thus, many fabrics tested by the T.B.L. method after a wash test seem to have lost a large portion of their original crease resistance. The angle testing procedures as well as the "hand crumpling" test both show the washing to have reduced the wrinkle resistance very little or not at all. The increased flexibility of the fabric after washing will often make the test sample droop more when hung on a wire; thus the legs may not be widely separated even with a very resilient fabric if it is at the same time very flexible. In other words, the T.B.L. test measures both resilience and stiffness rather than just resilience. In the angle tests an attempt is made to measure the crease itself when the sample is allowed to recover either against gravity or, by proper sample manipulation, with gravity eliminated. These tests appear to correlate with use tests at least as far as durability of wrinkle resistance through washing is concerned. Furthermore, wear tests on plant treated lightweight dress goods indicate that an angle test of about 90 to 100° (in both warp and filling when the sample recovers against gravity) indicates a degree of crease resistance that will be enthusiastically received in use. It is notable that fabrics giving angle tests of 90 to 100° both before and after washing have tested about 3.0 cm. by the T.B.L. test before washing and as little as 2.2 cm. after wash.

Based on the foregoing, it appears probable that many cotton fabrics, especially lightweight goods of standard construction, have been treated in the laboratory to have better crease resistance than necessary for significant product improvement and consumer satisfaction and consequently have shown such severe losses in tensile strength and tear strength that plans for production trials have been dropped. It has actually been found that fabrics having too great resistance to creasing are not always practical due to the difficulty encountered in pressing seams and hems flat and the problem of making pleats stay in the garment.

Nearly all cotton dress goods have extremely poor wrinkle resistance, yet the sales volume of such fabrics is very large. The application of low resin solids which will have a

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minimum effect on tensile and tear strength, will markedly increase the time a garment can be worn and still retain a presentable appearance. The crease resisting resins impart to cotton fabric a tendency to return to an uncreased condition after use. Thus, an untreated dress, hung up after wearing, will remain wrinkled while a treated dress will lose many of the wrinkles overnight and again be ready for wear. The consumer, conditioned by a lifetime of experience with cotton garments that rarely remain presentable through a single wearing, is enthusiastic when she finds her dress looks crisp and fresh after several days wear. A fabric testing approximately 100° in both the warp and filling (recovering against gravity) has been made into dresses that have been worn three days and more without pressing and still look better than an untreated dress after only several hours of use.

And what have we given the consumer to make these cotton fabrics better ones? Dresses, for example, will not only resist wrinkling, but when hung out overnight they are fresh and wearable the following day. Pressing will be required only after four or five days wear instead of daily pressing. In travel, after packing, the dresses will emerge none the worse for the experience. Greater resistance to dust, soot and soiling, which means fresher, cleaner appearance after travel. All this summed up means greater sales and a better fabric.

Specifications

A possible deterrent to the use of resins on textiles is strict adherence to current specifications. These specifications have been evolved from years of experience with non-resinated fabrics. Resin treated fabrics are usually required to meet all such specifications without regard for actual use conditions or added properties. Because an untreated fabric

needs to possess a certain minimum tensile strength to give satisfactory service, must a resin treated fabric also pass the same tensile strength test, even though it has double the abrasion resistance, or has excellent shrinkage control? For example, the high abrasion resistance would probably increase the resistance to flex breaks at elbows, knees and seat of garments because the threads would be stronger for a longer time. The shrinkage control would minimize breaks caused by excessive force used to stretch a garment back to size. Should not such resin treated fabrics be judged by specifications based on actual end-use requirements?

Perhaps I have described these resins as though they did their jobs almost magically. Actually, successful application of any resin is dependent in a large measure upon the wisdom and skill of the technical people in the mill who apply it. Also important is the kind of equipment used. Time and again I have seen two mills take our resins and get very different results. In one case the mill may even surpass anything we have claimed. In the second case, with exactly the same resin, a mill may report that they get unsatisfactory results. When I have investigated such cases, I have often found that the different results come from the different degrees of skill and suitability of equipment used.

These new resin finishes are just as good as their application. A wide variety of resin treated fabrics are now being produced for many different end uses. They have proven their value to the manufacturer through increased production per manhour due to easier cutting and better sewability. They have saved the retailer the time and expense of pressing garments for display purposes, and most important of all, have given Mrs. America more for her money.

The surface has only been scratched. The alert textile plant, manufacturer or retailer willing to put in the necessary time and thought can profit substantially through "resin finishes" which improve good fabrics.

Mr. Fischer's paper was delivered before the April 5 meeting of the American Association of Textile Technologists in New York City.

How Long Is A Yard Of Cloth?

By V. E. OLEMAN

IT has been my experience to have done engineering work in some 50 cotton mills or more, and in this event, I have had the opportunity to visit a large number of cloth rooms in cotton mills. I always carried a steel tape with me and when the opportunity afforded itself, I would measure a yard fold of cloth in a number of places in several cuts of cloth. Most of the results showed that the average mill was giving slightly more than 36 inches to a fold. Seldom would you find a mill just on 36 inches or slightly below the 36 inches.

Let us say that an average print cloth mill is making 250,000 yards of cloth per week. Also let us assume that the yard sold is $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch too long or over on 36 inches. (And lots of mills are giving $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch of cloth away on the average per yard.) So by simple calculation this $\frac{1}{16}$ th inch excess means giving away 434 yards of cloth per week or at a price of 20 cents per yard, it would mean a loss to the mill of \$86.80 per week or an annual loss of \$4,340 to the mill.

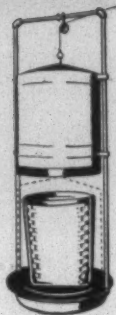
Once I worked in a group of mills where it was estimated that \$50,000 a year was lost from faulty measurement of the cloth in the cloth room. It is logical to assume that the average mill if it got any complaint at all on the length of yardage delivered to immediately lengthen the fold and continue on day in and day out with the same longer measurement.

I have asked a large number of overseers of cloth rooms how they set their folders to give a 36-inch yard. Some gave one method and some gave others. One way enumerated was to set the length of the stroke of the folding arm which controls the blade at exactly 18 inches so that when the arm went through a complete cycle it would measure 36 inches.

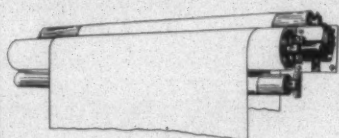
Another method described to me was to get a bolt of cloth and stretch it out on a walkway and use a long steel tape and check the length already folded by measurements of the steel tape.

Still another method used by some mills is to have a thin steel rule exactly 36 inches long and insert it in the bolt of

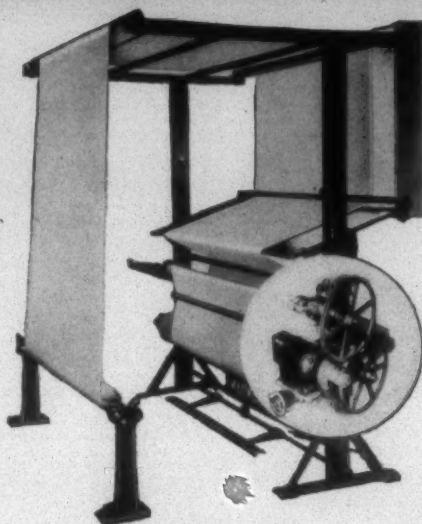
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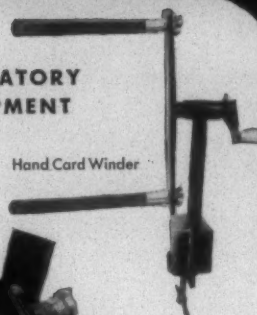


Hand Cloth Perch
and Measuring Cylinder

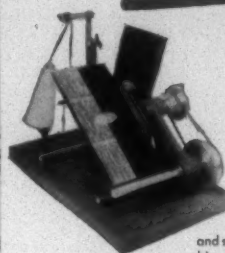


Standard Cloth Inspecting,
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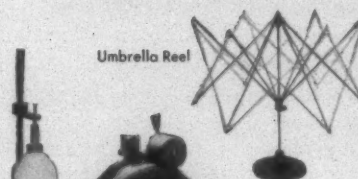


Hand Card Winder

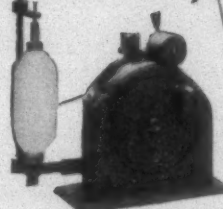


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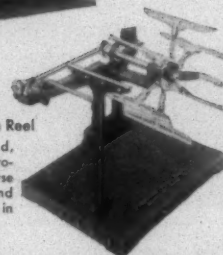
Umbrella Reel



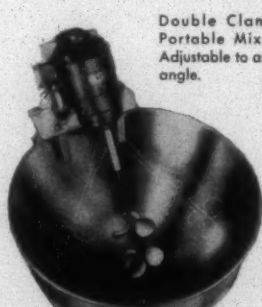
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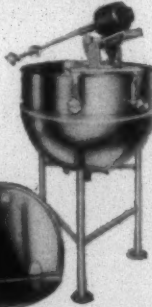
SIZE KETTLES and MIXERS



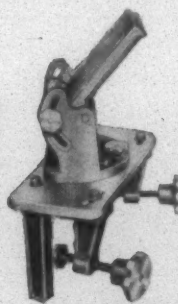
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Bracket

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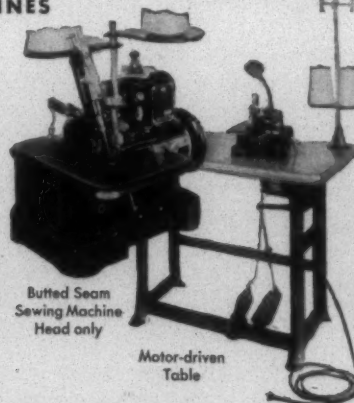
Portable Tape
Sewing Machine



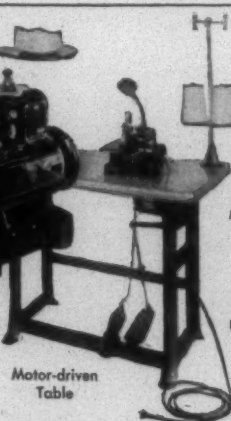
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cloth and judge if the yard fold is correct. This is a poor method because the first folds of the cloth are shorter and as the bolt of cloth builds up the fold becomes longer as it begins to fold in an arc instead of a straight line.

You would be surprised to find how inaccurate is the measurement of cloth sold by a number of mills, and yet 95 per cent of the income of the average cloth mill is controlled by the length of the yard fold. Then what is the answer to the problem? What is the best way to set a folder to give an *average* 36-inch yard?

To answer this, I will say it is practically impossible to set a folder to give an exact 36-inch fold, because all the folds are not the same length and vary according to the position in the bolt of cloth and the size of the fold. So the best method that I have come across so far is to try and give an *average* 36-inch fold. To do this, we must secure an accurate wheel yardage counter. There are several of these measuring wheels on the market that are accurate and dependable. They are portable and can be mounted most anywhere you desire. This wheel yardage counter may be used in several places. If there is a large roll of cloth back of the folder, then a portable arm is used to allow the wheel yardage counter to contact the roll of cloth as it is fed into the folder.

To make a test with this arrangement, the yardage counter is set at zero and placed at the beginning of the roll of cloth. Then the folder is threaded up and all the time the wheel yardage counter is registering the cloth as it is being threaded up. Then the entire roll of say 1,500 or 2,000 yards is folded bolt by bolt and account is kept of each bolt. As the roll runs out have some one to lift the wheel yardage counter up as the last inch of cloth runs off the roll.

Now check the number of folds made by the folder against the count of the wheel yardage counter. They should be within a yard or two of each other in 1,500 or 2,000 yards. If not, then the length of the stroke of the folder should be changed until they coincide within a yard or so in the roll of cloth.

Should you have a folder fed from a scray pan which is in turn fed by a shearer, then mount your wheel counter so that it will measure as it leaves the shearer. If the wheel yardage counter is mounted at the delivery of the shearer you can start your check where a seam starts. Mark the seam with a colored pencil so you can begin your check at the folder at the same point and when you desire to end your check again, mark the seam and the check is ended when this seam comes over the folder.

But some will object that the cloth is under tension, but I say that is still all right if the tension is not excessive, as certainly you should be allowed to measure your cloth with the wrinkles out of it. If this method is used I would sug-

gest that you test at least 5,000 yards at a time so that say 5,000 yards on the yardage counter will give from 4,990 to 4,995 folds on the folder, which will be allowing some for tension.

A sketch is given herewith to show where to place the yardage counter if a roll of cloth is used back of the folder. The same adaptation can be used at any other point desired as each mill can find the best place to make the desired tests. As a superintendent of a mill, I had the folder man make a test every week for me and turn it in to keep a constant check to see that I was giving an *average* 36-inch fold. This is a very simple idea and can be used to advantage by any cloth mill to get a fair average fold of cloth both for the mill and for the customer.

Below is given an account of series of actual tests made in a mill that the writer was associated with. We always tried to set the folder to give a few yards less in the number of folds as compared with the wheel counter so as to allow for any undue tension that might develop.

Tests on yardage of a folder using a wheel yardage counter against the folder.

Date of Test	Wheel Yardage Counter	Folder Count	Overage
11-2-48	5005	4978	27
12-1-48	5107	5084	23
12-8-48	5060	5044	16
12-21-48	5088	5070	18
12-29-48	5000	4990	10
1-5-49	5078	5060	18
1-12-49	5018	5008	10
1-21-49	5000	4976	24
2-2-49	5089	5084	5
2-7-49	5039	5010	29
2-15-49	5056	5040	16
3-4-49	5164	5154	10
3-22-49	5095	5060	35
4-21-49	5100	5066	34
5-26-49	4979	4958	21

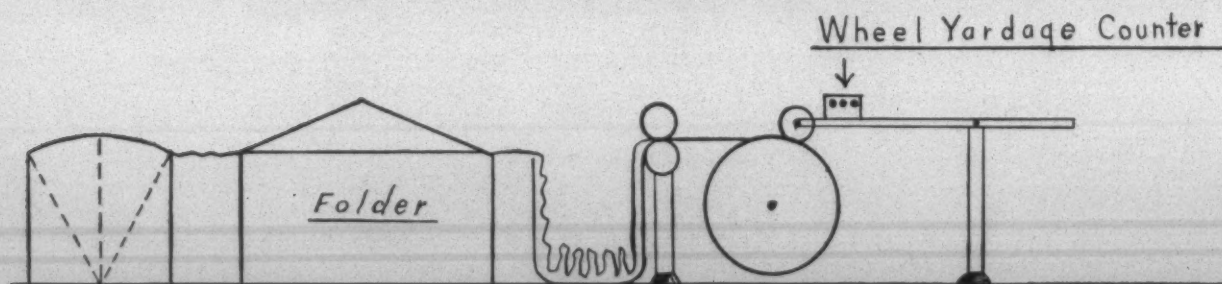
There are a number of factors that enter into the variation in these tests, such as the tension under which the cloth is made, humidity, etc. But all in all it is a test that is well worth while.

"V. E. Oleman" is the *nom de plume* of an experienced operating executive who is well known in the Textile South.

Harris Heads A.S.T.M. Committee D-12

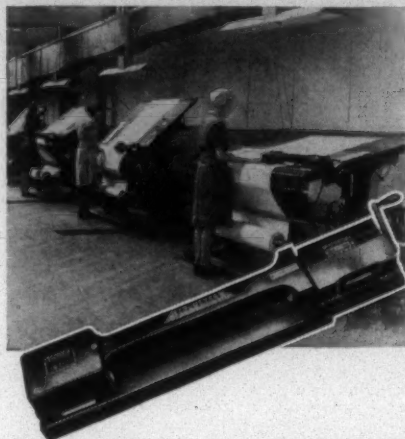
J. C. Harris of Monsanto Chemical Co. was elected chairman of Committee D-12 on Soaps and Other Detergents of the American Society for Testing Materials March 22 as the group closed its annual meeting at the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York City. Mr. Harris succeeds Fred Smither, formerly of the National Bureau of Standards, who had been chairman or vice-chairman of the committee since its founding in 1936. Frederick Krassner of the U. S. Naval Supply Depot was elected vice-chairman of the committee and H. R. Suter of Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. was chosen secretary.

Elected to the advisory committee were: J. A. Woodhead,



Method of checking folder to give an average 36-inch yard. Number of strokes of folder should check with yardage counter.

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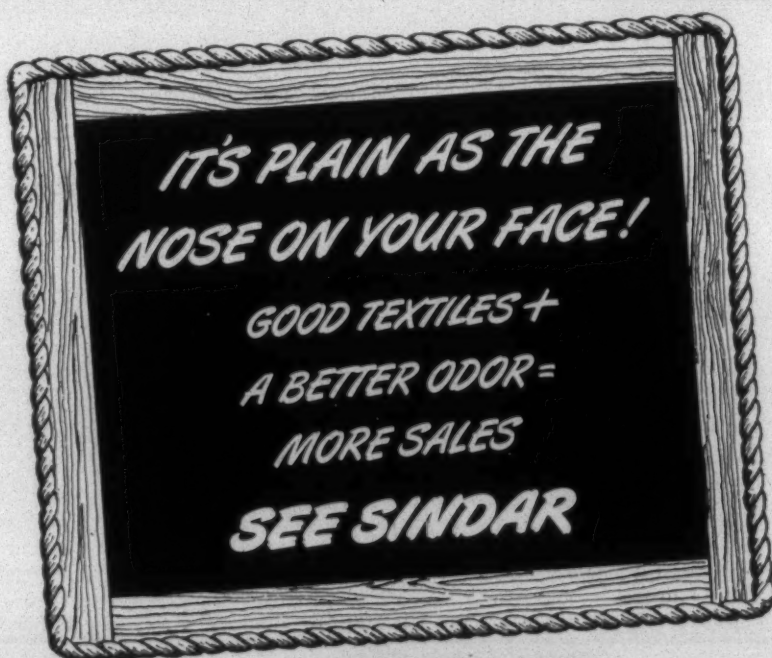
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TEXTILE BULLETIN • April, 1950

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.; Mr. Krassner; W. G. Morse, National Association of Purchasing Agents; George P. Fulton, National Association of Cleaning and Dyeing; W. H. Koch, Mathieson Chemical Corp.; V. C. Mehlenbacher, Swift & Co., and R. E. Huber, Proctor & Gamble.

The committee accepted tentative specifications drawn up by subcommittee S-1, covering low and medium titre types in chip or granular and solid forms. This was the result of three years' work, it was pointed out by Mr. Krassner, chairman. The specification will come before the society for acceptance in June. Work is to be done now on grit soap and 40 per cent liquid soap.

Definition of "alkaline detergent" also was voted revised to: "A water-soluble inorganic alkali or alkali and salt having detergent properties but containing no soap or synthetic detergent." The soap subcommittee is working on test methods to determine borax and water-insoluble matter in soap. The dry cleaning group reported co-operative work on the Pensky-Martens test to determine the flash point of dry cleaning soaps and on the Karl-Fisher methods for water in dry cleaning soaps.

Alkaline detergent tests are expected to be completed soon for analytical determination of sodium carbonate and water-insoluble material as impurities and for sodium bicarbonate in these materials. It was recommended that the borax specification be made a standard and this was adopted.

TRICKS of the Trade

Edited by PROF. KENNETH S. CAMPBELL

Chemistry and Dyeing Department, North

Carolina State College School of Textiles

Dyeing with Atomic Energy

Question: We have heard a lot in recent months about "dyeing with atomic energy," and that not only the United States Atomic Energy Commission but a number of large companies such as General Electric, Westinghouse, Corning Glass Co., and others have co-operated in producing a vat dyeing system which is cheaper and more efficient and versatile than any other in existence. Can you tell us something about the method employed, and whether this invention is likely to make dyeing ranges now being used obsolete in the near future?

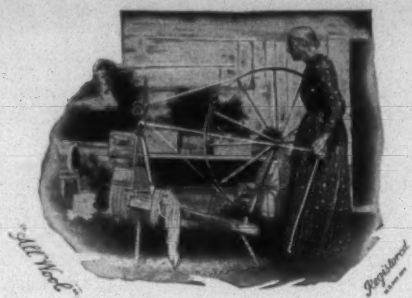
Answer: The idea of "dyeing with atomic energy" is a popular misconception. It is probably based upon the fact that permission (not necessarily "co-operation") of the United States A.E.C. is required to obtain chemical compounds calling for any quantity of radio-active material of its manufacture. Uranium acetate, for example, is such a compound although it has been for years fairly common in the chemical research laboratory. It happens to be a catalyst in the oxidation by light of a number of the so-called soluble vat dyes; this is an important step in the new vat dye-

ing process which is currently arousing interest. In brief, the process consists of impregnating the fabric in a solution of the soluble (reduced) vat dye and then, in the presence of a catalytic agent, subjecting the fabric to intense light which oxidizes the dye in the fabric. Thus the process turns to advantage the light sensitivity which occasionally has been a source of trouble when they are used in the conventional way. It is quite natural that electrical firms such as those mentioned should be interested in a venture which is a potential user of range drives, and light sources of considerable magnitude; the fact that this same light source produces a tremendous amount of heat which must not be allowed to reach the fabric at this point in the process brings absorbing, light-transmitting glass which shields the cloth from heat while permitting the energy of lower wave length to bring about the desired photochemical oxidation of the dye. In view of the probable initial cost of the dyeing range, the power requirements, and the fact that a particularly expensive class of dyes is necessary, it is difficult to see at the present time how this new process constitutes a very serious threat to the continued profitable operation of modern continuous vat dyeing systems.

Odors on Resin-finished Fabrics

Question: We have been having a lot of trouble with odor formation in our resin-finished fabrics. Unfortunately, most of the time this unpleasant fishy odor is not noticeable until the goods are in the hands of our customers, frequently after being made up into garments. What can be done to prevent the occurrence of this odor and how can we test our goods before shipment to determine whether the odor is going to develop later?

Answer: Odor formation in urea formaldehyde resin-treated goods is said to be due to either insufficient curing, or over-curing of the resin, or incomplete washing after curing. In order to arrive at the correct curing time and so eliminate this possible source of trouble, tests may be run using a series of times at a standard concentration and a set temperature. Then, using finished fabric performance (e. g., crease resistance) as a criterion, choose the shortest time of cure which will give results approximately equal to the best obtained in the series. It should also be interesting to compare the weight increases—that is, the weight of resin fixed—in each member of the series. In addition it may prove worthwhile to run several resin concentrations in this manner as it might show that lesser amounts of resin would do the required job satisfactorily on the particular fabric being treated. It will probably be difficult to determine quantitatively the completeness with which residual chemicals are removed in washing after resin treatment. However, an odor test should serve to detect inefficiency in washing as well as defective treatment at other stages in the process. Such a test can best be carried out by balling up enough fabric—preferably after it has been held at standard conditions for about four hours—to fill a pint Mason jar about three-fourths full, closing tightly, and allowing it to stand at a slightly elevated temperature (e. g., 100° F.) for 24, 48 hours and longer. Sometimes a parallel test is run in which the fabric is lightly moistened with water. If no odor is noticeable when, after 48 hours, the mouth of the jar is opened and quickly held to the nose, it is probable that none will develop. Some large finishers of crease-resistant goods prefer to make a much more rapid test con-



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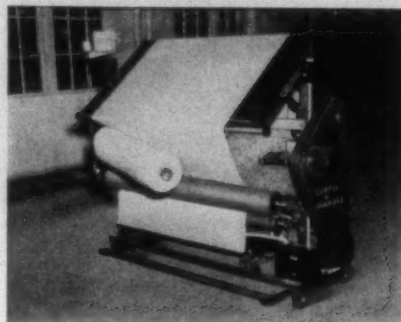
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sisting simply of spotting the goods with a two per cent solution of sodium carbonate. It is claimed that the odor will become noticeable immediately if the finish is a potential odor producer.

Streaky Dyeing of Yarn

Question: We have recently received from a customer a complaint that our yarn is coming out streaky from the dyeing process. The yarn is 60/1, combed and mercerized. It is sold to knitting mills and up to now has proved very satisfactory to our clients. We are ready to accept responsibility if it is ours but since this is the first complaint of the kind we have had, we wonder if the fault may not rest at least in part with the dyer.

Answer: We have examined and tested the sample of unacceptable hose and feel quite certain that we can put our finger on the probable cause of the difficulty. From the arrangement or pattern of the heavy dyed yarns in the hose it is immediately apparent (since these hose are not dyed ingrain) that the dyeing process cannot be at fault. If the dyeing were for some reason uneven it would appear in the form of irregular areas of varying size; it would be physically impossible for the uneven area to confine itself to a single yarn as in the case of your hose if due to the conditions of dyeing. To prove this beyond any doubt we have stripped the color from a portion of your hose and redyed it with another color. As you will observe the original pattern of heavy dyed yarns reappeared in the second dyeing. Since such a result is obviously not a coincidence the root of the trouble must be in yarns of varying dye affinity. Uneven mercerization is by far the most likely source of such variation in dyeing properties.

There are a number of conditions in the mercerizing process which are critical with respect to their effect on subsequent dyeing characteristics. Edelstein, in particular, has pointed these out in several published papers. Uneven removal of pectic matter, inadequate control of the temperature of the caustic solution, and inefficient and uneven rinsing and neutralization are possible causes of uneven dye affinity in mercerized yarns. While careful selection of dyes and control of dyeing conditions can occasionally minimize the effect of uneven mercerization to some extent they cannot overcome it, and there is no alternative but to remedy the defects in the mercerizing process.

Colored Spots Appear After Bleaching

Question: We are enclosing a sample of knit fabric which has recently given trouble of an unusual nature. Although no color is apparent in the sample as we submit it, pink or blue spots have been developing in the fabric after bleaching with peroxide. If a very light chlorine bleach precedes the peroxide bleach however, the spots usually do not appear. It has been suggested to us that this peculiar occurrence may be the result of mildew or fungus growth in the yarn.

Answer: Practically all cotton contains spores which under the proper conditions can develop into areas of prolific mildew growth. A number of these micro-organisms are rather highly colored, particularly a species of *Alternaria* which produces blue stain in cotton, and certain species of



A New Feature And Its Editor

With this issue TEXTILE BULLETIN begins regular publication of a new feature, "Tricks of the Trade," which will be edited each month by Kenneth S. Campbell (left), professor of textile chemistry and dyeing at the School of Textiles, North Carolina State College. We trust that readers will feel free to join in these regular discussions of matters pertaining to bleaching, dyeing and finishing.

Aspergillus which produce black and yellow stains. It is possible that rather lightly colored areas of mildew growth may be present in gray cotton but not be noticeable because they are obscured by the natural coloring matter of the cotton itself. However, when the cotton is scoured and bleached and its natural coloring matter is removed the colored areas due to mildew may become quite obvious. It is also quite probable that the commonly used oxidizing bleaching agents vary considerably in their effectiveness in destroying the color caused by the micro-organisms. Hudson and Waddle report that blue stain is quite effectively trapped in the lumen of the cotton fiber, but that the color will slowly diffuse through the fiber wall when swollen in a hot detergent scour or in a hot peroxide bleach. It could well be that initial treatment with hypochlorite solution efficiently solubilizes the colored mildew stain which then diffuses through the fiber as the hot peroxide bleaching liquor decolorizes the body of the material.

Groups Co-operate To Develop Wash Test

A situation that might have developed unsatisfactorily has benefited from the A.A.T.C.C. policy of co-operating with other organizations and associations. The extensive tests made by the A.A.T.C.C. wash fastness subcommittee resulted in much data which were difficult to interpret. The facts were finally boiled down in a report "Complaints on Colored Fabrics in Laundering." Before this was released discussions were held with official representatives of the laundry industry, which resulted in the preparation of a report by them presenting their views on the A.A.T.C.C. report and the data developed by the subcommittee. The wash fastness subcommittee is now engaged in a program to develop a new procedure which will replace the present No. 3 wash test.

The technical program committee for the 29th annual convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, to be held Sept. 28-30 at Portsmouth, N. H., was scheduled to meet April 13 in New York City to complete the organization of the technical program. The tentative technical program is as follows: General technical meeting, Thursday, Sept. 28, 2 to 5 p. m.; group meetings, Friday, Sept. 29, 9 a. m. to noon, and Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 a. m. to noon; intersectional contest, Friday, Sept. 29, 2 to 5 p. m. Members of the technical program committee are W. George Parks (chairman), K. H. Barnard, H. Boxser, M. A. Dahlen, F. Dannerth, S. J. Davis, A. W. Etchells, H. E. Hager, V. B. Holland, R. W. Jacoby, A. D. Nute and S. H. Williams.

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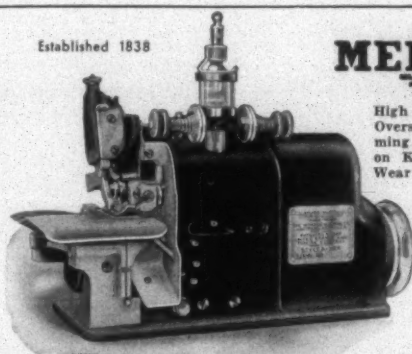
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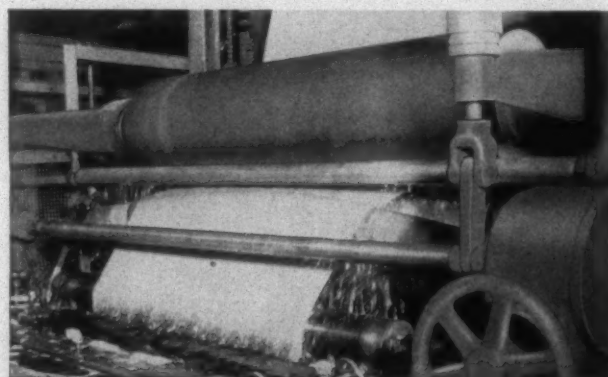
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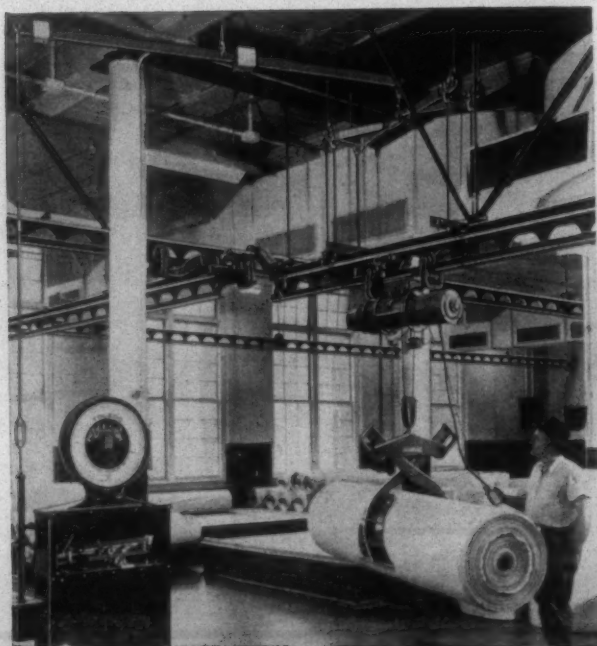
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TEXTILE MILL SWITCHBOARDS

Part Three of a Series by JAMES T. MEADOR

THIS subject continues, as in the past issues of *TEXTILE BULLETIN*, to be one that deserves the fullest kind of investigation and comparative discussion, and, it is one that we cannot get over thoroughly in one of these sessions of ours. We can only hit the high spots and take a few examples and depend upon all of you with your valuable, day-to-day experience to fill in the gaps.

This subject, also, will come in for a lot of controversy among the manufacturers of such equipment as would be used in connection with switchgear installations, both indoor and outdoor. On the other hand, I hope that it will be of much benefit to you, who are plagued with those power problems involving adequate short-circuit interrupting capacity in the protective equipment standing between your plant and the power company's transformers setting right outside of your mill walls. At any rate, some of these applications will tend to help your fire insurance matters out considerably, as well as make your underwriters happier. Much happier. You wouldn't want to lose your mill by fire now, would you?

One of the many reasons for this particular subject has been the numerous complaints by mill men concerning the cost of electric power service entrance and branch distribution protective equipment, and we shall try to get down to a reasonable basis of discussion on this. But, first let us consider that there are principally two types of plant arrangements, in textile mills as in other classes of industry, which are:

(1) Unit type, compact building with all processes and operations being carried on essentially in one building and under one roof.

(2) Dispersed, scattered or spread-out arrangement, where the over-all operation is large, with the various operations in separate buildings, such as one or more buildings for the spinning or preparatory weaving, and a main weave shed for all weaving, inspection and shipping operations.

The first type, under which so many mills come, calls for the complete switchboard to be installed in a room especially built or designated for this purpose, with a service entrance bus-duct or conduit feeders from the transformer service or delivery point to the line side of the main switch or to the bus bars of the board. From this point on, the size of the switchboard in rated amperes continuous current carrying capacity is determined by sub-dividing the load of the whole mill into such groups as to make practical requirements of branch circuit breaker ratings and branch feeder circuit cable and conduit sizes. That is, a maximum branch circuit breaker for each section of the plant, to compare with the current carrying rating of the branch feeder cable and conduit. After these are all determined, we can set out to find the rating necessary for the main breaker, if any, or,

if no main breaker, then for the main bus bars of the switchboard. Now is the time that we apply the short-circuit requirements of the sub-station to the main breakers, that is, whether the capacity of the transformer bank is such that they could pump a current of 15,000 amperes, 25,000 amperes, 50,000 amperes or more into your mill in case of a short-circuit at some point in there.

This is where your friends in the power sales department of your local power company come into the picture, for it will certainly pay you to keep in touch with them on any power rearrangement or additions which you propose to make, for they know the problems confronting you, and they know the answers to those problems because so many of their other customers have had similar jobs, to which they gave their solutions, which were based upon the accumulation of their experiences in the past. So, when your job comes around to the point of applying the short-circuit capacity of your transformer bank, call in your local power engineer. He can tell you at what you should consider the short-circuit interrupting capacity of your switchboard to be rated for the future, so that whatever you install, you will have equipment that will be up-to-date for time to come.

To help this along, let's take the case of a typically large cotton mill as an example, which had loads proportioned and divided pretty much as follows:

Approximately

1. Opening room, picker room, shop, boiler room, etc.	250 H.P.
2. Card room	300 H.P.
3. Warp spinning group	320 H.P.
4. Warp spinning group	320 H.P.
5. Warp spinning group	320 H.P.
6. Filling spinning group	300 H.P.
7. Filling spinning group	300 H.P.
8. Filling spinning group	300 H.P.
9. Air compressor circuit	360 H.P.
10. Weave room No. 1	300 H.P.
11. Weave room No. 2	350 H.P.
12. Weave room No. 3, with Barber-Colman spoolers and warpers	350 H.P.
13. Weave room No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 ..	300 H.P.
14. Upper mill lights	400 Amperes
15. Lower mill lights	400 Amperes
Total	4,870 H.P.

This mill was completely operating on a basis of 550 volts, three-phase, 60-cycle electric power, with some small units of 220 volts, three-phase, 60-cycle rating, which were supplied by means of non-ventilated, dry type transformers from the 550-volt energy. The arrangement of the build-

ings consisted of two main sections, approximately 125 feet wide by approximately 600 feet long, parallel and about 60 feet apart, with connecting buildings between them at both ends and in the middle, which posed a question as to which was the most advantageous location for the switchboard: outdoors, beside the transformer substation, or in the geographical and physical center of the building group?

After calculating the voltage drop to the extreme lengths of feeder runs from the outdoor switch group and comparing it with that calculated for the shorter average feeder lengths from a central switchboard, it was found that the advantages weighed in favor of the latter. There were other advantages, too, in favor of the central location, among which was the fact that being centrally located made the switch room more readily available to authorized persons, although such availability has been totally unnecessary since its installation—there has been not one minute's trouble there. So, we were then ready to design our switchboard, since we had determined that we were going to put it indoors in this central location, and on the second floor at that, using the previous data obtained from the power company's demand meter which showed that this plant had a diversity factor (or load demand) of approximately 80 per cent (meaning that, while there was a total of 4,870 connected horsepower, the actual load only totalled an average of 80 per cent of 4,870, or 3,896 horsepower). This, coupled with the short-circuit capacity of the transformers, together with the "motor contribution" of short-circuit capacity gave us a total of 100,000 amperes RMS to interrupt as the capacity of our main air circuit breaker, with a rating of 5,000 amperes, continuous capacity. The branch air circuit breakers, in order to "cascade" with the main breaker were required to be of 50,000 amperes RMS (root-mean-square) interrupting capacity, with 600 amperes continuous capacity each, with close-to-the-load settings and dashpot time delay, and an overload relay on each of three phases. (By "cascade," we mean the arrangement or inter-connection of these branch circuit breakers with the main circuit breaker

in such a manner that if a branch circuit breaker cannot stop a short-circuit and gets itself in trouble, then the main circuit breaker steps in and chokes off the short-circuit).

So, now, we have a switchboard with one main and 15 branch circuit breakers. Our next problem was to supply this with electric power, which was done by means of using a feeder bus system of the low-voltage-drop-type, 4,800 amperes capacity from the transformer substation to a point beneath the main breaker, where nine 500 MCM V.C. cables per phase were employed as conductors up to the main breaker.

By dividing the loads into groups with the ratings shown in the tabulation above, the branch feeders were standardized on three-inch conduit and 3/500 MCM varnished cambric cables.

I realize that a great deal has been left unsaid about this matter that might be of vital interest to some of you gentlemen, and therefore, if you do have any questions, please don't hesitate to mention them to us. Later on, we shall take the case of an outdoor switch group at a large mill.

Fourth Materials Handling Show Planned

The fourth National Materials Handling Exposition, which in three years grew to rank among the five largest industrial shows in the country, will be held in the International Amphitheatre, Chicago, April 30 to May 4, 1951, it was announced recently by Clapp and Poliak, Inc., New York, the exposition management. The Material Handling Institute will sponsor the exposition. Concurrently with the show, a conference will be conducted with nationally-known experts leading the discussions on new techniques in materials handling and related fields. The conference will be developed by the American Materials Handling Society.

The exposition previously was held in Cleveland and Philadelphia and the decision to move the show westward was made to provide a wider audience from Mid-West and Pacific coast industrial centers. The exposition and conference have played a leading role in the development of labor-saving handling techniques. A survey conducted by Elmo Roper after the third exposition revealed that 90 per cent of those attending were in charge of purchasing machinery or making recommendations concerning purchase.

A miniature "shopmen's library" for the factory or metal-working plant is being offered to the public by the Office of Technical Services of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Such fields as grinding, milling, spinning, honing, and tapping; soldering, brazing and welding; working with plastics and alloys; plating and finishing; care and maintenance of equipment, are encompassed in a collection of 54 technical bulletins originally prepared for National Defense Department shops.

Papers currently available cover the machining of aluminum alloys, tapered workpieces, corrosion, dust control, types and uses of cemented carbide cutting tools, lubrication of machine tools, increasing utilization of shapers, and modern applications of the oxyacetylene torch. Additional titles completing the series of 54 will be printed in accordance with demand. A combined order blank and reservation form is available on request. Write for "Industrial Notes Circular" to the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

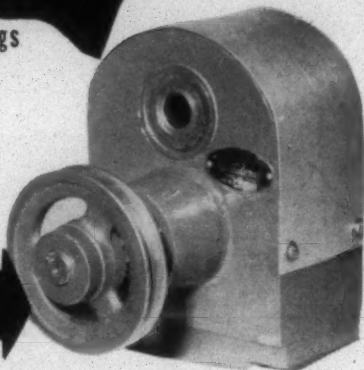


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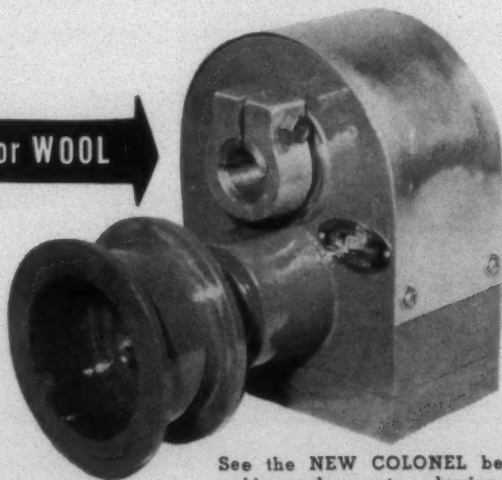


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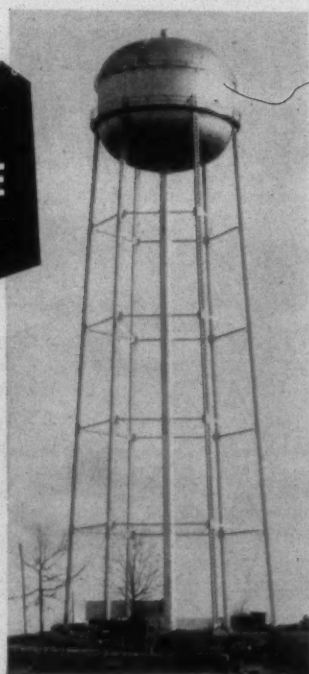
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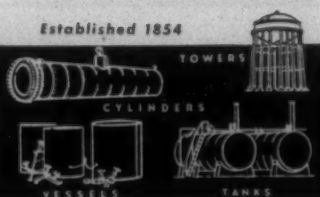
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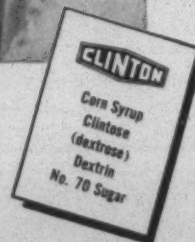
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Grady Gilbert, Box 342, Concord, N. C.
Jack Gibson, 900 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

PERSONAL NEWS

Clint Langford has been promoted from section man to foreman of carding and spinning of the third shift at Strickland Cotton Mills, Remerton, Ga.

William M. Weaver, Jr., purchasing agent, and Howard J. Bivins, treasurer of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., recently completed 30 and 25 years service, respectively, with the firm.

Hamp Vaughn, who has been connected with Opp (Ala.) Cotton Mills since 1933, recently was promoted to overseer of third shift spinning.

R. M. Mauldin, agent for Universal Winding Co. at Charlotte, N. C., has been elected chairman of the Charlotte School Board.



James B. Lybrand has resigned as overseer of carding at the Mills Mill plant of Reeves Bros., Greenville, S. C., to become assistant superintendent of the Buffalo, S. C., plant of Union-Buffalo Mills Co. Mr. Lybrand is a member of the Southern

Textile Association board of governors, and is a former chairman of its South Carolina Division. The superintendent at Buffalo and Mr. Lybrand's new immediate superior, Frank D. Lockman, Sr., is a past president of the S.T.A.

Ralph V. Blackwood, native of Selma, Ala., has been named superintendent of manufacturing at Mooresville (N. C.) Mills. Mr. Blackwood, who has spent the last 20 years of his life in textiles from Alabama to Pennsylvania, first began work in cotton manufacturing at Linen Thread Co. at Blue Mountain, Ala. He comes to Mooresville Mills from Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co. of Reading, Pa., where he was formerly general superintendent. Mr. Blackwood was affiliated with the John P. King Co. of Augusta, Ga., for five years before moving to Dan River Mills as superintendent of the No. 3 mill there. From Dan River Mills he went to Collins & Aikman Corp. at Norwood, N. C., as manager. After three years there he moved to Lumberton, N. C., as assistant manager and general superintendent of Mansfield Mills, Inc.

Recent personnel changes in various departments of Burlington Mills Corp. follow: In the finishing department D. Scott Clement, formerly with Lawrence (Mass.) Print Works, has been named assistant superin-

tendent at the Wake Forest, N. C., plant. Stewart Thomson, formerly head dyer at Wake, has been transferred to the Dublin, Va., plant as assistant superintendent and has been succeeded at Wake by Dan Moss, former head dyer at the Greensboro, N. C., plant. . . . In the spinning division Purvia L. Featherstone, former overseer of carding on the third shift at Flint No. 1, Gastonia, N. C., has been moved up to the second shift. Alfred M. Gibson, formerly a card grinder, was promoted to overseer of carding for the third shift to succeed Mr. Featherstone. Dave Galloway, previously associated with Robbins Mills at Aberdeen, N. C., has joined Burlington Mills as assistant superintendent of the Lakedale plant at Fayetteville, N. C. . . . In the spun weaving division George Peeler, formerly on the staff of the spinning division manager, has been transferred to the Puritan weaving plant at Fayetteville as assistant superintendent.

Ed Blackwood, formerly with the St. Pauls, N. C., plant of Burlington Mills Corp., is now superintendent of the Adrian and Madora plants of American Yarn & Processing Co. at Mount Holly, N. C. . . . William F. Nichols, formerly with Hudson (N. C.) Mfg. Co., has joined A.Y.P. and is now overseer of carding at the Nelson plant.

Wilton Kilgore has been appointed assistant Southern representative for the Draper Corp. in Atlanta, Ga. A graduate in textile engineering from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Kilgore joined Draper in 1937.



Mason H. Blandford of Gastonia, N. C., has become associated with Southern Belting Co. of Atlanta, Ga., and will represent the firm in Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. Blandford is a graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute where

he was a member of the football team. He served in the Navy during the war and prior to joining Southern Belting operated his own business.

Neal Truslow has been appointed supervisor of product development for United States Rubber Co.'s textile division development department. Mr. Truslow is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University in chemical engineering and was formerly with Chicopee Mfg. Corp., where he was engaged in textile research. He is a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineering

and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. He will have his headquarters at the company's new textile research laboratories in Winnsboro, S. C., which will open in the near future.



J. Rollins Jolly has been appointed director of industrial relations for the Southern Division of the American Thread Co. Mr. Jolly has been general superintendent of the Georgia mills of the company for the past three years. Previously

he had been superintendent of the Dalton, Ga., mill and before that had been superintendent of the Tallapoosa, Ga., mill. Mr. Jolly first came with the company in 1944, as training co-ordinator for the Southern Division mills. He formerly had been with the Bibb Mfg. Co. for several years, his most recent position with them being personnel director for all of their mills. The company's Southern Division mills are in Bristol, Tenn., Clover, S. C., Troutman, N. C., and Dalton and Tallapoosa, Ga. Mr. Jolly in his new position will direct the industrial relations program of the entire Southern Division of the company. Mr. Jolly and his family will continue to live in Dalton. . . . William R. Britland, superintendent of manufacturing at the Holyoke, Mass., plant, is being transferred to the Clover, S. C., branch where he will be in charge of a pilot plant, in addition to acting as a liaison man between the company's spinning and yarn finishing mills.

James Sloan, personnel manager for Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co., has been elected to the board of directors of the American Association of Industrial Editors, which met recently at Syracuse, N. Y.

E. J. Thomas, president of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., visited in Cedartown, Ga., recently, where his firm operates a textile plant producing tire fabrics, and addressed a group of 150 business men, giving a summary of operations of Goodyear plants during the past year. Mr. Thomas visited Goodyear textile plants in Cedartown, Rockmart and Cartersville, Ga.

Marion W. Heiss, vice-president of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., recently was re-elected president of Greensboro Industries, Inc.

Eugene Edmiston, chief mechanic at Mooresville (N. C.) Mills, recently com-

PERSONAL NEWS

pleted his term as president of the Mooresville Rotary Club, and in accordance with the by-laws of the group, is now vice-president.



Luther H. Hodges, vice-president of Marshall Field & Co. and general manager of Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., has accepted appointment with E. C.A. in Western Germany as chief of the industry division. He left April 5 for Frankfurt and his wife and 13-year-old son (Luther, Jr.) will follow him on June 9. They will live in Germany during the assignment but will keep their official residence in Leaksville, N. C. Mr. Hodges will retire from active service with Marshall Field & Co. The E.C.A. requires that its officials sever connections with active business when they accept E.C.A. appointments. Mr. Hodges had previously advised his company that he wished to take early retirement and is severing his connections at this time. In his work in Germany, Mr. Hodges will be associated directly with Robert M. Hanes of Winston-Salem, N. C., who is head of the E.C.A. in Western Germany. . . . In making the official announcement to employees of Marshall Field & Co., H. M. McBain, chairman, stated that M. C. Mumford, vice-

president of the company, would become general manager of Fieldcrest Mills, with headquarters in New York. H. W. Whitcomb will continue as assistant general manager with headquarters at the mills in Spray, N. C.

Newell R. Whitener, for a number of years connected with Burlington Mills Corp., has joined Greenwood (S. C.) Mills and has been placed in charge of planning and designing at the new Harris filament rayon plant.

C. W. Parrott, overseer of the preparation room at Plant No. 2 of Mills Mill at Woodruff, S. C., retired last month. Mr. Parrott had been connected with Mills Mill Plant No. 2 for eight years and previously for 20 years had been associated with Mayfair Mills at Arcadia, S. C.

H. D. Mullins of Anderson, S. C., has gone to Hartwell, Ga., to take over the operation of Textron Southern's new rayon finishing plant. According to Mr. Mullins, 600 looms will be operating by June 15. He will supervise the final installation of equipment.

Frederick A. McAlpine has been elected secretary-treasurer and a director of Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc., Providence, R. I., succeeding the late Walter J. Briden, who died Feb. 24. Mr. McAlpine has been connected with the firm more than 30 years.

C. P. Dill, superintendent of the Brandon Corp., Woodruff, S. C., plant of Abney

Mills, has been elected president of the Woodruff Rotary Club. He will take office July 1.



Tracy A. Adams, for the past year executive vice-president and general manager of United States Finishing Co., Norwich, Conn., has been elected president of the firm. U. S. Finishing is the parent concern of Hartsville Print & Dye Works.

Edward H. Giard, formerly superintendent at the Verney Corp. plant at West Peterborough, N. H., has become associated with Clearwater Finishing Co. at Old Fort, N. C.

Paul E. Ritt, a graduate in chemistry of Loyola College, and John L. Worden, who has a degree in chemical engineering from Notre Dame, have joined the staff of Harris Research Laboratories at Washington, D. C.

A. S. Durkee, resident manager and assistant treasurer of Macon (Ga.) Textiles, Inc., has been elected as a director of the Manufacturers Bureau of the Macon Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Durkee took office April 1 and will serve for two years.

James R. Williams was recently appointed sales promotion manager of Signode Steel Strapping Co., Chicago, Ill. Mr. Williams, in addition to his sales promotion duties, will direct advertising and publicity

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activities. He has been with Signode since 1946 and prior to his appointment as sales promotion manager, was located in the Portland, Ore., office.

Howard R. Hart has been elected president of Brighton Mills, Inc., at Rome, Ga., to succeed Julian K. Morrison, who died last June. Since that time Mr. Hart had served as executive vice-president of the corporation. Mr. Hart joined Brighton Mills in 1939. The board of directors of Brighton re-elected A. Dennison Hull, Jr., vice-president; F. Marion Nash, Jr., treasurer, and Miss E. H. Bolen, secretary.

Walter Floyd, assistant superintendent at Goodyear Mills at Atco, Ga., has been honored with presentation of a 25-year pin by the Cartersville, Ga., lodge of Masons.

Brig.-Gen. Howard L. Peckham April 13 assumed command of the New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency. General Peckham, who has held many important and distinguished assignments during his 32 years of Army service, returned from Paris, France, where he headed the American Graves Registration Command, European Area, for almost three years. The arrival of the new commanding general relieves Col. R. A. Howard, Jr., of his interim assignment as commander of the New York agency, permitting him to return to fulltime duty as commanding officer of the Chicago Quartermaster Purchasing Office, a post he has held since August, 1947.

Walter S. Montgomery, president and treasurer of Beaumont Mfg. Co. and Spartan mills at Spartanburg, S. C., and Startex (S. C.) Mills, has been re-elected chairman for 1950 of the Spartanburg County Foundation. Foundation trustees for 1950 will include James A. Chapman, president of Inman (S. C.) Mills and Riverdale Mills at Enoree, S. C.; McFarlane Cates, executive of Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg; and Clifford B. Hayes, vice-president and manager of the Lyman, S. C., plant of Pacific Mills.

J. Edward Harris, formerly vice-president, has been elected executive vice-president of Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., of Baltimore, Md. James W. Easter, secretary, was elected vice-president in charge of sales and George P. Spates, Jr., assistant treasurer, was named secretary. Officers re-elected were Thomas M. Bancroft, president; Edgar K. Fitch, treasurer; and William F. Bevan, assistant secretary.

Lyman B. Frieze has been elected president of the Duplan Corp., succeeding E. C. Geier, president since 1937, who was elected chairman of the board. Mr. Frieze joined Duplan in 1926, became a director in 1927 and has been senior vice-president since 1937. Mr. Geier joined the firm in 1909 as a technician, was made a director in 1918 and a vice-president in 1927.

James E. Robison, vice-president of Textron, Inc., and general manager of the firm's domestic and finished fabrics division, has been assigned additional duties as head of the firm's recently-created consumer products division.

Harry F. Creegan, who represented the textile machinery division of Rodney Hunt Machine Co. in the middle Atlantic territory

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"Lock-Weld" construction

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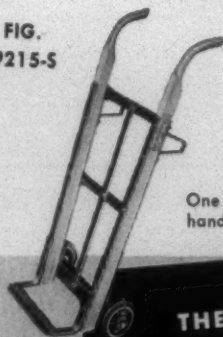
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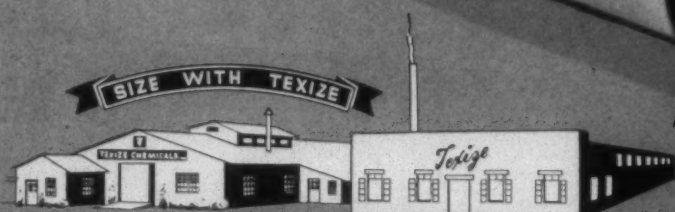
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PERSONAL NEWS

until recently, has been appointed assistant sales manager with headquarters in the home office in Orange, Mass. M. Gilbert Hopkins, who for the past three years has represented the firm in New York state and northern New England, will replace Mr. Creegan in the middle Atlantic territory.

A. G. Myers, president of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., has returned to his desk after a two-weeks flying trip to Mexico and Guatemala.

Dr. Ivan Gubermann, assistant to the general management of the organic chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has retired from the company. He had been connected with Du Pont since 1932, serving in various capacities, including those of chemical director in the department and manager of the dyestuffs division. . . . John N. Tilley, formerly departmental engineer of Du Pont's Grasselli chemicals department, has been named manager of the recently-created planning division in the company's rayon department. . . . Four managerial appointments have been announced as follows: A. Bede Walmsley, Jr., manager of the Spruance process rayon plant at Richmond, Va., becomes assistant director of production of the rayon division May 1. Mr. Walmsley succeeds Walter O. Simon, who recently was made director of production of the new film department. William L. Taylor, manager of the acetate rayon plant at Waynesboro, Va., succeeds Mr. Walmsley as manager of the Spruance plant at Richmond. William L. Scarborough, manufacturing superintendent at the Waynesboro plant, succeeds Mr. Taylor as plant manager there. Dr. Edward F. Wesp, technical superintendent of the Yerkess viscose process plant at Buffalo, N. Y., has been named director of the viscose rayon research section at Wilmington, Del.

G. S. McCarty, Jr., has joined the technical sales staff of Carolina Aniline & Extract Co. Mr. McCarty recently was graduated from the University of California with a B.S. degree in chemistry.



C. W. Gilchrist, president of Charlotte (N. C.) Chemical Laboratories, Inc., has been elected president of the Charlotte Rotary Club. He will take over direction of the civic organization July 1.

Reeve K. Biggers has been appointed sales manager of the fiberglass textile products division of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. Mr. Biggers joined the firm in 1946, following graduation from Yale University and four years service in the U. S. Navy. Prior to his recent appointment Mr. Biggers was manager of the firm's Washington, D. C., office and he has been succeeded there by Ludlow King, a member of the sales staff in Washington since 1945.

OBITUARIES

Wallace Campbell, 71, former chemical industry executive, died April 4 at Le Havre, France. Mr. Campbell and his wife had sailed a week earlier for a tour of France. Mr. Campbell was a director of Allied Chemical & Dye Co. and formerly a director of U. S. Finishing Co. and Queen Dyeing Co. He long was an executive with Solvay Co. which, with four other companies, was combined into Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.

George A. Dean, who had represented the Staley Mfg. Co. as manager of the Spartanburg, S. C., office for 30 years, died March 22 at his home in Spartanburg. Prior to joining Staley Mr. Dean had represented the old Douglas Starch Co. for ten years and he was widely known throughout the South in the textile industry. Interment was made in Philadelphia Pa. Surviving are his wife, a sister and a brother.

Earle M. Edgerton, 48, director of technical control for Pacific Mills, died March 26 at Greenwich, Conn., after a brief

illness. Mr. Edgerton had a long background of experience in the labeling of textiles, and had served as chairman of the technical committee of the National Association of Textile Fabrics. His wife and two sons survive.

J. Floyd Childs, Southeastern representative for Howard Bros. of Worcester, Mass., died March 27 at his home in Atlanta, Ga.

G. E. Frick, general superintendent of Lowell Bleachery, Griffin, Ga., died recently after a lengthy illness. Before joining Lowell Bleachery, Mr. Frick was associated with Yates Bleachery in Flintstone, Ga.

William G. Manchester, 56, for the past 22 years resident engineer in the Charlotte, N. C., area for Universal Winding Co., died March 26 at his home in Charlotte. Mr. Manchester, a native of Providence, R. I., had been actively connected with the firm for 37 years. Surviving are his wife, five brothers and two sisters.

John J. Murphy, 55, procurement specialist in woolen and worsted textiles for the New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency, died April 2 at a hospital in New York City. Surviving are his wife and four children by a previous marriage.

George B. Pfingst, retired hosiery manufacturer, died March 15 at his home in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., at the age of 76. He for many years operated throwing plants in Bethlehem, Pa., and Gainesville, Ga. He retired in 1941. Surviving are two sons and a daughter.

Herndon F. Shuford, 64, who retired about ten years ago as manager of maintenance at Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., after 27 years with the firm, died recently at his home in LaGrange.

Barry Wright, Sr., corporation attorney who represented many textile mills, died April 6 at a doctor's office in Rome, Ga. Mr. Wright was instrumental in locating in Rome in 1928 what was originally the American Chatillon Corp., now Celanese Corp. of America.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

LAUREL HILL, N. C.—McKoy-Helgerson Co. has been awarded the construction contract for the warehouse addition at Morgan Cotton Mills. The McPherson Co. of Greenville, S. C., is in charge of engineering and architecture for the \$172,780 structure.

SILER CITY, N. C.—It is reported that William Teres Co., Inc., if New York will operate a new rayon weaving plant to be built here by Sil-Ter Realty Co. The new plant will be located near that of Chadbourne Hosiery Mills and will contain approximately 30,000 square feet.

FORSYTH, GA.—Harry T. Allen, textile executive of Gastonia, N. C., last month purchased Forsyth Cotton Mill and its warehouses. The mill village was not included in the purchase. The plant utilizes 6,000 spin-

dles in the production of yarns and sewing twine.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—The name of Martinsville Cotton Mill Co., established in 1909 and oldest textile concern in Henry County, has been changed to The Loom-Tex Corp. to conform to the name of the parent organization. Loom-Tex Corp. purchased the Martinsville mill in 1945 from the Chadwick-Hoskins chain.

EASTMAN, GA.—Eastman Cotton Mills recently completed overhauling and clothing all cards; also all spinning has been changed to long draft. One new Barber-Colman spooler has been added and one new folder has been ordered for the cloth room.

DURHAM, N. C.—George W. Kane of

Durham has been awarded the contract for construction of a two-story, 60 by 120 foot addition to Mill No. 6 of Erwin Cotton Mills Co. The contract also calls for re-roofing the existing mill building. Cost of the project was not stated. Engineer for the project is Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.

LAUREL, MISS.—Laurel Textiles, Inc., recently purchased two Abbott winders from Moultrie (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

MOULTRIE, GA.—Installation of a new Barber-Colman spooler and warper recently was accomplished at Moultrie Cotton Mills.

REMERTON, GA.—A complete Parks-Cramer cleaning system is being installed at Strickland Cotton Mills. A new warehouse,

MILL NEWS

50 by 150 feet, has been built and another, 100 by 75 feet, is under construction. Also under construction is a modern supply room, to be equipped with steel bins and fluorescent lights.

BEMIS, TENN.—Bemis Bro. Bag Co. will hold open house May 20 when the firm celebrates the golden anniversary of its plant here. An elaborate brochure, *Fifty Years in the Life of a Community*, is being published and 50,000 copies will carry the story of Bemis to the 10,000 employees of Bemis Bro. Bag Co. over the nation and to 40,000 customers and friends of the company throughout the world.

CONCORD, N. C.—Dissolution of White-Parks Mills Co. has been recommended by its board of directors and final decision regarding the matter may be taken May 1 at a special meeting of stockholders.

CLEVELAND, O.—Industrial Rayon Corp., at its recent annual meeting of stockholders, announced a program for increasing the tire rayon capacity at the Painesville plant by three million pounds per year, to be completed early this Summer. Completion of this program will bring the company's aggregate productive capacity to 88 million pounds per year.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Viscose Corp., in its annual report for 1949, reveals that the firm spent \$19,636,000 in 1949 for improvements and additions to its plant facilities. The report shows net earnings of \$20,227,000 for 1949, equal, after preferred dividends, to \$9.32 per share of common stock. This compares with net earnings of \$29,107,000 in 1948, or \$13.65 per share of common stock. Net sales in 1949 were \$194,664,000 or 20 per cent less than the sales of \$242,192,000 in 1948.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The board of directors of Samarkand Mills, Inc., rug manufacturing concern, will meet May 1 to consider a resolution that the company go into liquidation and wind up its affairs and dissolve.

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.—Anchor Mills Co., which utilizes 12,074 spindles in the production of carded peeler natural yarns, has been purchased by Julius Abernethy of Newton, N. C., president of Carolina Mills, Inc. The purchase, price undisclosed, in-

cluded the entire real estate and equipment. The new owner states he hopes to be able to begin operations at the plant within 60 days after he takes over the property on May 1. The two-month period will be devoted to a thorough renovation of the plant and, it is believed, the installation of much new machinery.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Limestone Mfg. Co. held "open house" March 29 at its two recently modernized plants. Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina headed a list of distinguished visitors to the plant during the day. Formerly known as the Limestone and Hamrick Mills, the two plants now employ some 550 men and women and have 50,000 spindles and 1,400 looms.

ABERDEEN, N. C.—Robbins Mills, Inc., recently announced plans to expand the capacity of its plant here by 50 per cent through installation of 96 additional looms. The plant manufactures men's and women's suitings.

NEWBERRY, S. C.—Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., has been awarded the contract for construction of an extension to the warehouse and main mill building of the Oakland plant of Kendall Mills here. Also, bids were to have been received April 12 for construction of a two-story, 24 by 120 foot addition to the cloth room at Kendall's Mollohon plant here. Estimated cost of the projects was not stated.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Bids were to have been received April 19 for construction of an office building at Arista Mills Co. Cyrril H. Phohl of Winston-Salem is the architect for the project.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Pee Dee Textile Co., Inc., is selling all its company-owned houses in the Hamer Hill section. Present occupants will be given first chance to purchase the dwellings.

CHILDERSBURG, ALA.—It is reported that the new rayon plant of Beaunit Mills, Inc., at Childersburg has recently reached full production. Built by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., and designed by Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., this rayon plant, the first in Alabama, covers more than seven acres of floor space. Totally enclosed and air conditioned, it is producing continuous filament yarn and is expected to reach a capacity in

excess of ten million pounds per year. The cost of the project including all equipment is estimated to have been about 15 million dollars.

MACON, GA.—Bigg Mfg. Co. was honored by the Georgia committee of the Newcomen Society in North America at the Georgia society's meeting held April 5 in Macon. William D. Anderson, chairman of the board of Bibb Mfg. Co. and chairman of the Georgia committee of the society, was guest of honor at the meeting.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—The Martinsville plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., recently won its 12th consecutive board of director's safety award. The Martinsville plant has operated over seven years without a lost-time injury to an employee.

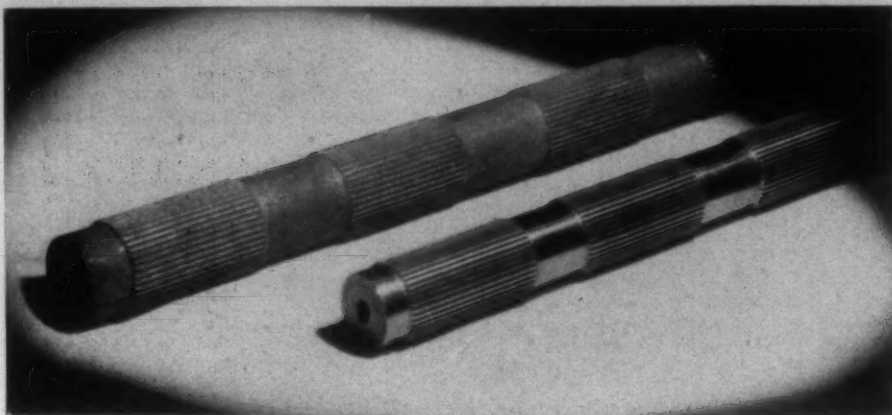
ABBEVILLE, S. C.—The recently-expanded plant of Abbeville Mills was shown to the public April 5 at open house ceremonies. More than 250 business and professional people of Abbeville visited the mill during the day. The mill presently is installing additional equipment in the dyeing and finishing departments and 60 more looms will be delivered in May and June and should be in full operation by early July.

APPONAUG, R. I.—Apponaug Co., one of the leading firms in the cotton printing and finishing field, has been purchased by the Aspinook Corp. Terms of the purchase were not announced. Aspinook recently liquidated its Lawrence (Mass.) Print Works Division and therefore the acquisition of Apponaug will permit Aspinook to maintain its volume and still further diversify its operations in the textile printing, dyeing and finishing trade.

ENKA, N. C.—Operations of American Enka Corp., rayon manufacturer, in 1949 resulted in net sales of \$43,422,400 and net income of \$6,000,357, equal to \$16.11 per share, John E. Bassill, president of the company, reported to stockholders April 4. Sales were the second largest in the company's history, being exceeded only by the record year 1948. Comparable figures for that year showed sales of \$43,793,972, net income of \$8,020,676, and earnings per share of \$21.53. In order to strengthen the company's competitive position, an expansion program has recently been undertaken which will increase the company's output of textile yarn by approximately ten million pounds. The program will cost approxi-



NEAR THE GRACE (S. C.) BLEACHERY OF SPRINGS COTTON MILLS ARE THESE TWO NEW BUILDINGS. At left is the remnant shop where employees may purchase finished Springs fabrics, and at right is headquarters of the Springmaid cafeterias.



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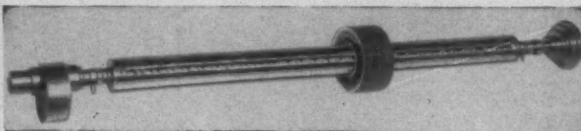
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MILL NEWS

mately \$8,750,000 and will increase textile yarn capacity by about one-third. It is expected that the new facilities will be in full production by the end of 1951. American Enka Corp. has won the National Safety Council's Distinguished Service Safety Award for the third time, according to a recent announcement by Ned H. Dearborn of Chicago, council's president. Mr. Dearborn also announced that American Enka now ranks third in the textile plants division in the entire United States for betterment of accident prevention, low injury frequency and injury severity. In addition to

this national recognition, word has been received from Forrest E. Shuford, State Commissioner of Labor, that for the third consecutive year Enka has qualified for the United States and North Carolina Departments of Labor Certificate of Safety Achievement.

KOLLOCK, S. C.—The new rayon finishing plant under construction here for Delta Finishing Co., a division of J. P. Stevens & Co., is expected to be completed by May 31. It is expected that about 300 persons will be employed in the new plant when operations begin next Fall.

ARCADIA, S. C.—Mayfair Mills recently

announced an extensive program for the re-vamping and modernization of its No. 1 plant. The program calls for installation of the latest carding and spinning equipment, new fluorescent lighting throughout the plant, a new humidification system and certain structural changes to be made to the mill building.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.—Brookwood Mills, producer of combed cotton yarns, recently completed a new mill here to be known as the Valleystream division. The new plant, which will share offices with the parent organization in Taylorsville and New York City, will manufacture backing yarns for the fleece-line underwear trade.

For The Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT - SUPPLIES - LITERATURE

Pigment Discharge Colors Give Fast, Bright Shades

Introduction of a new line of pigment colors developed specifically for discharge printing is announced by Interchemical Corp., textile colors division, Fair Lawn, N. J. Known as Aridye discharge colors, these new products permit the production of bright shades comparable with "silk" colors in their brilliancy and clarity, it is claimed. Patterns printed with Aridye discharge colors have good fastness to washing, dry cleaning, perspiration, and light. The new colors are employed for printing rayon crepes, viscose rayon and Bemberg rayon sheers, spun rayons, and other fabrics. They provide fine, sharp marks and smooth prints with no impairment of hand.

Aridye discharge colors now available include two exceptionally brilliant blues, a bright green, a vivid yellow, a bluish red, and a white which imparts additional brightness and opacity in printing light shades. These colors can be combined with one another in any proportions to produce a wide range of compound shades, including aquas, royals, turquoise, and chartreuse. In addition, Aridye discharge colors can be printed in conjunction with vat dyes and pigment whites to achieve color combinations which previously have been unobtainable.

These new discharge colors are applied in the form of a pigmented water-in-oil emulsion, containing sodium sulfoxylate formaldehyde in the aqueous phase. A special Aridye discharge clear has been developed for use in preparing the printing emulsions. Printing is carried out on a roller printing machine, after which the fabric is dried, padded through peroxide and Ludigol, dried, aged, washed, and dried in the usual manner for discharge printing.

New Lubricant, Sunotex, Offered By Sun Oil Co.

A radically-different kind of lubricant said to be suitable for nearly every type of

textile machine and possessing complete scourability is described in a booklet now available from Sun Oil Co. According to the booklet, the new product—Sunotex machine oil—can effect five distinct savings for all textile mills.

First, by providing absolute protection from rust—even in the presence of the usual high humidity of mills—Sunotex machine oil helps lengthen the life of machines. A prominent loom manufacturer, the booklet states, tested the new lubricant in his experimental room. Although looms lubricated with other oils rusted within two months, the loom protected with Sunotex

machine oil was completely free of rust and corrosion after nine months' use.

To give additional protection to machine parts, Sunotex machine oil contains an extreme pressure ingredient which reduces bearing wear, even where shocks and loads are encountered. The natural adhesiveness of Sunotex machine oil keeps it in the machines and off the cloth, the booklet continues. Thus, time spent in scouring out cloth is almost entirely eliminated, oil consumption is cut, and working areas are kept cleaner and safer.

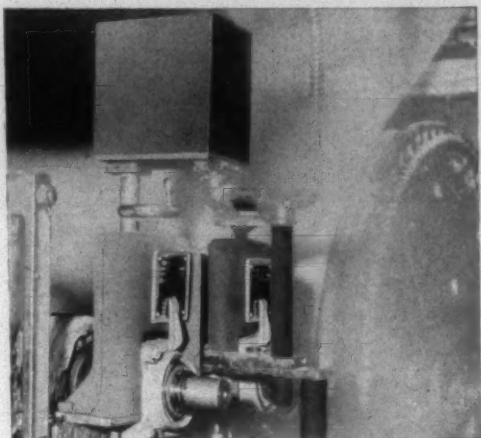
Tests run in the presence of direct sunlight reveal that Sunotex machine oil scours



BROWN DISTRIBUTING CO. currently is offering to the textile industry its portable electric grease gun, shown above. The company maintains headquarters in the Coddington Building, Charlotte, N. C., where inquiries may be directed.

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out completely from fabrics of all types—cotton, wool, rayon and nylon. Chemists representing large worsted top manufacturers have made tests on the mineral oil component of this lubricant, before the incorporation of any additives, and have obtained outstanding performance in regard to light stability and scourability. In making the finished product, Sunotex machine oil, the natural stability and scourability of the mineral oil is enhanced by additives. Results of the tests mentioned above have been presented to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Since one grade of Sunotex is the correct lubricant for about 90 per cent of all textile equipment, mills no longer have to stock many lubricants for different machines. Sunotex, however, is not recommended for high-speed spindles which require special oils suited to their particular needs.

Book On Caustic Soda Offered By Mathieson

Mathieson Caustic Soda, a new 48-page book, is now available to caustic users throughout the industry. Fully illustrated and printed in two colors, it covers every phase connected with the manufacture, economics, properties, handling and application of this product. Requests for the book should be addressed to Mathieson Chemical Corp., Mathieson Building, Baltimore 3, Md.

National Starch To Handle Arnold, Hoffman Dextrines

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I., has selected National Starch Products, Inc., New York City, to manufacture and sell its present line of dextrines to the textile industry. In making this announcement, Edwin H. Arnold, president, stated that this decision was made only after several years consideration. He felt that National Starch Products, Inc., was in the best possible situation geographically to manufacture and service present Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., customers.

There will be close association between the technical staffs of both companies. As a result, all present Arnold, Hoffman accounts

will have the benefit of increased technical and service facilities. Mr. Arnold further stated that National Starch Products, Inc., as prime factors in all starches, was in an outstanding long-range competitive position to manufacture printing, sizing, carpet and specialty finishing starches. This decision brings together Arnold, Hoffman & Co., the second oldest chemical house in this country, having been established in 1815, and National Starch Products, Inc., long recognized as a leading manufacturer of starch specialties, with plants located throughout the United States, and in Canada, England and Holland.

Morton Chemical Changes Name To Morton-Withers



Announcement has been made in Greensboro, N. C., by Joseph R. Morton (*at left above*), president of Morton Chemical Co., of a change in corporate name to Morton-Withers Chemical Co. Coincident with the change in name, the company has increased its capital stock and working capital to add \$100,000 to its resources. The change in name has been occasioned by the addition to the organization of John P. Withers (*right*) as vice-president and secretary. In this capacity Mr. Withers will give especial attention to production and research. Mr. Withers attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where he obtained the degree of A.B. in chemistry in 1936. He then attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology for two years, obtaining his master's degree in chemical engineering. Since that time he has served 12 years with Esso Standard Oil Co. in both the petroleum and chemical divisions. He brings, therefore, a wide experience into Morton-Withers Chemical Co. that will be of great benefit in the company's program of diversified operation.

The predecessor company, Morton Chem-



PERFECTING SERVICE CO., producer of ball bearing-equipped rotary unions adaptable to dry cans, slashers, coaters, calenders and dryers, has moved into its new home office and factory at 332 Atanda Avenue, Charlotte, N. C., shown above.

ical Co., has a background of 19 years in the production of textile auxiliaries, including a wide range of products such as wetting, rewetting and dispersing agents, synthetic detergents, finishes, coatings and the like. Joseph R. Morton, the founder of the company, will continue as president and treasurer and will devote his efforts to general management and sales promotion. The company is currently installing a new steam plant and a water cooling system in order to more effectively take care of the increased production that is being necessitated by the expansion program. Offices are, as in the past, at the plant at 2110 High Point Road, Greensboro, N. C.

Cutler-Hammer Loom Switch Embodies Many Features

This smaller, stronger, pushbutton operated loom switch is custom built for the textile industry by Cutler-Hammer, Inc., pioneer electrical manufacturer, Milwaukee, Wis. A number of design innovations and improvements are incorporated in this starter. It is manually operated by means of pushbuttons (an achievement for this type of starter). It has a comparatively small, strong, drawn steel case and cover with a unique formed and welded steel mounting pedestal to make a complete assembly that is highly resistant to mechanical shock. The lint-proof enclosure has a close fitting cover (even around the pushbutton well) to protect against entrance of lint and dust.



The positive make, quick break operating mechanism is built on a steel framework to insure proper alignment of operating parts. Contacts are "out in the open" for quick inspection and easy renewal on the job. Overload protection is provided by the famous Cutler-Hammer eutectic element overload mechanism that is closely calibrated to assure accurate protection without unnecessary shutdowns. The entire mechanism is mounted on a steel base plate which in turn "floats" in live rubber mounting bushings to minimize the effect of heavy vibration. Rated for polyphase motors up to two horsepower, 220 to 660 volts.

Mount Hope Machinery Co. Moves To Larger Quarters

Mount Hope Machinery Co., Taunton, Mass., manufacturer of cloth handling



Discover
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small trifling
expenses mount up
to large sums.

—Ben Franklin's Almanac, 1757

A single per cent saved here and another
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working capital for the coming year.

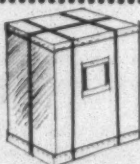
—Acme Steel's Notebook, 1950

Look, Mr. Management, how long has it been since you walked through your shipping room and checked up on your packaging operations?

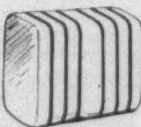
How long since you sharpened your eye and your pencil on ways to save in shipping and materials handling?

Helping you save money, time, materials, labor is where Acme Steel comes in. Nine out of ten companies start cutting costs when they reach for the telephone and call in one of our sales engineers and get the benefit of what we have learned to do with Acme flat steel strapping, Acme stitching machines and wire, and other Acme Steel products.

We show you here two specific examples of savings by our customers. If you want more evidence, we have hundreds of actual case studies to show you. In fact, more than 45,000 Acme customers are getting the benefits of Acme Methods now. Call the Acme Steel service office nearest you. (There are 45 of these offices in the principal cities of the U.S. and Canada.) Or send the coupon below for more details on your special problems.



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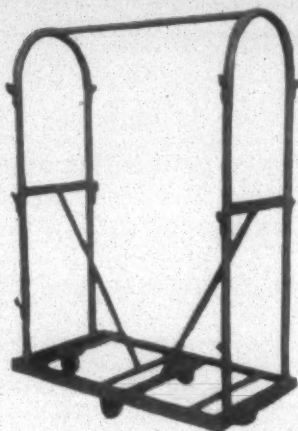
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FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

equipment for the textile industry, announces the purchase of larger quarters at 15 Fifth Street, Taunton. These new quarters will provide much needed additional space for a rapidly expanding business.

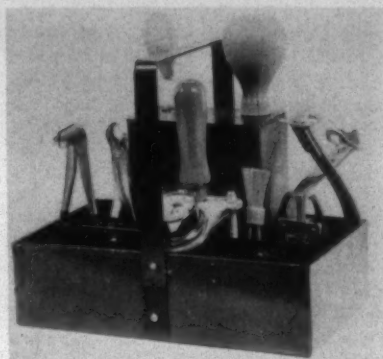
The history of the Mount Hope Machinery Co. is an interesting example of how the free enterprise system still works in this country. The original product of Mount Hope Machinery Co. was the Mount Hope swing guider. This guider was invented and patented in France and was imported into this country by the Mount Hope Finishing Co. of North Foughton, Mass., for its own use. Early in 1940 the Mount Hope Finishing Co. found it impossible to get repair parts or new guiders from France because of the war. Therefore, it obtained the rights to manufacture the guider in this country not only for its own use, but for use by the textile industry in general. The Mount Hope swing guider found ready acceptance in the textile finishing industry in the United States and this branch of Mount Hope Finishing Co.'s business expanded rapidly, so rapidly in fact that Mount Hope Finishing Co. decided to dispose of it (they were primarily finishers and were not equipped to give the attention to the manufacturing of the guider which it required). Consequently, they turned over the manufacturing rights to J. Douglas Robertson, who was at that time plant engineer, and Mr. Robertson set up his own manufacturing business at 42 Adams Street, Taunton, Mass., under the name of Mount Hope Machinery Co. This happened in the Spring of 1941.

Mount Hope Machinery Co. was originally manufacturers of guiders and specialized in their application but soon realized the real need for other cloth handling devices. With the co-operation of the machinery builders in the textile, paper and plastic industries and with Mr. Robertson's long experience in the finishing industry, they have been able to develop and produce a growing line of cloth handling devices that are incorporated with other textile machinery to improve the handling of the goods to and from them. Today, their line of equipment consists of guiding equipment, cloth opening equipment, expanders, continuous roll feeds and weft straighteners.

With the new manufacturing facilities now available, Mr. Robertson states that the firm will be further able to improve the quality of its products and to intensify research work on new cloth and sheet handling devices. A demonstration room for testing purposes will be maintained where customers will be able to see their own cloth being handled on the new Mount Hope equipment.

New Battery Service Kit Embodies Many Features

General Scientific Equipment Co. is currently offering for maintenance personnel its No. 3F battery service kit which consists of a steel tray with a handle and compartments for holding battery servicing tools and water. The water jar is constructed of hard rubber and will not tip over, it is claimed. The water jar has two holes, one to hold a



hydrometer and the other for a battery filler. A space is provided for a cell tester to prevent breakage. The other compartments are spaced to hold battery terminal spreader, battery plier, battery carrier, battery brush and battery terminal puller. For complete information write to General Scientific Equipment Co., 2700 W. Huntingdon Street, Philadelphia 32, Pa.

New Counting Method Developed By Durant

Heralded as the most important advancement in counting devices in 30 years is the new type counter, Model PVR printing counter, developed by Durant Mfg. Co. to provide both visual and printed records of machine production. The reading line shows the quantity registered on the counter, and an upward stroke of the printing lever prints the figures on a sheet or record form.

Inspection and measuring machines equipped with printing counters provide the customer with a metered reading of each cut of cloth; at the same time, the manufacturer is assured that extra lengths will not be shipped when smaller yardage has been recorded. Exact control at this point results in tremendous savings. PVR counters are supplied to record in yards or yards and fractional eighths.

Printing counters, Model PVR-PC, are available as loom pick counters. When installed on looms, the weaver may take his own reading of his day's production for wage payment. Similar to punching a time clock, he has only to move the printing lever to get the recording. In addition to the imprinted figures, the loom number is also recorded each time a reading is taken. This not only increases the efficiency of the machine, but also makes it entirely foolproof. Here again, time and money are saved by providing printed records which can be used for computation by the payroll department . . . and by eliminating the necessity for special clerical help going through the mill on off-shift time to take these readings.

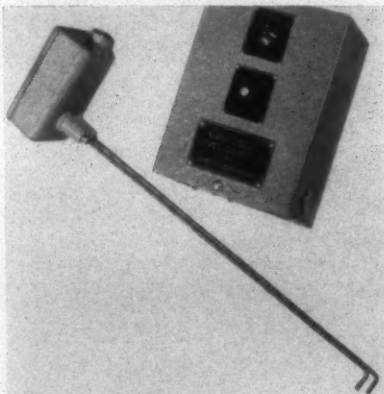


Model PVR printing counters are constructed to stand up under long, hard industrial usage. Construction details are: aluminum housing; accurately machined steel

parts; die cast number wheels assembled with steel drive and reset parts; oil-less automotive-type bearings; steel forged operating lever; clear-cut reading and printing figures. The counters are rated for speeds up to 2,000 r.p.m. at 1:1 ratio. Rotary printing counters have wide application on textile machines such as looms, perchers, twist-ers, spinning frames, tenters, shears, and all finishing operations. They may be in-stalled on any textile machine where a counter is now required. Complete infor-mation and literature are available from Durant Mfg. Co., 1957 North Buffon Street, Mil-waukee 1, Wis., upon request.

New Electric Level Control Offered By Barber-Colman

For slasher size boxes, size storage ket-tles, dye vats, and other liquid containers, the new Barber-Colman Co. electric level control automatically maintains accurate levels or operates alarm signals. Low current through sensing electrodes minimizes elec-trolysis to increase electrode life, the firm states. Motor-operated valve in liquid sup-ply line is positive acting and tight closing. The cabinet containing electrical components

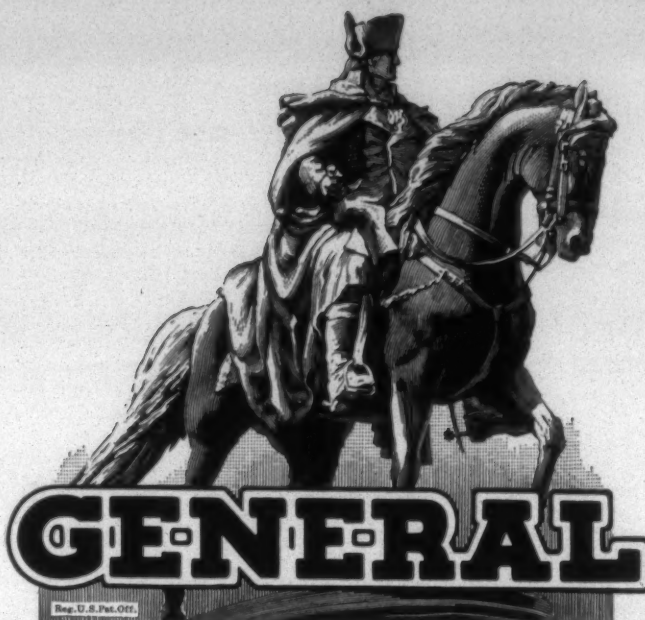


is available with or without a manual over-ride switch and light to indicate valve position. Electrodes, supported in a splash-proof compact holder, are easily adjusted for different liquid level differentials.

New Cotton Sweeping Mop Offered For Textile Mills

Important advantages are claimed for a newly-developed, scissors-type V-Mop. Specially designed for textile mill use, its dual mop heads operate like a pair of scissors, opening or closing to sweep a path from six to 57 inches wide. This degree of flexibility proves useful in sweeping narrow weave alleys, under and around looms and other machinery. As the mop is pushed across the floor, dust, litter and lint are forced into the V-shaped pocket formed by the two mop heads. This allows continuous sweeping without loss of load, eliminating extra "passes" to recover spillage.

Better dust pick-up per foot of travel is also claimed. This is reportedly due to the mop heads being set diagonally to the sweep-ing path, giving 29 per cent greater mop contact with the floor. This feature is said to allow more thorough sweeping, greater dust control than possible with an ordinary sweeping mop, plus a floor polishing effect;



High grade gas, by-product and steam coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Inter-state Railroad.



High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



A laboratory controlled prod-uct blended to meet exacting stoker requirements. From Wise County, Va., on the Inter-state Railroad.



The Premium Kentucky High Splint unmatched for domestic use. Produced in Harlan Coun-ty, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.

COKE

Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pitts-burgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsyl-vania, on the Penna. Railroad.



Genuine Pocahontas from Mc-Dowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railroad.



High fusion coking coal for by-product, industrial stoker and pulverizer use from Wyom-ing Co., W. Va., on the Vgn. Ry.



Hazard No. 4 and No. 7 steam and domestic coal from Wis-coal, Knott County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.

ANTHRACITE

Hazle Brook and Raven Run Premium Coal.

Our personnel with the experience gained through long and varied marketing activity assures effective servicing of any fuel requirement.

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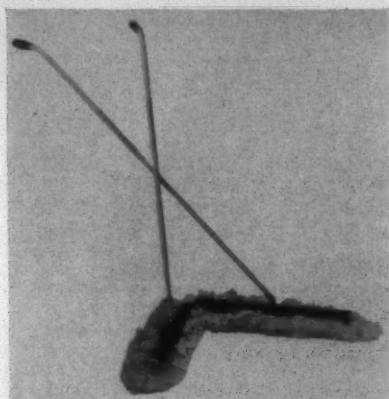
BOSTON
NEW YORK

BUFFALO
NORFOLK

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
PITTSBURGH

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

Careful attention to balancing provides correct over-all pressure and a minimum of operator fatigue. Removal of dust, lint and litter from under machines is possible without having to lift the mop from the floor. The mop heads are simply squeezed together around the lint and dirt, then drawn back into the aisle. In the same way litter can be compressed and lifted into rubbish cans.



Lightweight tubular steel construction makes the new mop easy to handle and very durable. Fresh ten-inch refills of strong absorbent cotton are easily and quickly inserted into the metal clips. Handles are equipped with rubber grips. Available in two sizes for maximum expansion (sweeping paths) of 37 or 57 inches. Manufacturer of the V-Mop is the G. H. Tennant

Co., 2530 North Second Street, Minneapolis 11, Minn. Illustrated literature giving complete details will be sent on request.

Offer New Item For High Temperature Lubricating

A new light-colored, carbon-free high temperature lubricating oil, Saffco No. 1250 Hi-Temp oil, produced by Swan-Finch Oil Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, is now available for the lubrication of bearings and chains which are continuously subjected to severe operating temperatures. This product has been heat-treated by a new refinery process for greater resistance against gum, carbon or sludge formations.

Product has been field tested and is now highly recommended for the lubrication of conveyor bearings, core oven bearings, and textile mill oven bearings and chains. It is claimed that when properly applied it will "stay-put" and lubricate hot bearing surfaces; prevent carbon deposits; keep chains and bearings clean; reduce oil drippage; and promote longer bearing, chain and conveyor life. Product Data Sheet No. 1-IL describing product in greater detail is available on request.

Franklin Process Opens New Research Laboratory

Franklin Process Co. of Providence, R. I., last month established its first research division. In charge of the new division with the title of director of research is Dr. Warren Towle, chemical engineering graduate of

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The new laboratory in its first weeks of activity has been working on top management problems. The laboratory is of a pilot plant arrangement containing testing equipment, a small-scale Universal winding machine with a Foster winder on order, and specially-built dyeing machines to handle single or small numbers of yarn packages.

Anniversary Brochure Is Available From Fletcher

Fletcher Works, Inc., Glenwood Avenue and Second Street, Philadelphia 40, Pa., manufacturer of narrow fabric looms, textile extractors, chemical centrifugals and throwing machinery, have just published a brochure on the 100th anniversary of its founding. The brochure gives a brief resume of the firm's history, personnel and products. Copies are available upon request.

Universal Winding Co. Consolidates Divisions

Universal Winding Co. announces that both the Atwood and Universal divisions of the company will be consolidated at the company's main plant in Cranston, R. I. This consolidation will provide better control of production and service facilities. The move will be completed by mid-Summer. The sales and research and development sections of the Atwood plant were moved from Stonington, Conn., to the Cranston plant several years ago. The Atwood plant was purchased by Universal on May 19, 1947,

SAVE POWER INCREASE YARN OUTPUT WITH

Tests show Southern Tape to be Superior

- No Stretch
- Less Slippage
- Increased Spindle Speed
- Uniform Twisting
- Better Packaging
- More Yarn per Doff

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Woodside Bldg. Greenville, S. C.



Here's Why Southern Spindle Tapes are Superior

Southern Spindle Tape is impregnated by a process that gives 30% more strength—resistance to fatigue, moisture, and oil—and allows it to be made thinner than other tapes. This thinner tape hugs the spindle whorl, thereby increasing spindle speed... giving more even twist and greater yarn output.

Southern Weaving Company is the exclusive manufacturer of thin spindle tapes (thickness less than .037") under U. S. Patent No. 2179655.

SOUTHERN WEAVING CO., GREENVILLE, S. C.

from Farrel-Birmingham of Ansonia, Conn.

A new reception room at Universal's main office in Cranston was opened last month, marking the completion of an extensive renovation and modernization program that had been in progress for several weeks. The renovations have provided additional space and better working facilities for the engineering and office staffs, and increased hospital facilities for company personnel.

New Catalog Describes Uses Of Coolite Glass

How to increase productivity and lower maintenance costs in industrial and other buildings through the use of Coolite, heat absorbing and glare reducing glass, is detailed in a new 12-page catalog released by Mississippi Glass Co., St. Louis, Mo. Recommended for new construction, modernization and replacement work, glare reducing Coolite is described as a glass that not only reduces the transmission of solar heat radiation, thus decreasing room temperatures, but by controlling daylight illumination, admits only softly diffused working light. Typical applications are illustrated and important facts covering the heat absorbing and glare reducing properties of the glass, confirmed in experiments conducted by an independent testing laboratory, are presented. In addition to heat and light transmission tables, the catalog also contains complete specification data. Catalog and free samples of Coolite glass are available without obligation when requested on company letterhead. Address Mississippi Glass Co., 88 Angelica, St. Louis 7, Mo.

New Instrument Locates Statically Charged Areas

An electrostatic voltmeter, originally developed by the Institute of Textile Technology, is now being manufactured under license from the institute by Specialties, Inc., of Syosset, L. I., N. Y. Designed to locate areas of static electricity in textile plants, custom built models of the instrument have been used successfully by institute member mills for over a year, with resulting demand for a production model. The Specialties electrostatic voltmeter provides an indication of the amount of electrical charge on moving or stationary equipment or materials. The presence of these charges at many stages in textile processing frequently slows production and constitutes a fire hazard. Preventive steps can be taken

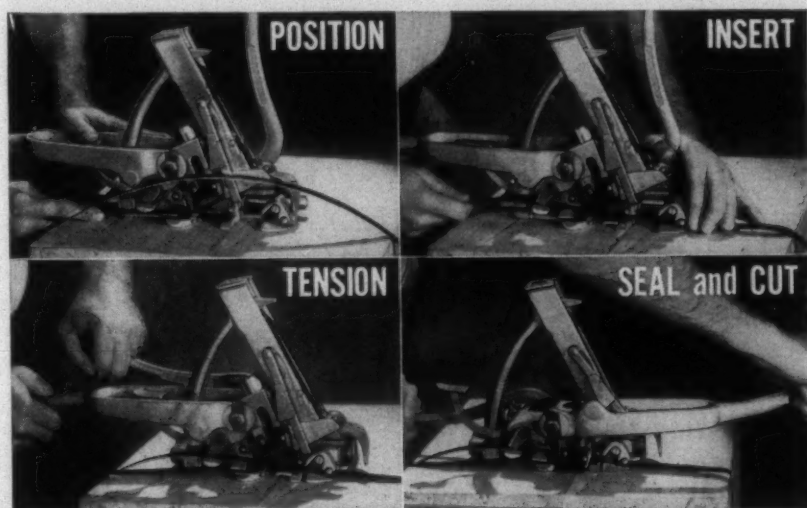
without guesswork when relative charges for various areas are determined by means of the electrostatic voltmeter.

This readily portable instrument (weight three pounds, ten ounces) is of sturdy construction and does not require technically trained personnel to make the qualitative determinations which are the prime concern of mill operators. It is extremely sensitive, with provision made to permit reduction of sensitivity to one-tenth or one one-hundredth. Full sensitivity is employed for general area inspection, and the lesser sensitivities permit close examination without sending the meter needle off scale. A charged area can be quickly located and its extent accurately determined. Those parts of the instrument most likely to be affected by

moisture and lint are sealed to insure trouble-free life. Power is self-contained. An easily accessible flashlight cell requires replacement every six months. The balance of power is supplied by mercury type batteries which, in normal usage, should not require replacement for three years. The simple operating instructions are permanently attached to the bottom of the instrument.

Hilton-Davis Co. Adds New Naphthol Dyestuff To Line

A new naphthol, AS-EL, has been added to the line of naphthol dyestuffs offered to the textile industry by Hilton-Davis Chemical Co., division of Sterling Drug, Inc.,



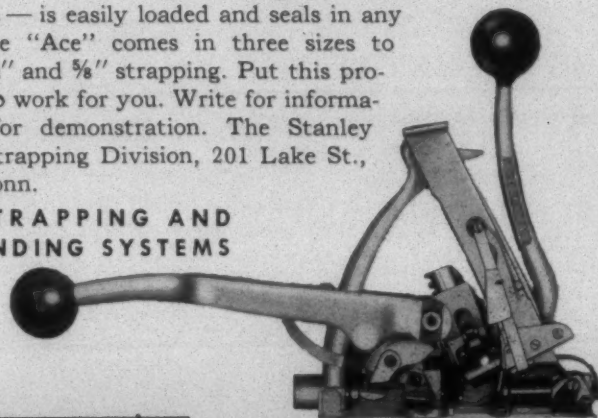
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ELECTRIC TOOLS
STEEL STRAPPING • STEEL



MAY • 1950

CARD CLOTHING NEWS

and views

WRITTEN MONTHLY BY E. A. SNAPE, JR.,
President
BENJAMIN BOOTH CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

STRIP-O-MATIC

Card Clothing

runs virtually without stripping

SAVES

TIME - MONEY - LABOR

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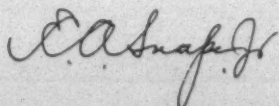
BETTER QUALITY

USERS ARE SAYING

As Our Card Clothing Needs
Replacing, We Intend To Use

STRIP-O-MATIC

In one letter, a woolen felt manufacturer, using Strip-O-Matic, stated, "We find the shrinkage is much less, the production is higher, and the yarn is of much better quality . . . we find the use of this Card Clothing enables us to strip the cards much easier."



President

Benjamin Booth Co.

Allegheny Ave. & Janney St.
Philadelphia 34, Pa.

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

Cincinnati, Ohio. Available for immediate shipment, AS-EL is described as a naphthol producing reds and scarlets of "unusual brilliancy, excellent light fastness, and good fastness to chlorine, peroxide, and kier boiling." The addition brings to 14 the number of naphthols currently on the Hilton-Davis list, which will be further expanded, according to Nelson S. Knaggs, vice-president in charge of sales.

U. S. Rubber Co. Division Develops New Vinyl Resin

Development of a new easy-processing vinyl resin for use in the manufacture of draperies, upholstery, table coverings, flooring, electrical wire and cable and many other plastic products for the consumer and industrial fields, is announced by the Naugatuck chemical division of United States Rubber Co. Known as Marvinol VR-20, the new resin is the second step in a long-range program to market a complete line of vinyl resins developed to meet the specialized requirements of the plastics industry.

Naugatuck chemical is currently marketing Marvinol VR-10, a vinyl resin outstanding because of its high molecular weight, purity and fine particle size. Products based on Marvinol VR-10 exhibit good toughness, durability, heat and light stability, the firm states. Laboratory and field tests have shown the new resin to be the easiest processing electrical grade resin yet developed, it is claimed. It also exhibits excellent clarity and gloss. In the calendering field, the new resin will eliminate or drastically reduce the need for copolymer processing-aid resins. Its use will permit lowering Banbury and calender temperatures ten to 15 degrees below previous practice, the company said.

Extrusions of Marvinol VR-20 compounds have shown excellent gloss at temperatures ten to 20 degrees below those used with most proprietary resins and its gloss retention is good even with a high percentage of filler. The resin may be handled on conventional vinyl-processing equipment. No special machinery is needed for mixing, extruding, calendering or molding. Production of Marvinol VR-20 is now underway at the Naugatuck Chemical division's plant in Painesville, Ohio.

New Cutler-Hammer Starter For Roving, Spinning Frames

A motor starter, custom designed for the textile industry to meet specific control requirements of machines that require a smooth slow start, and where slow speed jog and accurate thermal overload protection are important and helpful, has been announced by Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. The motor is started at slow speed, obtained by means of resistor in the motor circuit. After a short time interval, when the machine is under way, the resistor is cut out of circuit to apply full voltage to the motor. Thirty resistor taps allow adjustment of the starting torque to meet specific conditions of the machine. The timing relay is adjustable over a wide range to assure proper acceleration without undue stress on

the machine or the materials. On roving frames and spinning frames, the Cutler-Hammer S-m-o-o-t-h starter has proven its value in some of our largest and finest mills, by reducing broken ends on starting; shortening the time for piecing and doffing; giving more accurate overload protection that allows greater motor output without undue interruptions; and resulting in generally improved operating efficiency.

Lucas Associates Selling Johnson Sizers In South

T. E. Lucas Associates, Inc., 121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed Southern sales agent for the firm of Charles B. Johnson, Paterson, N. J., builder of the Johnson warp sizer. The



Lucas organization is headed by T. E. Lucas (left above), a textile graduate of Clemson College and a veteran of ten years in various executive positions with Burlington Mills Corp. prior to organizing his firm about a year ago. Associated with him as vice-president is O. A. Hamilton (right), who held a number of managerial posts during his 12 years with Burlington Mills. The Lucas firm is also Southern agent for Specialty Products Co. of Jersey City, N. J., producer of oils and chemicals as well as warp sizes for the textile industry. In addition, Lucas Associates is Southeastern distributor for the Rotherm Engineering Co., manufacturer of revolving joints for steam lines, chemicals, etc. Inquiries may be directed to P. O. Box 1696, Charlotte 1, N. C.

Buensod-Stacey Establishes Office In Greensboro, N. C.

A. C. Buensod, president of Buensod-Stacey, Inc., engineering-contractors specializing in the installation of air conditioning, heating and ventilating, announces the opening of a branch office in the Dixie Building, Room 418, Greensboro, N. C. M. L. Eakes, formerly of the Charlotte, N. C., office, will be in charge of the Greensboro office, which has been opened to better serve the needs of the firm's clients and friends in the Greensboro area.

General Dyestuff Corp. Offers New Circulars

General Dyestuff Corp. announced the release of the following new circulars: G-642, "Chromoxane Brilliant Violet SBA-CF;" G-643, "Indanthrene Scarlet RA Paste—Indanthrene Scarlet RBA Paste;" G-644, "Chrome Yellow SSN;" G-645, "Algosol Grey IBL-CF;" G-650, "Brilliant Indo Blue 5G High Conc. CF;" G-194-1, Cyclopon A Extra;" and GS-55, "Application of Vat Colors to Cotton Piece Goods (Continuous Methods Using Williams Units)."

Bjorksten Establishes Office In New York City

Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill., has established an office in New York City at 50 East 41st Street. The opening of this new office has been occasioned by the expansion of the firm, and will enable it better to serve its clients in industry throughout the country. The Chicago office of Bjorksten Research Laboratories will continue operations under the direction of Dr. Edwin L. Gustus, vice-president. Dr. Johan Bjorksten, president, will divide his time between the New York office and the research laboratories of the corporation in Madison, Wis. Bjorksten specializes in technical development work for industry on a contract basis. The organization is particularly active in the development of synthetic fibers.

Bulletin Describes Nonionic Type Surface Active Agents

Two nonionic type surface active agents designed principally for industrial use are described in detail in a new bulletin available from Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. They are Sterox No. 5 and Sterox No. 6, both polyoxyethylene thioethers. Both are compatible with anionic and cationic type detergents and effective in hard water or in the presence of metallic salts. The five-page bulletin includes data on chemical and physical properties, solubility and surface tension. Suggested applications in textile and metal cleaning operations are given.

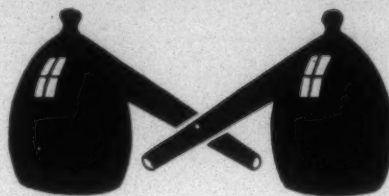
Industrial Control Devices Described In New Catalog

Industrial Control Devices for temperature, flow, pressure, liquid level and humidity, Catalog 8303, has just been published by Minneapolis-Honeywell Regular Co., industrial division. This 64-page catalog presents over 100 different models of non-indicating electric, electronic, and pneumatic controllers that have innumerable uses in industrial applications. A number of important additions to the previous line are shown for the first time, including electronic temperature controllers, self-contained electric temperature controllers, and pneumatic insertion type temperature controllers; magnetic starters and contactors; heavy-duty pneumatic positioning motors; pneumatic automatic reset relays and electric step controllers. Copies of Catalog 8303 may be obtained from the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regular Co., Industrial Division, Wayne and Windrim Aves., Philadelphia 44, Pa.

W. J. Moore To Represent Easton & Burnham In South

William J. Moore of Greenville, S. C., has been appointed Southern agent for Easton & Burnham Machine Co. of Pawtucket, R. I., manufacturer of roller bearing spindles and other textile equipment. Mr. Moore is also Southern agent for other well known manufacturers, including Waukesha Foundry Co., Edward H. Best & Co., Walter L. Parker Co. and Gill Leather Co.

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Atlanta, Georgia

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VOLAX

Extra-heavy-duty hand cleaner. Removes ground-in grime, printing ink, stubborn dirt. Contains friable volcanic ash.



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A Knotless, High Tensile, High Speed
Machine Sewing Thread

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Available in 10s and 12s in 3, 4,
5, and 6 ply—16s and 20s in 3 and
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knotless cones.

A high quality thread for your bag-
closing operation. Also particularly
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MILLS for lacing thread and COT-
TON MILLS and BLEACHERIES for
seaming thread.

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duck, cover duck, cover cloth, hose
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"ATLAS"
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Medium Grade
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in 10s and 12s in
3, 4, 5 and 6-ply.
Both on 2½ lb.
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Textile Probe Delayed By Senate Group

Something has happened to the planned investigation of labor conditions in the Textile South, for the United States Senate group which would have done the investigating suddenly April 18 cancelled hearings which were scheduled to be held April 20 and 21 at Rome, Ga., and April 22 at Anderson, S. C. It is not certain that a new date for the hearings will be set. Vigorous objection to the foray into South Carolina was voiced by Senators Johnston and Maybank, and the hearings were cancelled after railroad tickets had been purchased for subcommittee members and staff. No further action on the matter is expected until at least the fourth week of May.

Members of the committee staff, three in number, that were to conduct the textile industry investigation, as well as probe other industries, in the Southern states during the Summer were announced April 7 by Senator James E. Murray (D., Mont.), chairman of the sub-committee on labor management relations of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

While it was not specifically stated by Senator Murray that the textile industry is the first objective in the investigations to be made in the Southern states, it was indicated that this industry was the only one for which investigational plans were complete.

Purpose of the investigation is to study the relations between management and employees in the various industries, and to determine to what extent the sweeping allegations of the Textile Workers Union, C.I.O., of interference with organization and joining unions are true.

The investigation was decided upon last Fall, and a report which allegedly dealt with conditions in the Southern textile mills was presented to the Senate Labor Committee for consideration. When it developed that the report had been written without any field studies at all, and was based merely on the hearsay of C.I.O. officials in Washington, it was rejected by the committee. Thereupon Chairman Murray decided upon a full-scale investigation of the principal textile mills in the Southern states.

Three staff members scheduled to make the study were Robert M. Cullum (field investigator), Frances Kaufman (research assistant) and Samuel Klein (described as an economist).

Mr. Cullum, who will be in charge of the investigation in the field, is perhaps the best known of the three staff members. He graduated 20 years ago from Albion College, a Midwestern institution, after specializing in sociology and economics. In 1932, in Pennsylvania, he described himself as a member of the Socialist Party. In 1933 he was employed as a field agent of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and working in Paterson, N. J., and Sunbury and Norristown, in Pennsylvania. He described himself in these places as a member of the Socialist Party. In 1935 Mr. Cullum joined the Rural Resettlement Administration in Washington, and over the ensuing five years was a labor relations adviser.

In 1940 he joined the Farm Security Administration in Washington. He left this job in 1942 to join the War Relocation Authority in New York, but in 1943 he was attached to the New York division of the Japanese Resettlement Administration. In 1944 he was connected with the Cleveland branch of Japanese Resettlement. In 1946 and 1947 Mr. Cullum was attached to the Department of the

Interior and engaged in a study of resettlement problems, and also in lobbying for legislation to bestow citizenship upon Japanese nationals in this country who had heretofore been denied such citizenship under existing laws.

So far as can be learned, Mr. Cullum has never had contact with the problems of management and labor in industry apart from the time which he served as a labor relations adviser in 1935. It is not indicated that he has been in contact with either wage negotiations in industry, or made any study of problems which are customary considered in the negotiation of wage contracts. Mr. Cullum is understood to be an ardent believer in racial equality, including Orientals and Negroes, and to have been interested in tenant farmer resettlement problems.

Miss Kaufman is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and also did special work at the University of Kentucky, and has done research and analytical work for the War Labor Board and the Department of Labor. She is understood to be a member of the Americans for Democratic Action, which until very recently has been headed by Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, ardent advocate of F.E.P.C., and sponsor of the civil rights plank in the Democratic national platform in 1948. In 1943 and 1944 Miss Kaufman was stationed in Chicago as a representative of the War Labor Board. In 1946 she was in the labor standards division of the Department of Labor. In 1947 she was an educational director for the American Federation of Labor stationed in Kentucky.

Mr. Klein has been employed over the last ten years with the Social Security Board in studies of old age and survivors insurance problems. He is described by the committee as a

specialist in industrial pension plans. The three members of the staff are expected to appear in the Southern states during April.

It has been previously urged by editors of this magazine that all information be given to the three investigators by industrial managers in writing, and that complete copies of such information be forwarded also to Senator Robert A. Taft and Senator Forrest C. Donnell, minority members of the committee. Verbal information that is not reduced to writing can be of little use to the committee, and furthermore, data in verbal form, however important, is not available to the minority members of the committee.

March Rayon Production Breaks Record

Shipments of rayon yarn and staple by United States producers in March hit an all-time record peak for a single month, according to preliminary figures computed by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., and listed in the *Rayon Organon*, the bureau's monthly statistical bulletin. A total of 103,700,000 pounds were shipped during March, exceeding the previous peak in December, 1949, by 100,000 pounds, and the volume of the preceding month by ten per cent. Compared to March, 1949, rayon shipments showed a gain of 58 per cent.

March shipments consisted of 78,800,000 pounds of filament yarn, an increase of ten per cent over February, 1950, and 36 per cent over March, 1949, and 24,900,000 pounds of staple, which showed gains also of 11 per cent compared to February, 1950, and 219 per cent compared to March, 1949. Filament yarn shipments were composed of 26,500,000 pounds of viscose-cupra textile yarn, 25,900,000

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In retrospect, we see America built by the individual efforts of men and women who were ambitious, eager to work, willing to sacrifice, because they could better themselves. We see a standard of living beyond that of any other nation made possible because these people were able to invest their savings in enterprises, big and little. That was capitalism—that was free enterprise—that was the history of America's bountiful yesterdays.

Today—we see the dangers of encroachment on the rights of the individuals; the economic deadliness of restricted profits; the un-American practices that threaten democratic ideals.

Remembering how we have prospered—if we fight the dangers at hand—Tomorrow will be better!

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Twister Clocks

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Sewing Counters
Special Counters

See Our Representative, or Inquire Direct

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

* T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Office



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"Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last two to four times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation."

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pounds of viscose high-tenacity yarn, and 26,400,000 pounds of acetate filament yarn. Staple shipments last month were made up of 9,100,000 pounds of acetate and 15,800,000 pounds of viscose.

At the end of March, rayon filament yarn stocks held by producers totaled 13,500,000 pounds, a figure very close to the 13,300,000 pounds held at the end of the preceding month. End-of-March staple stocks totaled 3,600,000 pounds, only 300,000 pounds more than was held at the end of February. On the basis of first quarter shipments, these stocks amounted to only a four-day supply.

Rayon staple imports during February consisted of 4,931,000 pounds. During January 4,002,000 pounds came into the country. These figures compare with the 1949 monthly average of 1,300,000 pounds. For the first two months of the year, the United States imported 43,000 pounds of filament yarn, with Canada the largest supplier. The 1949 output in the United Kingdom amounting to 288,800,000 pounds was the highest ever attained by the rayon industry there. The 1949 output was 24 per cent greater than that of 1948 when 232,600,000 pounds were produced. The *Organon* notes, however, that 1949 figures include nylon production while nylon output was not added to the 1948 total.

In a study of rayon and other synthetic textile exports by the United States in 1949, the *Organon* notes that value of such shipments abroad totaled \$204,750,000 as compared with the peak figure of \$307,717,000 in 1947. The dollar value of the 1949 exports, nevertheless, were 13 1/2 times greater than the 1939 figure of \$15,288,000. One of the principal causes of reduction of total dollar values in exports is the reduction in per-unit values of the exports. Moreover, according to the *Organon*, the decline in declared value of United States rayon exports has been of real assistance to foreign buyers as well as the American sellers. With dollar shortages prevailing abroad and trade controls established by many foreign countries to preserve their available foreign exchange, there has been increasing competition of rayon products made here with similar products produced by other countries.

The *Organon* notes further that the 1949 exports of rayon raw materials such as yarn, fiber, and tire fabric, totaled 56,600,000 pounds in 1949, compared with 43,000,000 pounds in 1948 and 69,000,000 pounds in 1947. These figures do not include nylon and other synthetic fibers. Exports of rayon waste, staple, and tops, as well as the cord-tire and fuel cell fabrics, were at all-time high levels in 1949. But the exports of rayon yarn of all other types in 1949 were below those of the record year of 1947. Exports of semi-manufactured goods (excluding cord-tire and fuel cell fabrics) increased in 1949 with the exception of pile fabrics and remnants and mill ends. Individual products in the group were exported to a greater extent in 1949 than in 1947 except for non-printed woven filament yarn fabrics, pile fabrics, remnants and mill ends, rayon knit fabrics in the piece, and thread and yarn for sewing. Particularly

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notable is the fact that the all-time high exports were achieved in printed or styled goods as opposed to fabrics in the gray. Unit exports of all manufactured item categories, except knit underwear and women's hosiery declined from 1948 to 1949. All such items last year were well below the 1947 high levels with the exception of women's nylon hosiery.

Markets in this hemisphere were of outstanding importance in 1949, especially in the three types of yarn. Among other countries which took the products last year, Germany, Italy and the Union of South Africa proved to be important outlets for rayon waste. Substantial markets for rayon cord-tire fabrics also included Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, Australia, Indonesia, and the Union of South Africa. Important markets for rayon fabrics included British Malaya, Hong Kong, the Philippine Republic, Siam, and the Union of South Africa, as well as Western hemisphere countries.

Taking cognizance that in the broad groupings of the export items, changes in quality or in the goods exported within the group might cause variations in export values, the *Organon* notes that the average value of all rayon and synthetic fiber products exported in 1949 was \$1.44 a pound, compared with a high of \$2.31 in 1947 and \$2.18 a pound in 1948.

Importance of international trade to the American rayon producing industry can best be judged by the net balance of imports and exports of all types of rayon and rayon products, the *Organon* points out. Approximating the rayon poundage in a wide variety of items, it is found that the United States enjoyed a net export of about 119,000,000

pounds of rayon in 1949. This surpassed by 31 per cent the rayon poundage net export balance of 1947. The post-war situation of the United States as a net rayon exporter contrasts with the pre-war picture when the United States was a net importer. The balance on the minus side in 1939, for instance, was 39,000,000 pounds.

Put another way, the 1939 net imports of rayon constituted a ten per cent addition to the domestic supply of 380,000,000 pounds of filament yarn and staple produced in the United States during that year. But in 1949, the export of rayon poundage in a variety of products provided an outlet of 12 per cent of the 994,000,000 pounds produced here. The previous high was nine per cent in 1947.

Imports of rayon and products of rayon during 1949 were valued at \$9,207,000, a figure only 31 per cent as large as 1948 and 19 per cent less than in 1939. The principal item in the rayon category imported during 1949 was staple. Next in importance was rayon or synthetic braid which was imported to the extent of \$3,854,000, followed by veils and veilings with an import value of \$1,151,000.

Hillery Heads Foreign Trade Committee

Frank H. Hillery, vice-president of Wellington Sears Co., has been elected chairman of the Textile Industry Committee on Foreign Trade, it was announced March 30. He succeeds William C. Planz, vice-president of Neuss, Hesslein Co., who headed the committee since its inception a year ago. Alonzo F. Bonsal, vice-president of Joshua L. Baily & Co., was chosen vice-chairman, succeeding N. S. W. Vanderhoef, president of Turner Halsey Export Corp. F. Sadler Love,

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secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, was named treasurer. He succeeds J. W. Barnett, vice-president of Cannon Mills, Inc. John W. Murray, secretary-treasurer of the Textile Export Association of the United States, was re-elected secretary.

Mr. Hillery has been connected with Wellington Sears all of his business life. He has been prominent in the industry's foreign trade activities for the last three decades. He served seven consecutive terms as president of the Textile Export Association in the years 1934 to 1942.

The committee was organized a year ago by the industry's major trade associations for the purpose of presenting a unified front to foreign trade problems. It comprises the following: American Cotton Manufacturers—J. W. Barnett, Thomas W. Estes, Frank H. Hillery, C. T. Murchison; Association of Cotton Textile Merchants—Alonzo F. Bonsal, John C. Hughes; National Association of Cotton Manufacturers—William L. Lyall, Jr., Bertram Manley; Textile Export Association—William C. Planz, N. S. W. Vanderhoef.

New T.R.I. Duties For Dr. Dillon

The over-all direction of all operational functions of Textile Research Institute, Inc., has been vested in the director of research, Dr. John H. Dillon, it was announced by A. G. Ashcroft, president of the institute. Certain functions of the New York office will be transferred to Princeton. The publications department will continue in New York under Julian S. Jacobs as director, who also will be in charge of the New York office. Financial control and final policy decisions will remain with the elected officers and members of the board of directors.

"This move," said Mr. Ashcroft, "is in line with the institute's policy of gradual development of the organization to keep pace with its steady growth and increase in scope of activities. In addition to organizational soundness, the plan offers definite possibilities of improved efficiency and economy of operations."

This action is the result of the gradual development during the past two years of a pattern of organizational operation in which the several divisions of institute activities have gradually been brought together into a team co-ordinating with the research department at Princeton under the direction of Dr. Dillon. He will maintain the present close association between the institute and Princeton University, of which he is a member of the faculty in the department of chemistry, and will continue as director of research of the Textile Foundation and of the institute. Assumption of the new duties by Dr. Dillon will necessarily emphasize the role of Dr. James H. Wakelin as associate director of research.

State Cotton Researchers Hold Conference

Fiber properties are the common link between research on cotton production and research on cotton utilization, Dr. W. Kyle Ward, Jr., head of the cotton fiber division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, told representatives of ten Southern state experiment stations at an annual working conference held in New Orleans, La., March 13.

Dr. R. Y. Winters, co-ordinator of processing and utilization investigations, Agricultural Research Administration, Washington, D. C., opened the conference by pointing out the need for a better understanding of use qualifications in planning research to improve the breeding, growing, and harvesting of cotton. J. Fred O'Kelly, Agricultural Experi-

ment Station, State College, Mississippi, presided over the morning session at which members of the Southern Laboratory reviewed work on the composition and properties of several commercial varieties of cotton. Dr. Ward was chairman of an afternoon session devoted to discussions of chemical modification as a means of imparting new and improved properties to cotton.

Members of the laboratory staff called attention to differences they have found in the use qualifications of different cottons as determined by fiber properties and composition. In the samples examined, the content of cellulose and of minor constituents—protein, pectic substances, ash, wax, organic acids, sugars, metals, and pigments—varied even more than published reports indicate. Individual fibers from the same sample showed different breaking strengths, longer fibers generally being the strongest. In fabrics, immature fibers have shown greater resistance to the penetration of water than have fully developed fibers.

The laboratory is investigating several methods of chemical modification by which cotton can be given new and improved properties. Staff members described new types of cotton fabrics which resist damage by rot, mildew and heat, fabrics with improved dyeing characteristics, fabrics with ion-exchange abilities, fabrics which remain flame-proof after laundering, and yarns which are strong enough to be woven yet dissolve in soapy water to give unusual fabric effects.

Du Pont To Cease Loaning Bobbins

The nylon division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has announced the discontinuance of its practice of loaning the bobbins on which nylon yarn is shipped to its customers. as of March 29 such bobbins began to charged for at 25 cents per bobbin. It also was announced that, after the receipt of bobbins previously shipped without charge, 25 cents per bobbin will be paid for those returned, freight collect, to designated nylon plants. Payment will be subject to inspection and acceptance with the right reserved to refuse any offer of such bobbins.

International Cotton Standards Conference

Representatives of cotton trade associations in Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, and the Netherlands will meet with cotton experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture May 1 at Washington, D. C., pursuant to the Universal Cotton Standards Agreements. This will be the first international conference on cotton standards since 1946. Copies of the universal standards for the

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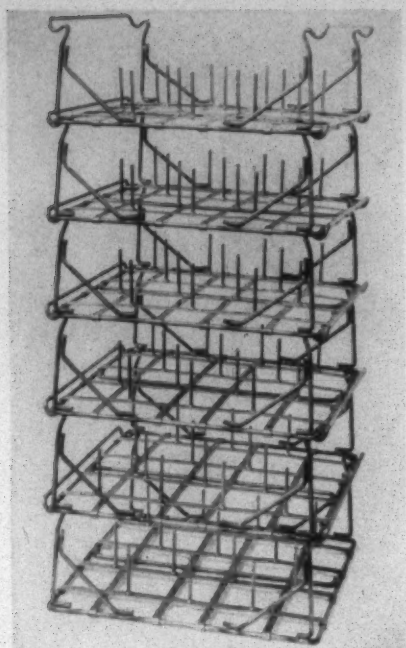


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grades of American upland cotton for use by the department and by the arbitration and appeal committees of the principal cotton associations of Europe will be approved during the conference.

Under the Universal Cotton Standards Agreements, negotiated in 1923 and revised in 1925, European associations adopted American grade standards as the basis of all their contracts for the purchase and sale of American cotton in which grades are specified. Biennial meetings were held under the agreements from 1925 to 1933, inclusive, and at three-year intervals from 1923 to 1939. After World War II meetings were resumed in 1946 but the 1949 meeting was postponed until 1950.

The Universal Cotton Standards Agreements are provided for in the U. S. Cotton Standards Act, as amended, in which the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to effectuate agreements with cotton associations, cotton exchanges, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries, for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal standards of cotton classifications, (2) the arbitration of settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the preparation, distribution, inspection and protection of the practical forms of copies of the standards under such agreements.

The 1950 meeting will be held under Supplemental Agreement A which provides that in furtherance of the purposes of the principal agreement meetings will be held at three-year intervals for the sole purpose of examining and approving sets of copies of the original universal standards as and when they were established. The tendency of the samples representing the original universal standards to change in physical appearance is taken into account by the experts in examining and approving the copies of standards at these regular meetings.

Lint Cleaning Effect On Quality Discussed

A special cotton industry committee was to have met at the Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn., April 21 to discuss lint cleaning and other ginning process and their effects on cotton qualities. The group's discussion of lint cleaning's effect on cotton quality centered around the findings of research workers currently attacking the problem and the practical experience of cotton yarn spinners in processing lint which has been cleaned mechanically at the gin. Committee members attending the conference represented four of the six cotton interests—producers, ginners, shippers and spinners.

E.C.A. Has Financed 5.7 Million Bales

Cotton financed in the two years of the Marshall Plan equals nearly one-half of an annual American cotton crop, the Economic Co-operation Administration reported this month. Probably no other single commodity from the United States has contributed more to Western European employment than this American-grown fiber. As one of the leading industries in the participating countries, cotton textiles in their various phases now are giving employment to at least five million people, says the E.C.A.

Since the inception of the European Recovery Program through Feb. 28, 1950, about 5.7 million bales of cotton have been financed by E.C.A. In dollars, this amounts to \$944,000,000. An average American cotton crop totals about 12 million bales. For the 15 months ended June 30, 1949, approximately 2,493,000 bales of cotton with a value

of \$433,000,000 was E.C.A.-financed. In the eight months of this fiscal year about 3,200,000 bales with a value of \$511,000,000 have been financed.

Four countries—France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom—have received 90 per cent of the European E.C.A.-financed cotton. These countries have approximately 90 per cent of the operative spindles in all the participating countries. Balance of the cotton went to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

No Serious Threat Of Monopoly Power Seen

There seems to be little if any evidence that strong competitive forces are not continuing to play their traditional role in the textile industry, says Jesse W. Markham, writing on "Integration in the Textile Industry" in the January number of the *Harvard Business Review*. Nor does the author, who is a faculty member in the department of economics and business administration at Vanderbilt University, see "any serious threat of monopoly power" in the foreseeable future, despite the "revolutionary" trend toward integration in recent years.

Mr. Markham's analysis of the effects of transfers in mill ownership upon the textile industry as a whole is offered at a time when current federal antitrust policy has focused much attention on the structure of specific industries. Whether, from the standpoint of public policy, concentration of control and apparent lack of price competition have developed to such a degree in textiles that monopoly has become characteristic is a question upon which analysts disagree widely. At any rate, the author emphasizes, the industry's structure is the primary target of those who fear a serious threat of monopoly power, rather than evidence of market performance.

"Of the 970 companies which sold all or part of their mill holdings between 1930 and 1948," Mr. Markham says, taking up the question of extent of integration, "655 went out of existence—an annual average of slightly less than one per cent of the textile mill products firms, or only one-tenth of one per cent of the total number of textile firms in operation each year. For the 19-year period, the total number of firms absorbed through acquisitions by other companies was less than three per cent of the annual average of all textile firms and 13 per cent of the annual average number of textile mill products firms in operation.

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total number of active firms may vary from year to year by as much as 15 per cent to 20 per cent for reasons other than transfers in mill ownership, e. g., bankruptcy, lengthy shut-downs, the birth of new firms, and so on. Moreover, a significant number of the acquired mills were idle; hence their productive capacity would have been lost to the industry had not an operating firm acquired them."

In respect to the pattern of investigation, the author notes that there has been a significant change in the relative importance of "horizontal" and "vertical" mill acquisitions since 1937. "That year, 1937, witnessed a clearly observable change in the pattern of mill acquisitions that persisted through the war and up to the present. In the previous year, 1936, 50 per cent of all textile mills sold had represented horizontal integration, and only 14 per cent had represented vertical integration. In 1937, only 27 per cent represented horizontal integration, whereas 42 per cent represented vertical integration. Of the 486 textile mills known to have changed hands between 1940 and 1948, 206 or 42.4 per cent were incorporated into vertically integrated firms, while 154 or 31.7 per cent were made a part of horizontally integrated structures."

Plan Program For T.R.I. Annual Meeting

Floyd W. Jefferson, president of Iselin-Jefferson Co., cotton goods merchants of New York, will climax two days of scientific papers and progress reports at the 21st annual meeting of the Textile Research Institute to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, next November 16-17. The first day will be devoted to scientific papers. The program Nov. 17 will deal with reports on the theme "Textiles on the March" and will conclude with a luncheon at which Mr. Jefferson will address the gathering.

Institute President A. G. Ashcroft announced his appointment of the 21st annual meeting committee: Ephraim Freedman, director, Macy's Bureau of Standards; Dr. J. H. Dillon, institute director of research; J. S. Jacobs, institute publications director; T. G. Hawley, Jr., director of research, United Merchants Laboratories, Inc.; D. B. MacMaster, institute secretary; C. H. Masland, II, C. H. Masland & Sons; Dr. D. H. Powers, director of research, Wm. R. Warner Co., Inc.

"Conscious of the increasing industry-wide prestige of the institute," Mr. Freedman stated, "my committee has completed its plans and is engaged in implementing arrangements necessary to development of a most ambitious program to make the attendance at the 21st institute annual meeting a must for all leaders in the textile industry. The program," he added, "will highlight the march of textiles during the first half of the 20th century and its impact upon the world, the nation, and the textile industry itself."

O.T.S. Offers German Technical Papers

Developments in the Wear Resistance of Textiles, a collection of 19 key papers on this and related subjects published in Germany during the war years, is now available to the American public through the Office of Technical Services of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The collection, a clothbound volume of 353 pages, was compiled at the request of the Chief Quartermaster, U. S. Army European Command, to summarize significant German researches on fiber behavior, a subject of increasing importance with the growing production of artificial textiles. PB-99296, De-

velopments in the Wear Resistance of Textiles and Related Papers Published in Germany during World War II, sells for \$5 per copy. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

World Silk Congress Scheduled Oct. 16

The second international congress of the silk trade, sponsored by the International Silk Association, will be held in New York City the week of Oct. 16, 1950, it was announced recently by Paulino Gerli, president of Gerli & Co. and also president of the International Silk Association of the United States and vice-president of the parent world organization. The first congress was held in Lyon, France, in 1948, and the coming event will follow the pattern of the first with 15 sections for discussing the technical, scientific and artistic aspects of silk and its products.

Delegates from 32 countries have been invited to attend the congress and the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (S.C.A.P.), acting for the silk industry of Japan, will be represented. Japan, which produces 80 per cent of the world's silk, will send technicians, reelers and production executives to the congress. Other countries who will send representatives are France, Switzerland, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Brazil, Argentina, Lebanon, Syria, Greece, Turkey, Pakistan, China, Australia, Belgium, Holland, Egypt, South Africa, Austria, Siam, Sweden and Norway.

Railroad Offers Story On Textile South

Beginning last month, passenger trains of the Southern Railway System began carrying the story of the new South for the reading pleasure of the railroad's thousands of passengers. Presented in an interesting, factual and concise style, the booklet was prepared by Textile Information Service in travelogue pattern with many striking photographs symbolic of the modern South.

The Southern is by far the largest carrier of textiles in the world and its lines traverse a section of the country in which the major part of the nation's textile industry is situated. The booklet has been entitled *Textile Trek Along the Southern Railway System*.

Large leather-bound, gold-stamped photo albums, containing a number of captioned photographs symbolic of the South's modern industry, also are to be placed in the club cars of the Southern Railway System soon. They will be permanent fixtures. The traveler, through a perusal of the booklet and the album, learns not only about the historic towns and cities through which he is passing but also something of the growing significance of the towering smokestacks he glimpses from the train. In the South these smokestacks, more and more, are casting shadows over the fields and piny woods. Textiles top all manufacture in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama and are second only to tobacco

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Decline In Number Of GI Trainees

The number of World War II veterans taking GI Bill on-the-job training in the textile fields in 1949 has dropped two-thirds below the all-time peak in 1947. Veterans Administration disclosed this fact in a course breakdown of veterans enrollments under the GI Bill on Nov. 1, 1949. The breakdown compares 1949 figures with those of Dec. 1, 1948, and Dec. 1, 1947. The 1949 total was 2,571, which was 65 per cent below the 1947 figure of 7,272. In 1948, the total was 4,106.

About one-third of the veteran on-the-job trainees in the textile field were learning to fill occupations connected with the manufacture of textiles. The remainder were training for jobs in the fabrication of textile products. Those enrolled in training in textile manufacturing numbered 831 in 1949, compared with 1,500 in 1948 and 2,603 in 1947. The 1949 total of 831 included 335 training for jobs in the manufacture of knit goods; 154 as textile weavers; 163 as loom fixers, and the remaining 179 in other related occupations. The number of veterans taking job training in the fabrication of textile products was 1,740 in 1949; 2,606 in 1948 and 4,669 in 1947.

The 1949 figure includes 249 training as furriers and 391 as tailors. The rest were training in a variety of other types of occupations. The two-thirds drop in the total number of veterans training on-the-job in textiles was much sharper than the over-all on-the-job training decline of 48 per cent over the three-year period.

New Instrument Determines Color Of Cotton

The Nickerson-Hunter Cotton Colorimeter, an electronic and automatic machine for determining the exact color of cotton, was announced recently by the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The instrument is the result of 20 years of research work. The instrument was described March 11 before a meeting of the Optical Society of America in New York City by Miss Dorothy Nickerson of the Cotton Branch, P.M.A., and Richard S. Hunter and Marshall G. Powell of the Henry A. Gardner Laboratory, Inc., Bethesda, Md.

The N-H Cotton Colorimeter, which is simple in operation, is designed for use in the cotton classing room to measure the color of cotton automatically so that its exact color may be known to the classer when he assigns the grade. The colorimeter determines the over-all color of fiber and foreign material.

For cottons equal to the respective standard grade boxes in all three grade factors—color, trash, and ginning preparation—the grade may be read directly from the colorimeter. For cottons in which the grade factors must be separately considered in determining a final class the colorimeter aids the classer in determining a final grade. The instrument should not, therefore, be looked upon as an automatic grading device, since its effective use is dependent upon the judgment of the skilled cotton classer.

Preliminary testing in the department's cotton research laboratories has indicated that the instrument may make possible considerable improvement in the accuracy of cotton classing. Further comprehensive testing is contemplated in

order to determine its full possibilities and limitations. The initial use of the new colorimeter will be in the preparation of the Official Cotton Grade Standards and in checking routine classification of cotton.

Specifications for the new automatic instrument were prepared in the Department of Agriculture after it was found that the Hunter Color and Color Difference Meter, developed by the Gardner Laboratories about two years ago, provided satisfactory measurements of cotton color that correlated well with the visual measurements made for years in terms of Munsell value and Chroma. Color is an important element in the grading of many agricultural products and for many years several ways of comparing or measuring color have been used. The simplest method used is a careful visual comparison to an established series of color standards. The N-H Cotton Colorimeter method is based on years of visual experience, and is so designed that the cotton classer may take advantage of all the theoretical knowledge about color if he knows only the basic color of the product being tested.

The instrument is self-contained in a movable cabinet of table height with a minimum of exposed parts. The exposure of samples and reading of results are done in the horizontal plane of the table. Results in terms of reflectance and yellowness are shown graphically on a two-dimensional scale. The cotton sample is placed over the exposure window, weighted with constant pressure. The operator steps on a foot switch and the two indicators start moving. The point on the color diagram where the indicators cross is a measure of the reflectance and yellowness of the sample. For a complete color measurement three dimensions must

be used, but long experience with cotton shows that two of the three factors contribute almost all of the relationship between color and grade of cotton; therefore, only two are necessary in this instrument. While this particular instrument is limited to the range of cotton colors, the principles upon which it is designed are adapted to the measurement of small color differences for other limited ranges of color, in two or three dimensions.

Bank Has Exhibit Of Textile Art

Prints, watercolors, English engravings, and pictures relating to textiles, are being exhibited, courtesy of The Old Print Shop, Inc., of 150 Lexington Avenue, New York City, at the 291 Broadway office of the East River Savings Bank.

The exhibit is of special interest to the textile merchants concentrated in the vicinity of the bank. The subject matter relates to historical data or offers illustrations of weaving, raising and picking cotton, sowing seed, bleaching or spinning.

The prints and pictures include Chinese water color drawings, a set of 12 of the 19th Century; a pair of hand-colored English engravings; some pictures actually woven on silk threads on a Jacquard loom; engravings issued in Italy about 1760-70; and a set of 12 engraved hand-colored prints on linen stippled by Wm. Hincks, published in London, 1791.

Long Life Claimed For Picker Stick

Officials of Norris Bros., Greenville, S. C., are expressing a great deal of enthusiasm about the firm's Superstroke picker stick, which has been on the market for some two

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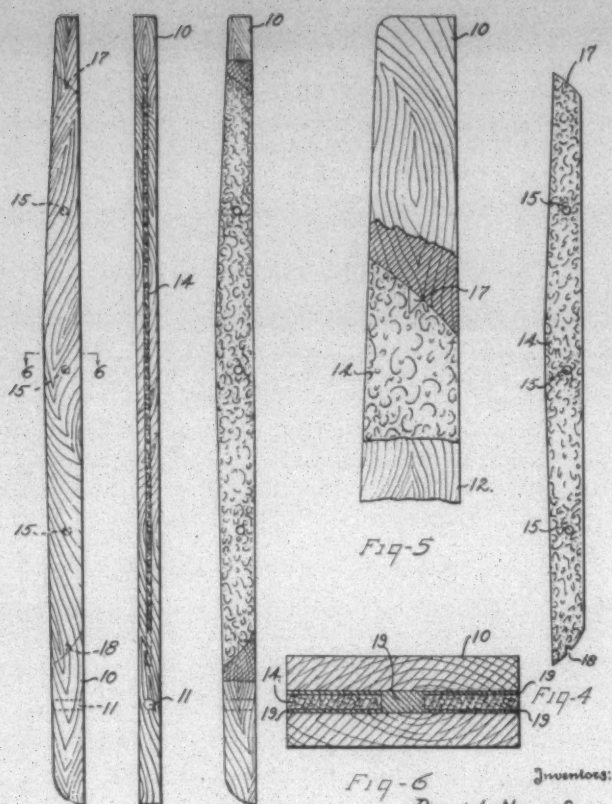


Fig-1 Fig-2 Fig-3

Patent drawing which shows details of the Norris Superstroke picker stick.

years. The picker stick is grooved and reinforced with laminated fibre material, which is said to give it resiliency, much greater strength and longer life.

Superstrokes for various types of looms have slightly different reinforcement—more lamination for looms using heavy shuttles than for those using light shuttles. A patent drawing (shown above) indicates the manner in which the

Norris picker sticks are grooved and the laminated fibre materials inserted.

According to executives of the firm, mill records which show useful life of the Superstroke on various types of looms are available. The company currently is anticipating enlargement of the Norris plant.

Carpet Firm Plans Synthetic Fiber Line

Plans to place a carpet made with synthetic fibers on the market during 1950 were announced recently by Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc. In making the announcement, James D. Wise, president of the firm, stated that the high price of carpet wool in the latter part of 1949 has led to renewed interest in synthetic fibers, adding that carpets containing acetate, vinyon, nylon, synthetic fibers produced from protein, and other types of synthetics have been investigated.

Mr. Wise pointed out that Bigelow's research in the use of synthetic yarns has continued over a period of 14 years, and declared that the firm expects "to offer at least one grade of carpet made with synthetic fibers during the coming year." Rising carpet wool costs, which now stand at an all-time high, have speeded up plans for the production of carpets woven from synthetic yarns, Mr. Wise said.

Asbestos-Glass Fabric Being Produced

Production of a new asbestos-glass fabric for curtains and draperies for public buildings was announced today by United States Rubber Co. following the first installation of the product in a new movie theatre in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Designed to be decorative as well as fire-resistant, the new fabric is composed of glass yarns interwoven with the company's asbestos yarns known as Asbeston. The resulting fabric will not support combustion, due to its high percentage of glass and asbestos fibers, the company said.

Initial use of the fabric has been made at Century's Brook theatre, Flatbush and Flatlands Avenues, Brooklyn, one of the nation's most modern theatres. Here, the stage draperies, draw curtains and exit drapes, installed by a local



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contractor to the designer's specifications, are all made of Asbeston-glass. The drapes are a natural beige color which assumes violet, crimson and other shades when exposed to footlights and floodlights.

In addition to theatres, the drapery fabric is said to be ideal for school auditoriums, hospitals, libraries, ships, hotels, restaurants, night clubs, industrial offices and other places of public assembly.

Asbeston-glass is produced by U. S. Rubber Co. in the form of gray goods and is now available to converters for dyeing and printing in a variety of patterns and colors. The yarn is spun at the company's Asbeston plant at Hogansville, Ga., where it was developed as the result of wartime research on fire-resistant materials.

Calco Issues Two New Technical Bulletins

The Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co. recently made available to the industry two new Calco technical bulletins. The paper "Vat Dyeing: Importance of Initial Exhaustion Rate," presented by O. W. Clark and H. R. McCleary, American Cyanamid Co., Calco Chemical Division, at the Cellulosic Fibers Group Meeting, A.A.T. C.C. Atlantic City national convention, has been reprinted as Calco Technical Bulletin No. 810. The paper is concerned with the exhaust behavior of vat dyes on cotton cloth. Accurate data on the exhaust behavior of several vat dyes from the leuco bath are presented and the results of laboratory continuous reduced dyeings are examined in relation to these exhaust data.

A paper, "Studies on Wool Dyeing: Effect of Metals on Tippy Dyeing," by Henry E. Millson, American Cyanamid Co., Calco Chemical Division, has been made available to the textile industry as Calco Technical Bulletin No. 809. The paper has been presented at meetings of the Mid-West and Philadelphia Sections of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. The study is concerned chiefly with the effect of metals on the deposition and distribution of dye within the individual fibers. The distribution of trace metals in the fiber has been determined by cross sections and other microscopical studies. It observes that the presence of metals in the dye bath is an important factor in two of the major dyeing difficulties—tippy dyeing and undesirable color changes during the dyeing procedure.

Copies of Calco Technical Bulletin No. 809 and No. 810 can be obtained by writing Advertising Department, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J.

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Report On Raw Cotton Usage In Fabrics

A report on the specific qualities and quantities of raw cotton used in manufacturing the major types of cotton fabrics was issued March 1 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The report covers a two-year study made by the Production and Marketing Administration under the Research and Marketing Act. The fabrics studied were plain print cloth, wide sheeting, narrow sheeting, denim, drill, duck, osnaburg, carded broadcloth, combed broadcloth, and lawn. These ten fabrics ordinarily account for about one-third of the raw cotton consumed in this country.

Among most of the fabrics studied, no sharp differentiation was found in the average grade of cotton used in their manufacture. Except for denim and osnaburg, in which very low qualities of cotton are used, the average grade was within the middling to strict low middling range. On the other hand, the average staple length of the cotton used varied considerably. For example, staple length averaged $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch in duck, one-inch in wide sheeting, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inches in combed lawns.

Both the grade and the staple length, however, varied considerably among different mills that make the same type of fabric. For example, in manufacturing narrow sheeting one mill used cotton averaging low middling grade, whereas another mill used cotton averaging strict middling. Low middling is three grades lower in the scale of grades than strict middling. The average staple length used in mill mixes in these sheeting mills varied from about $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inches.

The report also gives estimates of the number of bales consumed annually in the production of each of the ten fabrics. Annual per capita consumption is estimated for the years for which data are available. Changes in price of the fabric had little effect on the demand for denim and narrow sheeting as based on average conditions during the same 20 years for which data are available, but they affected somewhat the demand for wide sheeting and print cloth.

The report is entitled "Market Outlets for Cotton in Some of the Principal Cotton Fabrics." A copy may be obtained upon request at the Information Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Report On 1949 Fabric Exports Given

United States exports of printed printcloth during 1949 exceeded by 77,982,000 square yards those made during 1948, while our 1949 exports of "other" combed and carded cotton goods dropped 71,980,000 square yards below those of 1948, the Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, has reported.

An analysis of Bureau of the Census statistics shows substantial declines in exports of the following classes of finished cotton cloth during 1949: Printed narrow sheeting,

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decrease of 16,796,000 yards below 1948; bleached and colored flannels, decrease of 14,403,000 yards; bleached narrow sheeting, decrease of 10,399,000 yards; and bleached drills, twills and sateen, decrease of 9,194,000 yards. Other classes of finished cotton cloth showing smaller exports during 1949 were dyed narrow sheetings, bleached wide sheetings, voiles, organdies, lawns, batistes, and yarn dyed fabrics.

The losses in exports of finished cotton cloth during 1949 were partially offset by the substantial increase in shipments of printed printcloth, and minor gains in finished broadcloth, bleached and dyed cheesecloth and gauze, and bleached printcloth. The 1949 net decline in exports of finished cotton cloth was 51,685,000 yards below those of 1948.

Exports of cotton gray cloth, as a group, during 1949, increased slightly over the 1948 level, due largely to greater shipments of tobacco and cheese cloth and osnaburgs. Exports of gray sheetings, drills, twills and sateen, and gray printcloth, however, were smaller in 1949 than in 1948. There was a sharp decline in exports of the tire fabrics and heavy filter cloth, hose, and belting duck in 1949, but shipments of ounce and number duck were larger than in 1948.

A comparison with pre-war (1939) exports shows that during 1949 larger U. S. exports were made of all classes of cotton cloth except the following: Bleached and dyed broadcloth; suitings, twill-coverts, and cottonades; gray narrow sheetings; voiles, organdies, lawns and batistes; and numbered duck.

Figures Reveal Cotton Cloth Export Loss

Exports of cotton cloth from the United States during January totaled 36,503,000 square yards, a decline of 19,415,000 square yards from the December, 1949, shipments, and 64.5 per cent less than our exports of this commodity during January of last year, the Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, has reported.

An analysis of Bureau of the Census statistics shows that while our exports of cotton to Canada and a few other countries increased slightly during January, shipments to all other countries declined below the December levels. Losses in exports to the Philippine Republic, Iran, the Union of South Africa, and Venezuela, were particularly heavy.

A comparison of January, 1950, exports with those of the same month in 1949 shows that Cuba was the only country to which substantially larger shipments were made this year. Countries showing the greatest decline below January, 1949, levels were (in thousands of square yards): Canada, 5,196; Philippine Republic, 9,605; Iran, 11,793; and Indonesia, 9,305.

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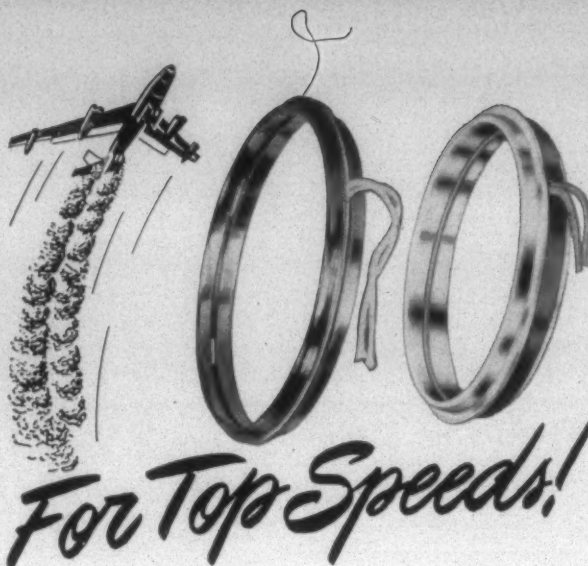
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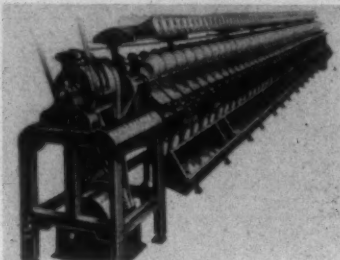
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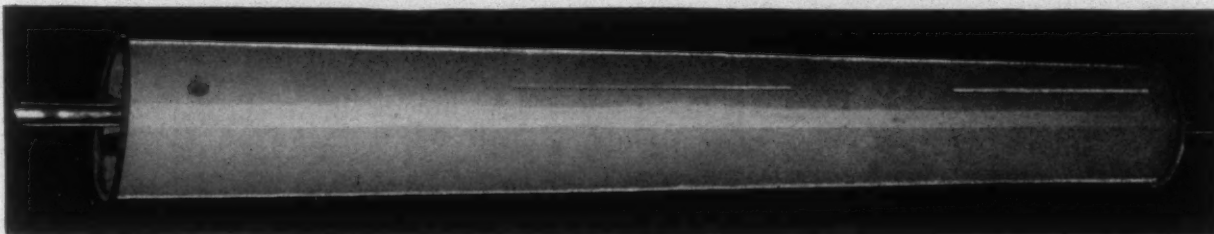
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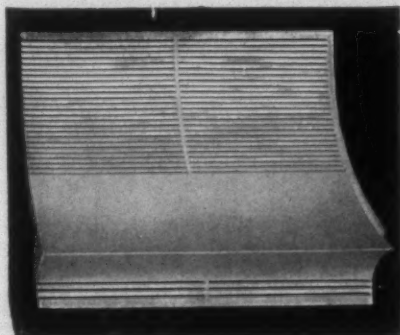
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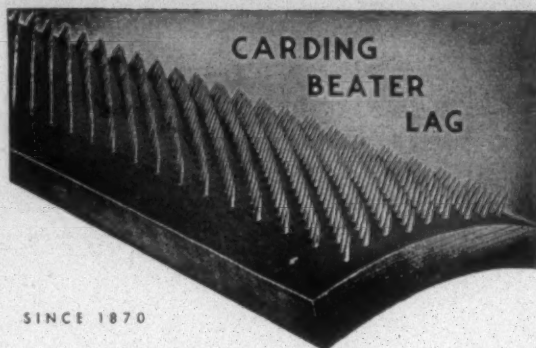
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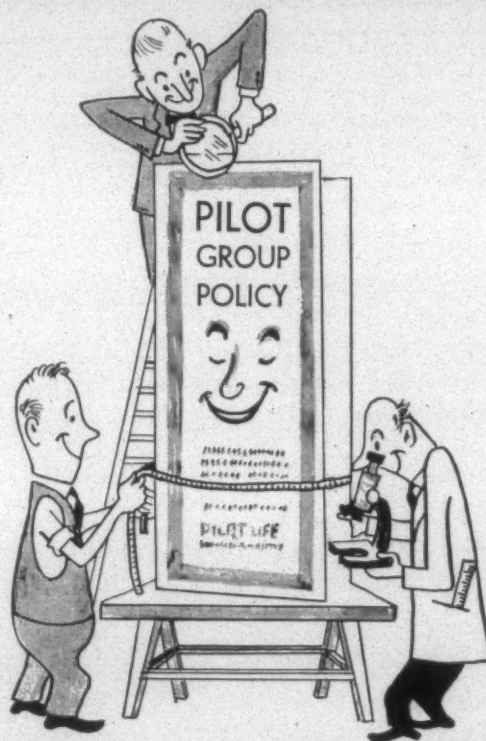
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Before Closing Down

— TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED —

PERSONALS

R. C. McCall of Pinnacle Mills, Easley, S. C., has been succeeded as president of the Easley Rotary Club by his son, R. C. McCall, Jr. . . . Cleon Estes, superintendent of the rayon division at the Rhodhiss, N. C., plant of Pacific Mills, has been elected president of the Granite Falls (N. C.) Rotary Club.

Howard Taylor is retiring April 30 as senior superintendent of the spinning-textile sections of the Amcelle, Md., plant of Celanese Corp. of America but will continue with the company on a consulting basis.



Thad Flowers, formerly selling agent for Whittin Machine Works with headquarters at Charlotte, N. C., recently joined the engineering and research department of Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C. Mr. Flowers has worked

with the Springs organization since last May on development of super-draft spinning. He served in the Air Force during the war and was associated with Whittin a number of years prior to joining Springs.

A. W. Way, for many years master mechanic at the Edna plant of Cone Mills Corp. at Reidsville, N. C., retired March 31 after 50 years with the firm.

G. W. Phillips, superintendent of the finishing plant of Groves Thread Co., Gastonia, N. C., has entered the race for constable of Gastonia township and will seek the Democratic nomination in the May 27 primary. . . . Waite C. Hamrick, Jr., textile executive of Gaffney, S. C., is a candidate for trustee in the April 18 election to name a five-man board for the newly-created Consolidated Gaffney High School District 11.

J. B. Harris, vice-president of Greenwood (S. C.) Mills, was honored April 7 when a bronze plaque commemorating his service with the firm, was unveiled in the new Harris plant near Greenwood. . . . Guy S. Langford, formerly office manager of McCormick (S. C.) Spinning Mill, has been named personnel manager at the Harris plant.

Ernest B. Powell has resigned as superintendent of the Textron Southern, Inc., plant at Williamston, S. C., to become general manager of Marshall Mfg. & Processing Co. and Calvine Cotton Mills, both of Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Powell succeeds D. M. Williams, resigned.

Edward C. Pfeffer, Jr., was elected vice-president in charge of research for Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., and Jerome C. Braden was named to the combined post of secretary

and treasurer at the annual meeting of stockholders April 5.

J. Spencer Love of Greensboro, N. C., and Washington, D. C., chairman of the board of Burlington Mills Corp., has been made a vice-president of the Harvard Alumni Association. . . . It has been rumored, also, that Mr. Love may become this country's ambassador to the Court of St. James. . . . J. C. Cowan, Jr., president of Burlington Mills, has been elected to the board of Greensboro (N. C.) College.

Dr. Joel Lindberg, newly appointed director of the Institute for Applied Textile Research in Gothenburg, Sweden, has concluded his work as a guest scientist in the Textile Research Institute laboratories in Princeton, N. J., and sailed April 14 for Sweden.

Charles Ratterree recently joined the sales staff of Blackman-Uhler Co., Inc., exclusive Southern agency for the Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. Division of Sterling Drug, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Ratterree is a graduate of The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., and has had considerable laboratory and technical experience in the dyestuff field.



Joseph H. Bennis, president of New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., New York City, recently returned to this country after a two-month trip to South America during which he visited company agents in Brazil, Uruguay and

Argentina and called on several of the largest textile plants in those countries. Mr. Bennis has been connected with N. Y. & N. J. since its inception in 1896, and has had charge of sales for more than 40 years.

James A. Blackwell has been named superintendent of preparations at Mooresville (N. C.) Mills. Mr. Blackwell previously was associated with Dan River Mills and Burlington Mills Corp.

E. S. Sandel has resigned as recreation director of Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C., to become general secretary of the Greenwood (S. C.) Y. M. C. A. Mr. Sandel also plans to tender his resignation as 1950-51 president of the Southern Textile Athletic Association.

Bernard M. Cone has retired as chairman of the board of directors of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., and has been succeeded by Herman Cone, who is also president of the corporation. Mr. Cone's vacancy on the board of directors was filled by the appointment of Lewis M. Heflin of New York City, vice-president of Cone Export & Commission Co.

Walter Regnery, president of Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co., has received an invitation from Dr. Frank Poole, president of Clemson College, to serve on the board of visitors for Clemson for the year 1950.

George P. McClenaghan, general manager of the Piedmont, Wallace and Whitmore plants of J. P. Stevens & Co. in South Carolina, and J. Wilbert Wood, executive officer of the Industrial Cotton Mills division and general manager of the Aragon plant, both at Rock Hill, S. C., have been elected vice-presidents of the firm. Mr. McClenaghan has been a director of the firm since February, 1949.

Dr. William B. Hardy has been appointed a sectional director in the chemical research department, American Cyanamid Co., Calco Chemical Division. Dr. Hardy will be in charge of the entire research program in the field of vat dyes.

Edward T. Taws has been appointed manager of the Burlington Mills Ribbon Division of Burlington Mills Corp. of New York, succeeding the late Walter Meyer. Joseph Wright, who has been acting manager of the division, returns to his duties with the company's international operations. Mr. Taws, in joining Burlington, is relinquishing his posts of president, Pennsylvania Ribbon Manufacturers, held since 1932; treasurer, Delaware Ribbon Manufacturers, Inc., held since 1941; and president, Spring Grove Ribbon Co.

OBITUARIES

Arthur H. Cottingham, retired textile executive of Greenville, S. C., died April 15. For 32 years Mr. Cottingham served as general manager of Victor-Monaghan Co. in Greenville. Surviving are his wife, three sons, a daughter, two sisters and a brother.

Camillo A. Pohlers, 75, prominent in the American textile industry for more than 50 years, died in a New York City hospital April 15. A native of Germany, Mr. Pohlers until his retirement a year ago served as head of the Simtex Co. (a subsidiary of the Simmons Co.), president of Rosemary Sales Corp., New York, as well as a director of Roanoke Mills Co., Rosemary Mfg. Co. and Patterson Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C. He is survived by his widow, two sons, a daughter and three grandchildren.

Irving Southworth, 70, for 30 years a cotton expert with Pacific Mills and a former president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, died April 13 at a hospital in Boston, Mass. Mr. Southworth joined Pacific Mills in 1910 as superintendent of the cotton department at Lawrence, Mass. In 1924 he was named agent for the mill in Lawrence, in Dover, N. H., and in Columbia and Lyman, S. C. He retired in 1940. His wife and two daughters survive.

MILL NEWS

GRANITEVILLE, S. C.—The Graniteville Co. recently announced that the newly-completed Gregg finishing plant will be dedicated in formal ceremonies May 2. Built by Daniel Construction Co., Greenville, S. C., this building will contain 240,000 square feet of floor space that is reported to have cost about \$4,000,000. It is equipped with a complete ventilating system and is finished throughout with glazed tile. All finishing operations will be on one floor and under one roof, and will offer continuous process operations throughout the entire process. This new plant will replace the former Gregg print works and will finish all the many fabrics made by the Graniteville Co. in its various mills.

CLINTON, S. C.—Construction is progressing satisfactorily on three major projects at Clinton Cotton Mills and Lydia Cotton Mills here. At the Clinton plant a new store building is being constructed at a cost of about \$70,000 and the new facility is expected to be completed by July 1. Swimming pools are being built at both plants at a cost of approximately \$175,000 and they are expected to be ready for use by June 15.

IVA, S. C.—Officials of Jackson Mills announced early this month that 153 company-owned homes in the mill village will be sold to employees, with occupants of a house being given first choice in its purchase.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Albert J. Barton, Inc., producer of drapery and upholstery fabrics here since 1936, has been purchased by the Moore Co., which is headed by Joe D. Moore of Chattanooga, Tenn. The new owners will continue the production of upholstery fabrics at the plant.

HIGH SHOALS, N. C.—Carolinian Mills has been cited by the North Carolina Department of Labor for having done an outstanding job of accident prevention during the past two years. The plant has operated 1,220,887 man-hours without a lost-time accident.

DAVIDSON, N. C.—Negotiations are underway between C. H. Carlough of Charlotte, N. C., and Union Asbestos & Rubber Co. of Chicago, Ill., concerning the possible

purchase by Mr. Carlough of the Davidson plant of Carolina Asbestos Co., which is controlled by Union Asbestos & Rubber Co. The Marshville, N. C., plant of Carolina Asbestos Co. is not involved, officials stress.

DALTON, GA.—Officials of Candlewick Yarn Mills have announced that the firm's plants at Cartersville, Ga., and Dalton will be consolidated into a larger plant to be built at Dalton. R. F. Hamilton, president, said operation of the two mills would be combined into a new \$300,000 plant, and output extended by at least one-third over current production.

PENDLETON, S. C.—Milium has been chosen as the trademark name to designate the new "warmth without weight" fabric development of Deering, Milliken & Co., Minot Milliken, vice-president of the company, announced recently. The development was previously identified as Fabric X. Rayon satins, twills and crepes are now being treated by the process at Excelsior Mill No. 4 of Deering, Milliken & Co. near Pendleton. These will reach the public this Fall as linings of women's and men's coats, sportswear, and children's outerwear. Applications of Milium in bedding, drapery and other fields will be developed later. Deering, Milliken & Co. plans to license other companies under its patents but will confine production initially to its own facilities.

EASLEY, S. C.—Almost all of Easley's 2,355 textile employees April 15 contributed their wages for the day to the Easley Memorial Hospital building fund. Contributions came from employees of Alice Mfg. Co. (including the Arial, S. C., plant), Glenwood Mills, Hudson Narrow Fabric Mill, Pinnacle Mills, the Easley plant of Woodside Mills, and Lanier Mfg. Co.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Members of the Quarter Century Club of Gaffney Mfg. Co. as well as employees who received service pins during the past year were honored April 15 at the firm's fourth annual service celebration held at Hotel Carroll.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Avondale Mills annual report for 1949 reveals that the firm produced 59,696,179 pounds of cloth and sales yarn during the year and consumed 139,300 bales of cotton and other raw mate-

rials. The firm reported a net profit of \$1,819,891 on net sales of \$44,007,570 in 1949 against \$2,977,807 on a volume of \$53,660,435 in 1948. Equipment listed 1,103 cards against 1,116 a year ago; 265,356 spindles against 264,556 and 4,679 looms against 4,686.

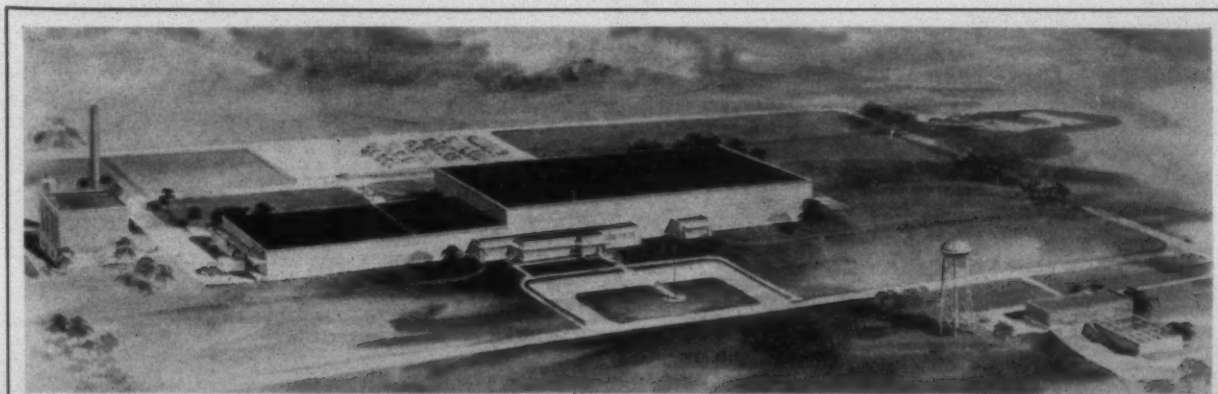
MOORESVILLE, N. C.—John F. Matheson, president of Mooresville Mills, April 13 announced a plan whereby the company will sell all its company-owned houses to employees.

RAEFORD, N. C.—Robbins Mills (N. C.), Inc., which purchased the old White-Tex mill property some time ago, currently is operating 27,072 throwing spindles in the plant. The superintendent is W. M. Fann.

SOUTH BOSTON, VA.—Ribbon weaving operations in the South Boston plant of Burlington Mills Corp. will be discontinued June 1, according to Superintendent H. L. Dunn, and facilities are to be absorbed by other Bur-Mil units.

BOSTON, MASS.—Pacific Mills for the first quarter of this year estimates net profits after taxes of \$2,061,000, equivalent to \$2.25 per share, Henry M. Bliss, president and treasurer, has announced. Comparative results for 1949 were \$1,866,000 or \$2.04 per share. Sales for the quarter were \$29,776,000, which compared with \$23,995,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

CARLISLE, S. C.—Purchase of a 250-acre tract at Carlisle by Clearwater Finishing Co., a subsidiary of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., for further industrial expansion was announced April 18 by L. W. Bishop, director of the state research, planning and development board. Mr. Bishop said that the company had not definitely decided upon the nature of the operations at Carlisle. United Merchants now has large textile plants at Clearwater and Bath in Aiken County, and at Union and Buffalo in Union County. The company employs approximately 5,000 people in South Carolina and additional workers in Georgia, North Carolina, New England, Canada and South America where it also has plants. The Carlisle site is located on the west bank of the Broad River adjacent to state highway No. 215.



NEW J. P. STEVENS FINISHING PLANT RAPIDLY NEARING COMPLETION—The Delta Finishing Co. plant, a division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., at Kollock, S. C., is rapidly nearing completion. It was announced recently by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., general contractors for the project. This new Stevens finishing plant for rayons will cover about 200,000 square feet and the contractor expects to complete the building by May 31, 1950. Work is still on schedule despite the steel strikes and difficult building weather throughout most of the winter. J. E. Serrine Co. of Greenville is engineering the project. Land was purchased over two years ago, but ground was not broken until last October. The plant will be complete with its own water supply system, steam plant and industrial waste disposal plant. The project will provide jobs for about 300 employees on completion. Located on U. S. Route No. 1, this new plant will have excellent facilities for truck transportation as well as its own railroad siding.

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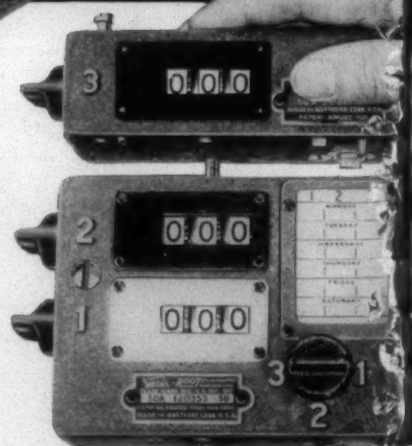
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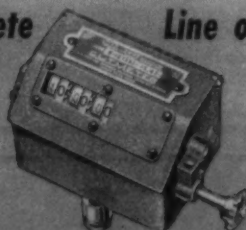
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